The negroes in some of the colonies have been in the practice of pouring what they term *liquor*, upon the sugar in hogsheads, but it is notoriously a bad practice, injuring the article, and causing it to be rejected by the grocer. This liquor is, generally, a thin hot sirup, often poured on in a boiling state, which melts the grain of the sugar, descends but a few inches below the surface, concretes, and forms a dark, solid mass, producing great loss, and should it even drain through, it mixes with the molasses, and is sold as such. The present process varies materially from the foregoing, and depends for its success upon this circumstance; a thick sirup, in a cold state, is applied to the sugar in moulds, it being impossible to operate to the same advantage in hogsheads.

My improvement consists in cleansing, or improving, what is generally termed raw brown sugar, made from the juice of the cane cultivated in the United States, by employing for that purpose cold sirup, made from cane juice, of a density suited to the sugar to which it is applied."

The first specification in this series explains the method of purifying and preparing the cane juice; and the second relates to the wooden vessels, &c. employed for concentrating it.

Remarks by the Editor.—The last of the three preceding specifications we have condensed into less than half the compass which it originally occupied, and as we have done this without omitting any thing necessary to a full exposition of the views of the patentee, we apprehend that our readers will not complain.

The culture of the cane, and the manufacture of sugar, have become objects of great national importance, and are rapidly extending. The cane has been planted as far north as South Carolina, and that with considerable success. The whole business, however, is a new one in the United States, and we have determined, therefore, to publish such information upon the subject as may appear to us likely to do good; and particularly those processes for which patents have been obtained either at home or abroad. In carrying this intention into effect, we shall be careful not to devote an undue portion of our Journal to this particular inquiry, to the exclusion of that variety which is an essential feature of such a work.

In our selection of English patents, we are frequently governed by their similarity to such as are obtained here, although we have rarely thought it advisable, or necessary, to particularize the instances, but have left them to speak for themselves.

Specification of a patent for manufacturing from Wool, without the process of spinning and weaving, Pantaloon, Stockings, Drawers, Wrappers, Petticoats, Vest Bodies, &c. Granted to JESSE FOSTER and JAMES STOUTENBURGH, Green county, New York, April 20, 1830.

SPECIFICATION of the method of making the various articles above mentioned.

1st. A carding machine without the roller, and the doffer covered with cards so as to bring the wool from the machine in a continued web.

2nd. The web is thrown on an apron of leather, or other material, which revolves round a platform, or table, with rollers to each end.

3d. From this apron the web is wound upon a pattern of the articles to be constructed, diagonally, so as to cross the wool in every direction, until a proper thickness of the web is obtained, and is then taken from the pattern, and hardened, either by steam, or heat, and is then fullled or planked, to a suitable consistence, and dressed and finished, with or without colouring.

4th. Patterns of the articles may be made of wood, and suitably adapted to each garment. Pantaloon's are made in two entire legs and upper parts, requiring a single seam to connect them and form the article. Stockings, petticoats, are made entire, and other articles according to pattern.

JESSE FOSTER.

JAMES STOUTENBURGH.

Remarks by the Editor.—The foregoing specification seems to proceed upon the idea that the thing proposed to be done is perfectly new in every particular, yet there is not any thing in it different from the mode in which hat bodies have been set up. There is, it is true, some difficulty in knowing what is intended to be patented, yet if we take the words of the specification itself, it is for the *method* of making the various articles mentioned; in this case there must be some novelty in the machinery, upon which to found a claim; there, however, is no drawing accompanying the description, which there must have been, had the patent been taken for any thing admitting of drawings. By the term *method*, therefore, we must not understand the employment of a machine. Is the method felting? this is not only old in itself, but the mode of laying the wool upon a piece serving as a pattern is so also. There remains, we think, nothing to claim but the making of the particular articles enumerated, by a method before known and used, in doing which there would not appear to be much either of *invention* or *discovery*.

Our readers are aware that some half dozen patents have been recently obtained for making cloth by felting; time enough has elapsed to have brought some of it into our markets, had the process been effectual; we are very apprehensive that the circumstances which caused similar attempts to fail both in France and England about forty years ago, and which have defeated many successive trials both in Europe and this country at various subsequent periods, will still render it necessary to twist the fibres of wool, and pass them through the loom, in order to the production of good cloth. So far as we know, all the fabrics which have been made in imitation of cloth, by felting, have been sleazy and weak, or thick and harsh.