

Peter the Great in England.

The following extracts from Macaulay's description of Peter the Great's visit to England are taken from the last volume of his history, just published by Harper & Brothers:—

In the same week in which Whitehall perished, the Londoners were supplied with a new topic of conversation by a royal visit, which, of all royal visits, was the least pompous and ceremonious, and yet the most interesting and important. On the 10th of January, a vessel from Holland anchored off Greenwich, and was welcomed with great respect. Peter the First, Czar of Muscovy, was on board. He took boat with a few attendants, and was rowed up the Thames to Norfolk-street, where a house overlooking the river had been prepared for his reception.

His journey is an epoch in the history not only of his own country, but of ours and of the world. To the polished nations of Western Europe, the empire which he governed had till then been what Bokhara or Siam is to us. That empire, indeed, though less extensive than at present, was the most extensive that had ever obeyed a single chief. The dominions of Alexander and of Trajan were small when compared with the immense area of the Scythian desert. But, in the estimation of statesmen, that boundless expanse of larch forest and morass, where the snow lay deep during eight months of every year, and where a wretched peasantry could with difficulty defend their hovels against troops of famished wolves, was of less account than the two or threesquaremiles into which were crowded the counting houses, the warehouses and the innumerable masts of Amsterdam.

The Czar had no permanent minister here. We had no permanent minister at Moscow; and even at Archangel we had no consul. Three or four times in a century extraordinary ambassadors were sent from Whitehall to the Kremlin, and from the Kremlin to Whitehall.

The English embassies had historians whose narratives may still be read with interest. Those historians described vividly, and sometimes bitterly, the savage ignorance and the squalid poverty of the barbarous country in which they had sojourned. In that country, they said, there was neither literature nor science, neither school nor college. It was not until more than a hundred years after the invention of printing that a single printing press had been introduced into the Russian empire, and that printing press had speedily perished in a fire which was supposed to have been kindled by the priests. Even in the Seventeenth century, the library of a prelate of the first dignity consisted of a few manuscripts. Those manuscripts, too, were in long rolls, for the art of bookbinding was unknown. The best educated men could barely read and write. It was much if the secretary to whom was intrusted the direction of negotiations with foreign powers had a sufficient smattering of Dog Latin to make himself understood. The arithmetic was the arithmetic of the Dark Ages. The denary notation was unknown. Even in the Imperial Treasury, the computations were made by the help of balls strung on wires. Round the person of the sovereign there was a blaze of gold and jewels; but even in his most splendid palaces were to be found the filth and misery of an Irish cabin. So late as the year 1663, the gentlemen of the retinue of the Earl of Carlisle were, in the city of Moscow, thrust into a single bedroom, and were told that if they did not remain together they would be in danger of being devoured by rats.

It might have been expected that France would have been the first object of his curiosity. But from some cause which cannot now be traced, he had a taste for maritime pursuits which amounted to a passion; indeed, almost to a monomania. His imagination was full of sails, yardarms and rudders. That large mind, equal to the highest duties of the general and the statesman, contracted itself to the most minute details of naval architecture and naval discipline. The chief ambition of the great conqueror and legislator was to be a good boatswain and a good ship's carpenter. Holland and England, therefore, had for him an attraction which was wanting to the galleries and terraces of Versailles. He repaired to Amsterdam, took a lodging in the dockyard, assumed the garb of a pilot, put down his name on the list of workmen, wielded with his own hand the caulking iron and the mallet, fixed the pumps and twisted the

ropes. Ambassadors who came to pay their respects to him were forced, much against their will, to clamber up the rigging of a man-of-war, and found him enthroned on the crosstrees.

Such was the prince whom the populace of London now crowded to behold. His stately form, his intellectual forehead, his piercing black eyes, his Tartar nose and mouth, his gracious smile, his frown black with all the stormy rage and hate of a barbarian tyrant, and, above all, a strange nervous convulsion which sometimes transformed his countenance, during a few moments, into an object on which it was impossible to look without terror, the immense quantities of meat which he devoured, the pints of brandy which he swallowed, and which, it was said, he had carefully distilled with his own hands, the fool who jabbered at his feet, the monkey which grinned at the back of his chair, were, during some weeks, popular topics of conversation. He meanwhile shunned the public gaze with a haughty shyness which inflamed curiosity. He went to a play; but, as soon as he perceived that pit, boxes and galleries were staring, not at the stage, but at him, he retired to a back bench, where he was screened from observation by his attendants. He was desirous to see a sitting of the House of Lords; but as he was determined not to be seen, he was forced to climb up to the leads, and to peep through a small window. He heard with great interest the royal assent given to a bill for raising fifteen hundred thousand pounds by land tax, and learned with amazement that this sum, though larger by one half than the whole revenue which he could wring from the population of the immense empire of which he was absolute master, was but a small part of what the Commons of England voluntarily granted every year to their constitutional king.

William judiciously humored the whims of his illustrious guest, and stole to Norfolk-street so quietly that nobody in the neighborhood recognised his majesty in the thin gentleman who got out of the modest-looking coach at the Czar's lodgings. The Czar returned the visit with the same precautions, and was admitted into Kensington House by a back door. It was afterward known that he took no notice of the fine pictures with which the palace was adorned. But over the chimney of the royal sitting room was a plate which, by an ingenious machinery, indicated the direction of the wind, and with this plate he was in raptures.

He soon became weary of his residence. He found that he was too far from the objects of his curiosity, too near to the crowds to which he was himself an object of curiosity. He accordingly removed to Deptford, and was there lodged in the house of John Evelyn, a house which had long been a favorite resort of men of letters, men of taste and men of science. Here Peter gave himself up to his favorite pursuits. He navigated a yacht every day up and down the river. His apartment was crowded with models of three-deckers and two-deckers, frigates, sloops and fire-ships. The only Englishman of rank in whose society he seemed to take much pleasure was the eccentric Caermarthen, whose passion for the sea bore some resemblance to his own, and who was very competent to give an opinion about every part of a ship, from the stem to the stern.

The Czar could not be persuaded to exhibit himself at St. Paul's; but he was induced to visit Lambeth Palace. There he saw the ceremony of ordination performed, and expressed warm approbation of the Anglican ritual. Nothing in England astonished him so much as the archiepiscopal library. It was the first good collection of books that he had seen; and he declared that he had never imagined that there were so many printed volumes in the world.

The impression which he made on Burnet was not favorable. The good bishop could not understand that a mind which seemed to be chiefly occupied with questions about the best place for a capstan and the best way of rigging a jury mast might be capable, not merely of ruling an empire, but of creating a nation. He complained that he had gone to see a great prince, and had found only an industrious shipwright. Nor does Evelyn seem to have formed a much more favorable opinion of his august tenant. It was, indeed, not in the character of tenant that the Czar was likely to gain the good word of civilized men. With all the high qualities which were peculiar to himself, he had all the filthy habits which were then common

among his countrymen. To the end of his life, while disciplining armies, founding schools, framing codes, organizing tribunals, building cities in deserts, joining distant seas by artificial rivers, he lived in his palace like a hog in a sty; and when he was entertained by other sovereigns, never failed to leave on their tapestried walls and velvet state beds unequivocal proofs that a savage had been there.

Toward the close of March the Czar visited Portsmouth, saw a sham sea-fight at Spithead, watched every movement of the contending fleets with intense interest, and expressed in warm terms his gratitude to the hospitable government which had provided so delightful a spectacle for his amusement and instruction. After passing more than three months in England he departed in high good humor.

RECENT AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

Sewing Machines.—This invention consists in so applying, combining, and operating the needle and shuttle of a sewing machine, that the shuttle will pass twice in the same direction through every loop of the needle thread that is carried through the cloth, and thereby cause the shuttle thread to be coiled at least once completely round every loop of the needle thread. It also consists in an improvement in the presser, whereby it is made to adapt itself better to irregularities in the thickness of the work. The patentee of this invention is J. P. Sherwood, of Fort Edward, N. Y.

Mastic Roofing.—This invention consists, first, in treating gas tar, before it is mixed with the other ingredients composing the roofing, with chloride of lime, under application of heat, in such a manner that the free acids, which are mixed with the tar, and which with ordinary roofing prove very destructive to the canvas, are neutralized, and at the same time the tar is deodorized, and the bad smell generally arising from mastic roofing is obviated; second, in mixing gas tar previously treated with chloride of lime as stated, with black oxyd of manganese, plaster-paris, alum and charcoal, and applying this composition to canvas, after the same has been properly fastened down to the roof. The inventor of this device is Cornelius C. Hoff, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Strawberry Basket.—This invention relates to an improved basket such as is used for conveying strawberries and similar fruit to market, and in which they are generally sold. The object of the invention is to obtain a cheap, and at the same time a more durable basket than those constructed of wood splints in the usual way, and which will admit of being stowed away more compactly, both when filled and empty. The invention consists in constructing the body of the basket of thin sheet metal, cut by means of suitable dies to form ribs or splints, and bending the same at their lower ends, so that they will, in connection with circular disks, form the bottom of the basket, the top of the basket being provided with a swinging or bail handle. S. R. Wilmott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the inventor.

The shuttle Motion of Power Looms.—This invention relates to the employment for keeping the movement of the operating point of the picking stick in, or as nearly as desirable, in a line parallel with the raceway, by means of a rocker attached to the bottom of the stick and a bed at the bottom of the lay. The improvement consists in a certain novel construction of the rocker, and the part of the lay which contains the bed on which the rocker works, whereby the liability of the parts to break, get out of repair, or become displaced, is in a great degree obviated. The inventor of this device is William Nugent, of Chicopee, Mass.

Carriages.—This invention relates to a novel and improved way of combining the elliptic and C-spring, and attaching or applying the same to the hinder parts of carriages, whereby a requisite degree of elasticity is combined with strength, and a very neat and chaste carriage obtained. In the construction of carriages, style, ease in riding, and lightness combined with strength are the essential desiderata to be attained. The two latter requisites for city carriages are not very readily obtained, as the stone pavement is the source of concussions and great wear and tear, even with moderate driving. By this invention it is believed that the above named requisites are fully obtained, and by a very simple and economical arrangement. Charles B. Wood, of New York city, is the inventor of this device.

Movement of Troops.

Every day witnesses the departure of troops from this city. Colonel Duryee's regiment of Zouaves, which was reviewed on the 23rd ult. with so much favor, is now quartered at Fortress Monroe, under command of General Butler. This regiment is made up of brave, determined men, and under command of the gallant Duryee will do service that will make the country proud of them. The Eighth Regiment (German rifles), composed of 1,046, under command of Colonel Blenker, went to Washington on the 27th. The officers are men who have had much experience upon the battle fields of the old world. Colonel Blenker was in the Grecian army, and took part in many battles, particularly those of Achino and St. Marino, after which engagements King Otho promoted him to a place upon his staff, and presented him with medals of honor; he was subsequently commander-in-chief of the army of the revolution. He has a thorough military education, and is regarded as one of the best soldiers now in the field. The uniform of this company is admirable, consisting of gray pants, and a loose gray coat, with a short belt, by which it can be tightened or loosened about the waist at pleasure, and they are armed with Sharp's rifles. A corps of sappers and miners preceded the soldiers, provided with axes, spades, picks and other tools likely to be needed in this department, and a long leather apron. They have two ambulances and about eight horses, some of which belong to the officers. Each company has two portable cases containing bandages, lint, plasters, chloroform, and other articles necessary for hospital use. A large body of citizens escorted the regiment to the depot at Jersey City, where they took the cars for Washington, singing a German song of departure for the wars, as the long train moved off.

The Ninth Regiment, under command of Colonel Styles, which, as regards physical ability, moral training and intelligence, is not to be excelled by any in the Constitutional army. It is composed of over 800 men. This regiment started for Washington at the same time with Colonel Blenker's, the whole force occupying thirty-seven cars.

The Garibaldi Guard departed for Washington on the 28th. This regiment is composed of foreigners, a very large proportion of whom have seen service. It is commanded by Colonel d'Utassy, an experienced and able officer, who has served, as well as most of the other officers, in the wars of Hungary, Italy and the Crimea.

Colonel Bartlett's Naval Brigade consists of over one thousand men. This brigade was ordered to Fortress Monroe on the 29th to co-operate with General Butler in the approaching demonstration upon Norfolk.

REGIMENTS IN THIS CITY.

On the 27th ult. there were quartered in this city the following regiments:—

Naval Brigade, Colonel Bartlett; Excelsior Brigade, General Sickles; Empire City Regiment, Colonel Sheehan; Thirty-sixth (Connaught Rangers), Colonel McCunn; Anderson Zouaves, Colonel Ricker; British Volunteers, Lieut. Colonel Torre; President Guard, Colonel Goodwin; Imperial Zouaves, Colonel Merritt; Washington Volunteers, Colonel Innes; Second Regiment Fire Zouaves; Mozart Regiment, Colonel Cocks; Tammany Regiment, Colonel Kennedy; Third Regiment, Colonel Townsend; Fourth Regiment, Colonel Taylor; Sixth Regiment, Colonel Wilson; Ninth, Colonel Hawkins; Tenth, Colonel McChesney; Fifteenth, Colonel McLeod Murphy; Seventeenth, Colonel Lansing; Twentieth, Colonel Weber; Twenty-fifth, Colonel Kenyon; Twenty-ninth, Colonel Steinwehr; Thirty-first, Colonel Pratt; Thirty-fourth, Colonel Mathewson; Thirty-eighth, Colonel Ward.

These regiments are rapidly preparing to take the field. They will constitute, when fully equipped, a more formidable army than the government has hitherto employed in times of peace. General Sickles' brigade is to embrace ten thousand men.

VALUE OF A MOUSE TRAP.—A correspondent—R. T. Martin, of Winona, Minn.—in a letter to us, says:—“On page 115, Vol. 12 (old series), SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, there is an account given of a cheap mouse trap, which consists of a pipe-bowl filled with cheese and placed under the edge of a tumbler. This alone has been worth to me, more than all I have paid for your paper, which I have taken for eight years.”

RUSSIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—The plan for establishing a telegraphic line connecting Europe, through Siberia, with the Pacific ocean, has been undertaken by the Russian Ministry of Marine. It is expected that the entire line from St. Petersburg to the Pacific will be completed in five years.

WELLS' FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY.—The inquiry is often made of us, what book we can recommend to students and others who are desirous of acquiring an elementary knowledge of geology. Having had an opportunity of thoroughly examining a work recently published by Messrs. Ivison & Phinney, of this city, the title of which we give above, we are able to answer the question to our utmost satisfaction. The author, Mr. David A. Wells, is well known to the public, especially to those interested in school books, for his admirable works on chemistry and natural philosophy, and also as the editor of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery." The work in question cannot fail to enhance his reputation. This subject of geology, usually so obscure to a beginner, he has treated with the utmost simplicity, and yet with great thoroughness, avoiding as much as possible the use of dry technicalities and minute discussions. The applications of the subject to the arts and every day life are also fully noticed, which give to the book a freshness and interest, and render it exceedingly attractive. The illustrations are numerous, and different entirely from the old stereotyped pictures which have been doing duty for years. For elementary instruction we cordially recommend this work as by far the best of any before the public; advanced students who are desirous of posting themselves respecting the latest views and theories in geology will find it exceedingly interesting and valuable for reference.



ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1861.

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. Pamphlets giving full particulars of the mode of applying for patents, under the new law which went into force March 4, 1861, specifying size of model required, and much other information useful to inventors, may be had gratis by addressing MUNN & CO., Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, New York.

1,266.—John A. At, of Waterbury, Conn., for an Improvement in Latch Bolts:

I claim the latch, B, in connection with the cylinder, C, provided with the hole, e, rod, E, with spring, g, applied, and the cross bar, F, when arranged to operate as and for the purpose set forth.

[The object of this invention is to obtain a combined lock and latch of very simple construction and one that may be economically manufactured. The invention consists in applying to an ordinary slide latch a locking cylinder, spring, rod, and a cross-bar, whereby the desired result is obtained.]

1,267.—Charles Askam, of Philadelphia, Pa., for an improvement in Children's Carriages.

I claim the car-shaped springs, G, G', the body, H, the rear axle, E, and cross bar, C, when constructed, arranged and combined, as and for the purpose set forth.

1,268.—Henry Benton, of Guilford, Conn., for an Improvement in Children's Flying Tops;

I claim the employment or use, in combination with a spinning top, of spiral flanches, B, so applied as to give the top a rising and falling movement, simultaneously with its rotating one, substantially as set forth.

[This invention consists in providing a spindle with a series of spiral flanches, in such a manner that, by rotating the spindle by means of a top-cord, the flanches will cause the spindle to rise or ascend a certain distance before it comes in contact with the ground or floor, thereby combining a rotary and an elevating movement which greatly adds to the amusement of spinning tops.]

1,269.—L. S. Bundy and L. F. Edgeron, of Hyde Park, Vt., for an improvement in Corn Shellers.

We claim the construction and arrangement of the feeder, D, spring, d', uprights, D' and E, with cogs, d, as and for the purpose set forth.

1,270.—L. C. Chase, of Boston, Mass., for an improved mode of stringing Sleigh Bells.

I claim constructing a sleigh bell with two shanks, a, a, and a hole between them, and confining it to the strap by means of a single rivet passing through the strap, between said shanks, and headed down inside of the bell, substantially as described and for the objects specified.

1,271.—Ira Cooper, of Saybrook, Ohio, for an Improvement in Cultivators:

I claim the special arrangement of the adjustable mold-board, F, in combination with the mold-boards, A, A', space, A', coupler, L, and braces, F, O, M, N, when arranged in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

1,272.—N. T. Edson, of New Orleans, La., for an Improved Wheelwright's Machine:

I claim the combination of the form or stand, L, G, 4, bolt, B, head piece, I, ring, 5, and supporting tube or thimble, A, constructed and operated substantially as described.

1,273.—W. T. Clement, of Northampton, Mass., for an Improvement in securing Handles to Hoes:

I claim the fixing of handles to hoes and other tools by the combination of the screw shank, B, which is a combination of the tool itself with the tapering socket, C, and perforated and tapered handle, D, so that the tool is fixed to both, C and D, substantially in the manner and so as to possess the advantages set forth.

1,274.—J. P. Ellicott, of Washington, D. C., for an Improvement in Apparatus for Irrigating Streets:

I claim the cap, c, with its concave sides, f, f, for the purpose of flattening the water issuing from the jets or perforations, b, b, thereby conforming the same to the arch of the street, and at the same time

servicing as a protection to the pipe, E, and perforations, b, b, as set forth.

Second, in combination with the above, I claim the perforated pipe, B, for the purpose and use expressed.

1,275.—S. M. Fales, of Baltimore, Md., for an Improvement in Refining and Smelting Furnaces:

I claim extending one or more of the arches, A, of the furnace, B, D, constructed as set forth in my patent dated Feb. 8th, 1859, and having the said extended arch or arches communicate by a flue with an auxiliary stack or chimney, or with a series of auxiliary stacks or chimneys, C, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

1,276.—S. M. Fales, of Baltimore, Md., for an Improvement in Refining and Puddling Furnaces:

I claim, first, the combination with my improved patented furnace, bearing date Feb. 8, 1859, of a puddling chamber, D', a secondary draft chimney or stack, F, and a division wall, E, with draft passage, b, through it, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Second, The combination with the puddling chamber, D', perforated division wall, E, draft chimney, F, stack or cone, D, of the furnace, patented to me and bearing date Feb. 8th, 1859, of a return pipe or passage, G, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

1,277.—I. J. Fearing, of South Weymouth, Mass., for an Improvement in Button-Hole Cutters:

I claim a supplemental cutting blade, A, constructed substantially as described, and applied to a pair of scissors, to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[See engraving in this number.]

1,278.—Joseph Forrest, of New York City, for an Improvement in Machines for Breaking Sugar:

I claim the combination of two grooved rollers, D, and E, working together, one of which is grooved lengthwise, the other circumferentially on its periphery, and one or more pairs of rollers arranged with leath, the whole arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

1,279.—J. S. Gauson and C. T. Coit, of Buffalo, N. Y., for an Improvement in Fire Places:

First, We claim so constructing the fire back, B, as that it will extend upward and above the mouth of the chimney and then downward and forward, as shown at b', with semi-circular bend, b2, receding again upwardly as shown at b3, for the purposes and substantially as described.

Second, Said fire back being constructed substantially as described, we claim in combination and arrangement therewith the jacket, N, for the purposes set forth.

Third, We claim the combination of the tube or air chamber, L, with the recess, D, as and for the purposes set forth.

2,280.—John S. Getchell, of Machias, Me., for an Improved Combined Capstan and Windlass:

I claim the combination with the vertical capstan herein described of the box, G, gear wheels, F, f, shafts, G, G', shaft, H, drum, J, and movable standard, K, all arranged and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

[This invention relates to the combination with a ship's capstan of a windlass so that either one or the other may be employed, as occasion requires.]

1,281.—D. F. Goodhue and E. H. Carey, of Cincinnati, O., for an Improvement in Wheel Carriages:

We claim the combination herein described of the spokeless rings, G, grooved supporting wheels, B, axle, C, grooved guide rollers, H, H', H'', and springs, F, the whole being constructed, arranged, and operating in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

1,282.—W. C. Grimes, of Philadelphia, Pa., for an Improvement in City Railroads:

I claim the double track, C and D, constructed substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

1,283.—F. R. Grumel, of Geneva, Switzerland, for an Improvement in Photographic Albums:

I claim, first, the construction of leaves for albums for collection of photographic or lithographic proofs, engravings or other drawings, with an opening or frame on each side, so that two proofs, engravings or drawings may be inserted back to back, thereby showing one on either side, substantially as shown and described.

Second, The formation of leaves for photographic or other album by combining with a front and back framing leaf a center leaf recessed and of such thickness as that when containing one or two photographic cards, they shall be flush with the general surface of the leaf, as specified.

Third, The construction of leaves for photographic or other album, by pasting or otherwise permanently fixing the front and back framing leaf on to the center leaf on three sides thereof, leaving one side open and free for the insertion of photographic cards or drawings, as described.

Fourth, In combination with leaves constructed and arranged as described, I claim the filling piece for closing the gap formed for the ready insertion of the photographic cards, between the framing leaves substantially as specified.

1,284.—James M. Hicks, of Boston, Mass., for an Improvement in Erasers:

I claim, first, Providing the eraser blade with an independent back made of bone, rubber, ivory, wood, or other suitable animal or vegetable substance or substance, separate, or combined, essentially as and for the purpose or purposes set forth.

Second, Forming an independent supporting and burnishing back to the blade by extending the handle which carries the latter, substantially as described.

Third, Uniting the blade with the handle by inserting it in a cross-cut slot in the end of the handle, in combination with riveting or holding it by nuts to the independent back formed by extension of the handle, essentially as specified.

Fourth, The combination with an erasing blade of metal or its equivalent and handle thereto, of an india rubber eraser or burnisher, as set forth.

1,285.—J. J. Herzhbühl, of Louisville, Ky., for an Improvement in Locks:

I claim, first, The employment or use of the latch-bolt, E, when combined with tumblers, G, G', one or more, a catch, H, and a nosing, D, provided with a slot, a, arranged as and for the purpose set forth.

Second, The slide bolt, K, when used in connection with the latch bolt, E, tumblers, M, N, dog, L, and the rod, O, on the latch bolt, E, as and for the purpose specified.

[The object of this invention is to obtain a lock that will be burglar proof, or unpickable, and still be simple in arrangement and economical to construct.]

1,286.—C. C. Hoff, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for Mastic Composition for Roofing:

I claim the described composition of gas tar, treated and prepared in the manner specified, black oxyd of manganese, boiled plaster of Paris, alum, and calcined charcoal, mixed together in the manner and about in the proportion stated, and applied to the canvas, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

1,287.—H. S. Holmes, of Lynn, Mass., for Improvement in Congress Gaiters:

I claim securing the upper edge of the cloth of the front and heel parts of a Congress gaiter top to their respective linings by an inside seam, b, figs. 8 and 11, when such seams are used in connection with gores of elastic cloth attached to the gaiter top and lining, by a seam common to all, the whole being effected in the manner described and for the purposes set forth.

1,288.—Nelson Homes, of Leona, N. Y., for an Improved Broom Clasp:

I claim the combination of the bars or slips, A, A, A, and bands, L, L, in their application to brooms and brushes, as described, the whole being arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

1,289.—B. B. Hotchkiss, of Sharon, Conn., for Improved Projectile for Rifled Ordnance:

I claim, first, The arrangement of the inclined surfaces or cones, B, and f, and the cylindrical portion, a, in connection with the ring of soft metal, D, placed between B and f, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Second, I claim the employment of a quantity of lubricating material, E, within proper recesses in the body of the projectile and in front of the belt, D, so arranged that a portion of the whole shall be forced out to lubricate the bore, by the action of the metal ring, D, or its equivalent, substantially as specified.