



New Inventions.

New Flax Spinning Machine.

Mr. Charles Clark of West Troy, N. Y. has invented a new machine for spinning flax, which gives the material two twists during every revolution of the flyer without adding to the machinery of those machines at present in use. By it he can therefore spin twice as much yarn with the same number of revolutions of the flyer as those in use. In combination with this he employs a hanging balance frame which operates the receiving bobbin that takes up the spun yarn, so as to move the bobbin the exact distance to wind up the correct amount of yarn spun every revolution of the flyer. The receiving bobbin, has therefore an intermittent rotary motion governed by a guide rod leaning on the spun yarn on the bobbin, and worked by ratchets and a ratched wheel which receive motion from an eccentric on the axle of the flyer. This machine has been pronounced "a very valuable and great improvement" over those now in use, by those who are able to judge of its merits. Machines that are in use at present for spinning yarn, give only one twist during every revolution of the flyer, and the take-up bobbins have a continuous rotary motion.

Improved Chimney.

Mr. O. L. Wheelock, of Watertown, N. Y. has invented a beautiful and useful improvement on chimneys which we judging from a model consider to be valuable. It is constructed partly of sheet and partly of cast iron, the casting being outside and made of an ornamental character. The chimney will not weigh much—it is cheap and perfectly safe, and can be made to receive a number of pipes from different stoves, and by being partly double, it is combined with a ventilating apparatus which makes it both a smoke and ventilating chimney.

New Sewing Machine.

Mr. J. Lerow of No. 26 State-st., Boston, has invented a new sewing machine, called the "Rotary Sewing Machine." A sample of its work has been sent us, which is very neat—the stitch is good and does not pull out like others we have seen. It is different from other machines got up for sewing. We will say no more about it at present as we may be able to present an engraving of it in a few weeks.

Improved Loom for Weaving Plain and Figured Work.

Mr. Talbot, of Portsmouth, N. H. has invented an improved loom which is represented to weave any pattern at the rate of 110 picks per minute, and to change any pattern in an incredible short space of time, and change it to weave plain cloth in a few minutes likewise.

Improved Planing Machine.

Mr. E. Allen, of Manchester, Mass. has invented an improvement in planing machines which has been represented to us as possessing qualities of a very superior character. We have seen some of its work, which is indeed astonishing, and the more so, as we were informed that no rotary planes were used, and that it does its work very rapid.—The merit of the invention is in a new way of feeding.

Improvement of the Microscope.

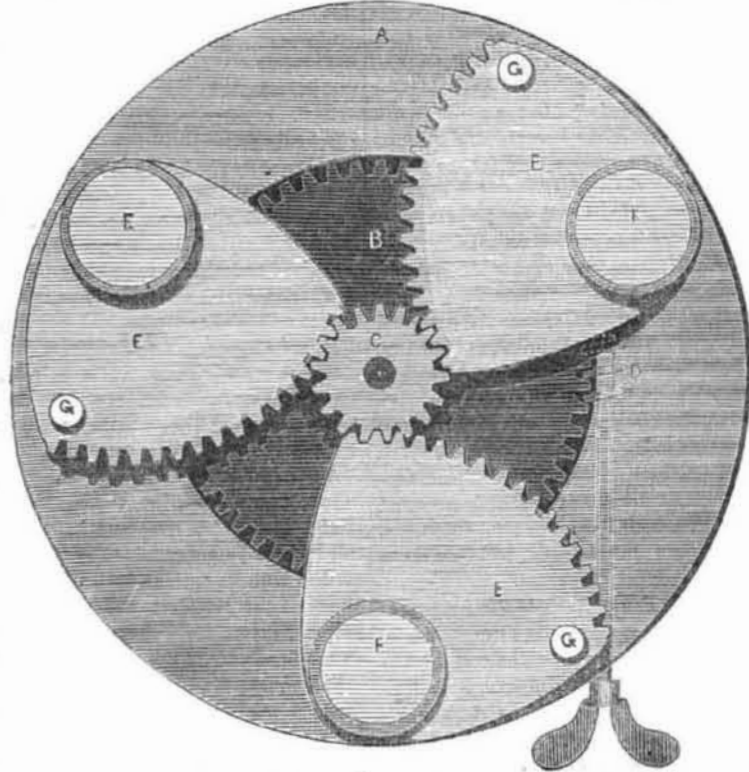
By the Cincinnati Commercial, we learn that Mr. Bruno Haseart, optician in that city, has made some astonishing improvements on the microscope whereby its powers are extended to a degree hitherto supposed unattainable. In examining the scale of an insect 3-1000 of an inch in length, 72,900 secondary scales was counted on its surface, and so minute were they, that it would take 37,800,000,000 to cover a square inch.

This instrument will be a valuable acquisition to natural science—by it the naturalist will be enabled to explore new fields of organic and inorganic matter.

MARTIN AND PARRY'S UNIVERSAL CHUCK.

This is an improvement on Chucks invented by James W. Martin and E. Parry, of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. It will be understood by machinists and will commend itself. This is a face view of the Chuck showing the face plate A, geared sectors E E E, the pins G G G, the pivots F F F, and the spur

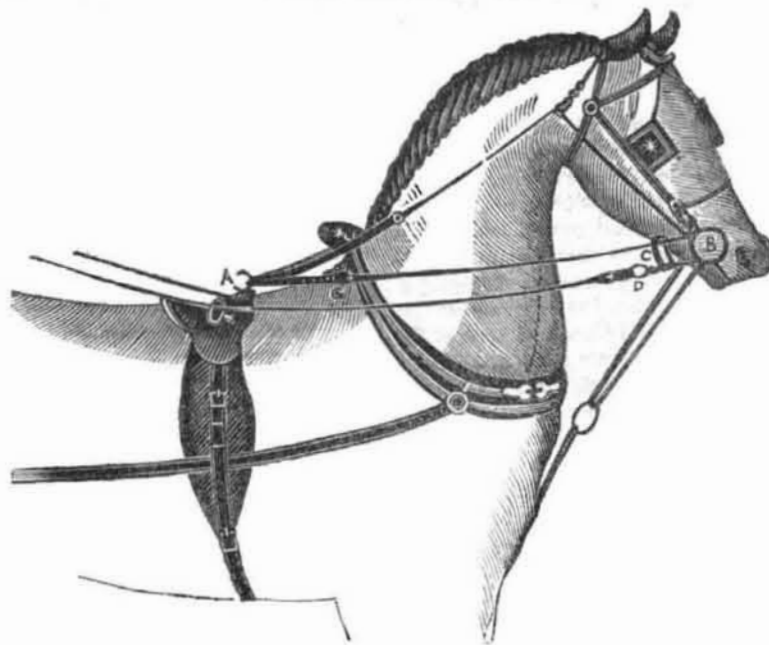
pinion C, and screw D, which operates the plate spur wheel B. The axis or pivots of the cog section E, are placed at equal distances apart and are secured to the face plate by nuts. The pins G, are the jaws of the chuck, to retain firmly every article to be turned or drilled &c. that may be placed in the lathe.



OPERATION.—The article to be operated upon being placed at or near the centre of the Chuck or axis of the pinion C, and power being applied to the screw D, turning it to the right, it will be seen that the spur wheel B, and the pinion will move towards the right from above and the pins or jaws G, being affixed to the sectors E, by a curvilinear motion approach the centre till they come in contact

with the article to be turned and hold it firmly between them. The combined action of the screw on the spur wheel and the pinion on the sectors, gives the chuck great power and ease in action—firmness in holding, and being of simple construction, may be easily kept in repair. Measures have been taken to secure a patent

SAFETY BRIDLE BIT.

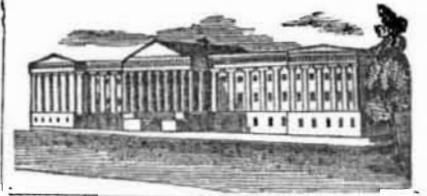


This is a safety Bridle Bit invented and secured by Mr. Henry Seitz, of Marietta, Pa. This bit is expected to supersede eventually all others, either for riding or driving, combining, as it does, the common snaffle, so arranged with the pulley, as to give any person perfect power over the most vicious or frightened horse. It obviates the objections made to the severe bits now in use, which from their painful action, often make a spirited horse rear, kick and try to run away. This bit is pleasant in its action on the mouth, causing no pain whatever, and has the requisite power when wanted—no horse having been found able to resist it.

The operation is as follows: The rein is hooked firmly to the saddle at A, passing through the loop C, into the bit over the roller at B, and securing it fast to the ring D, which prevents it from drawing back and forms the check rein now in use, and to which the driving reins are buckled and pass back to the

driver. For horseback, the loops and rings are dispensed with, the rein being continuous, forming two reins one of which is thrown over the saddle horn or strapped to the pommel, and the other to the rider's hand—both reins can pass through the rings of a martingal. For ladies it is particularly recommended on account of its safety and power, as a horse is by no means able to throw his head sufficiently low to kick.

Horses have been successfully driven with this bit, that were set aside as beyond management as harness horses with ordinary severe bits, from the habit or invariable practice of running away in spite of the utmost endeavors of their driver—now they are good and serviceable horses. These bits are manufactured only by Haldeman and Seitz of Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa. who will attend to all orders concerning the sale of the same. The patent right of this invention has been secured, and it is coming fast into use.



LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending February 27, 1849.

To James L. Norton, of Perry Township, Pa. for improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To Henry Reichert, of Shippensburg, Pa. for improvement in Flood Fences. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To David Minesinger, of Beaver, Pa. for improved detached metallic Cartridge Tube, &c. for Fire Arms. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To Julius King, of Bordentown, N. J. for improved machine for dressing Nuts and Bolt Heads. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To David McComb of Port Gibson, Miss. for improvement in Presses. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To G. F. J. Colburn, of Newark, N. J., for Protector Slide for Door Locks. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To L. K. & P. Day, of Sacarappa, Me., for improvement in Weavers' Temples. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To George Draper, of Ware, Mass., for improvement in Temples for Looms. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To Amaria Pierce, of Philadelphia, Pa. for improvement in Gas Apparatus. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To William Wright, of Providence, R. I., for improved Metallic Packing for Pistons.—Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To S. R. Hunter and M. Merrill, of Cortlandville, N. Y. for improvement in the manufacture of Hubs and Axles. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To J. Frost & S. Munroe, of Albion, Mich. for improvement in machinery for separating Flour from Bran. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To Pratt & Graverend, of New York City, for improvement in suspending Telegraph Wires. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To Stinchart & Taggart, of Charlestown, Mass. for improvement in Brakes for Cars.—Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

To Calvin Delano, of East Livermore, Mass. for improvement in Horse Rakes. Patented Feb. 27, 1849.

For the week ending March 6, 1849.

To J. & J. Higgins, of East Greenwich, R. I. for improvements in machinery for Dressing and Folding Cloth. Patented March 6, 1849.

To E. B. Bigelow, of Boston, Mass. for improvement in Looms for weaving Brussels Carpets, &c. Patented March 6, 1849.

To R. S. Tilden, of St. Louis, Mo. for Punching Machine with a combination of adjustable Gauges. Patented March 6, 1849.

To Huttman and Koch Karnelio, of Philadelphia, Pa. for improvement in Fire Escapes. Patented March 6, 1849.

To James Shields and James Cole, of New York City, for improvement in Stoves for heating apartments.—Patented March 6, 1849.

To A. H. Boyd, of Saco, Me. for improvement in delivery and take-up motion of Looms. Patented March 6, 1849.

To Thomas Ashcraft, of Randolph Co. Ala. for improvement in Cotton Presses. Patented March 6, 1849.

To Jeremiah Myers, of Biddeford, Me. for improvements in the Let-off motion of Looms. Patented March 6, 1849.

To Marcus Maxim, of Newcastle, Pa. for improved Spike Machine. Patented Mar. 6, 1849.

To Geo. H. Corliss, of Providence, R. I. for machine for Cutting Teeth of Bevelled Gear. Patented March 6, 1849.

To Henry Quinn, of New Alexandria, N. J. for improvement in Drying Grain. Patented March 6, 1849.

To Geo. H. Corliss, of Providence, R. I. for improvement in cut-off and working the Valves of Steam Engines. Patented March 6, 1849.

To John Elgar, of Baltimore, Md., for improved tubular two-part Rail. Patented March 6, 1849.

To Wm. Joslin, of Waterford, N. Y. for improvement in Rope Machinery. Patented March 6, 1849.