



ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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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 the model required, and much other information useful to inventors, may be had gratis by addressing MUNN & CO., Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, New York.

1,498.—Hiram Aldridge, of Michigan City, Ind., for an Improvement in Machines for Thrashing and Separating Grain:

I claim, first, The arrangement on the front of the concave, A, of a thrashing machine of two slotted and perforated ears, a, a, said ears serving as guideways for pins, b, b, and as bearings for the upper ends of the adjusting hand screws, D, which are located in front of the concave and within the frame of the thrashing machine, all in the manner and for the purpose described.

Second, The arched or raised cover, H, made in two parts, which are hinged and dovetailed together, and form, when on the machine, a continuation of its side boarding, all in the manner and for the purpose described.

Third, The arrangement of a beater, G, which has a space existing between its blades and its axis, and operates, in the manner described, between the ends of the canvas belt, F, and open straw carrier belt, E, for the purpose set forth.

Fourth, The adjustable open extension straw carrier belt, N, and extension guideway, O, in combination with the canvas belt, E, and first straw carrier belt, F, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

Fifth, The arrangement and combination of the extra closed beater, P, with the first and second open straw carrier belts, F, N, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

Sixth, The combination of the extension tailboard, Q, with the inclined bottom of a straw carrier guideway, R, or S, substantially as and for the purpose described.

Seventh, The combination of a chaff carrier, T, which is adjustable on a fixed axis, U, in the path of a vertical circle, separator shoe, K, inclined transverse return spout, Y, and elevator, Z, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

Eighth, The arrangement of the lower end of the adjustable inclined sieve or deflecting board, S, on a permanently located shaft, U, so that it may be adjusted from its upper end, in the path of a vertical circle, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Ninth, The arrangement of the outside hangers, S', of the adjusting frames which carries the sieve and chaff carrier, T, in combination with the shafts, U, W, curved slots, n, n, and screw-threaded bearings, m, m, with clamp nuts, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

Tenth, The extension tailboard, Y', in combination with an inclined sieve, which is adjustable on a fixed axis, U, in the path of a vertical circle, inclined bottom of the separator shoe, K, incline transverse spout, Y, and elevator, Z, substantially as and for the purpose described.

1,499.—John Andrews, of Brunswick, Maine, for an Improved Mode of Securing Circular Saws to Arbors.

I claim the combination, in the manner substantially as shown and described, of the hollow adjustable collar, E, conical bush, D, and fixed recess collar, B, with each other and with the saw, C, and arbor, A, all as set forth for the purpose specified.

[In adjusting circular saws on their shafts or arbors, great difficulty is generally experienced in consequence of the variation in the diameter of the eyes of the saws. When too large, the eyes require to be bushed in order that they may fit their arbors, and when too small they require to be filed out. The object of this invention is to obviate this difficulty, and to this end a sliding or adjustable bush is employed, in connection with a fixed and an adjustable collar and nut, to effect the desired end.]

1,500.—C. L. W. Baker (assignor to himself and J. W. Bliss), of Hartford, Conn., for an Improved Corn Broom:

I claim an improved article of manufacture, consisting of a broom, being composed of the fiber of broom corn set in tufts in a block of wood, substantially in the manner as and for the purpose described.

1,501.—H. L. Baldwin, of Branford, Conn., for an Improvement in Curry Combs:

I claim the described curry comb as a new article of manufacture, having its back plate, A, and teeth, a, cast in one piece, the teeth being of cylindrical or an approximate form, and about of an equal thickness throughout their length, as and for the purpose specified.

[This invention consists in casting the plate or back of the curry comb and the teeth in one piece, whereby an implement is obtained which possesses many advantages over those manufactured in the ordinary way.]

1,502.—Sarah A. Baldwin, of Waterbury, Conn., for an Improvement in Skirt Supporters:

I claim the combination of the several strips, A, B, arranged and secured together and furnished with shoulder straps, D, lacing hooks, i, i, and spring pins for attaching the skirt to the supporter, all as described and represented.

[The nature of this invention consists in forming the supporter of strips of covered steel, whalebone or reed, put together with clasps so as to form a waistband which will encompass the body, and in combining with their band shoulder straps and backstays, and a means for lacing the band around the body, and also spring pins for attaching the skirts to the band.]

1,503.—L. D. Barrand, of New York City, for an Improved Scroll Sawing Machines:

I claim, first, The two inclined planes, F, F', on which the rollers, a, a, work, arranged as set forth, in combination with springs, E, E', connected to the guide bars, C, C', between which the saw is hung, substantially as described.

Second, The slotted lever, G, connected to the lower carriage on the inclined plane, F', operating as and for the purpose described.

Third, The guide flanges, I, on the inclined planes, F, F', for guiding the rollers, a, a, of the saw carriages, as set forth.

[This invention relates to certain improvements in that class of sawing machines in which a saw frame or sash is not employed, and which are generally known as "muley" saws.]

1,504.—H. H. Beach, of Philadelphia, Pa., for an Improvement in Grain Winnowers:

I claim the two series of chutes represented by the letters, e and d, when combined and arranged substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

1,505.—S. W. Bidwell, of Hartford, Conn., for an Improved Machine for Boring and Mortising:

I claim the arrangement of the pulleys, i, belt, d, friction rollers, e, with the sliding heads, B, and pulleys, c, substantially as and for the purpose described.

1,506.—C. H. Burd, of Roxbury, Mass., for an Improved Telegraphic Apparatus:

I claim the combination of the permanent magnet, A, the two helices, B, B, and the non-magnetic movable U-piece, C, the whole

arranged substantially as explained, and so as to operate together under circumstances and in manner as specified.

I also claim the key as constructed and made to operate with a battery of two cells, the permanent magnet and the non-magnetic U-piece, substantially as described.

1,507.—Amos Chase, of North Weare, N. H., for an Improved Adjustable Chair:

I claim the rod, C, secured to the under side of the seat, D, and fitted in the socket, B, when used in combination with the bar or brace rod, G, connected with the back, F, and secured at its lower end to an arm, H, which is attached to rod, C, and is fitted in a slot, e, in the socket, B, the whole being arranged as shown to form an improved sliding or adjustable chair or seat.

[An engraving of this invention will appear soon.]

1,508.—Darwin DeForest Douglass, of Springfield, Mass., for an Improvement in Window Blinds:

I claim, first, The flat metallic guide bars, A and C, made substantially in the manner described and for the purpose specified.

Second, The rack and pinion, G and I, or its equivalent, in combination with the guide bars, A and C, and blinds, for the purpose specified, and operating substantially in the manner described.

1,509.—W. C. and J. Dunn, of New York City, for an Improvement in Carriage Bodies:

We claim, first, The combination of the open body, A, with the standing top, formed of the end pieces, E, E, top, F, panels, G, and doors, H, secured together as and for the purpose set forth.

Second, The combination of the permanent open body and dash top with a standing top, constructed as explained, the whole being adapted and arranged to form a new and improved convertible body for vehicles, as set forth.

[The object of this invention is to combine an open body, brett or barouche body and close or standing top coach body all in one vehicle, so that either form of vehicle, by a simple manipulation, may be had as desired, and the whole device rendered capable of being manufactured nearly as cheap as the ordinary coach.]

1,510.—R. Finnegan and A. F. W. Schulte, of New York City, for an Improved Pressure Gage:

I claim, first, The employment for transmitting the movements of the flexible plate, B, to the index, g, of a lever, F, and spirally grooved spindle, H, combined and applied substantially as specified.

Second, The movable block, E, carrying the fulcrum of the lever, F, and the screw, I, applied in combination with the slotted bar, D, or its equivalent, and operating substantially as specified, for the adjustment or correction of the gage.

1,511.—John Griffin, of Louisville, Ky., for an Improvement in Engines, &c., for Overcoming Dead Point in Cranks:

I claim the combination with the crank, B, of a suspended ring, D, suspended between springs, E, E, so as to act upon the crank when passing its centers, in the manner shown and described.

1,512.—David Haines, of Union Bridge, Md., for an Improvement in Hominy Machines:

I claim the hopper, D, arranged as set forth, the vibrating stirrer, E, connecting rods, i, j, arm, k, and crank shaft, G, all arranged and operating as and for the purposes described.

[This invention relates to certain novel improvements in machines for making hominy, and clearing the same of its bran and other impurities. The nature of this invention consists in arranging within a perforated cylinder a series of toothed beaters of a peculiar character, and in giving opposite rotary motions to said cylinder and beaters, for the more perfect and rapid reduction of grains of corn to hominy. It also consists in the arrangement of a vibrating stirrer within the hopper for keeping up a regular feed, said stirrer being combined with and operated by the crank shaft, which gives the shaking motion to the riddle.]

1,513.—Edward Howell, of Ashtabula, Ohio, for an Improvement in Sewing Machines:

I claim the operating of the wheel, E, when constructed and arranged as described, by means of the elastic pad, K, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

1,514.—E. F. Hyde, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for an Improvement in City Railroads:

I claim the arrangement of the sliding adjustable wheel, D, with the axle, C', and lever, E, as and for the purpose shown and described.

[The object of this invention is to supersede the use of the ordinary switches and switchmen which are necessarily employed to adjust or operate them, so as to not only economize in labor but also to economize in the expense of the construction of the ward at the turn-outs as well as in keeping the same in proper repair.]

1,515.—G. L. Jencks, of Providence, R. I., for an Improvement in Hemming Guides:

I claim the peculiar arrangement or method, substantially as described, of bringing the fingers, 1, 2, 3, upon the stock of a pressure pad, for the purpose specified.

1,516.—Rhodolphus Kinsley, of Springfield, Mass., for an Improved Bell-ringing Apparatus:

I claim, first, The employment or use of one or more hammers, N, secured to a rotating platform, C, and operated simultaneously and automatically with the platform, C, so as to strike the bell, A, and gradually raise or lower it, for the purpose specified.

Second, The placing of the hammers, N, within adjustable tubes or sockets, L, arranged substantially as shown, for the purpose of adjusting the hammer, so that the latter will always strike the bell at right angles.

Third, The arrangement, as shown and described, for the gearing, F, G and K, with the radial arms, e, on wheels, F, F, the pins, c, d, on the wheels, K, the springs, e, on hammer rods, M, and the rotating platform, C, for the purpose set forth.

Fourth, I claim the combination of the hammer springs, O, with the check springs, P, when applied to the hammer rods, M, to operate as and for the purpose specified.

1,517.—W. S. Kirkham, of Branford, Conn., for an Improvement in Locks and Knob Latches:

I claim constructing the hub, F, of two parts, f, g, fitted together as shown, and both parts placed on the knob arbor, e, and used in connection with the spring, H, the above parts being arranged with the slide, E, lever, D, and latch, C, to operate as and for the purpose set forth.

[This invention relates to an improvement in locks or knob latches, whereby the latches may be turned so as to suit either right or left hand doors, and properly secured in position so that they cannot be casually turned.]

1,518.—Wm. A. Lighthall, of New York City, for an Improvement in the Construction of Tube Sheets for Coolers and Condensers:

I claim constructing tube sheets for tubular coolers and condensers in the manner set forth.

1,519.—Henry Lowe, of Baltimore, Md., for an Improvement in the Manufacture of Caustic Soda:

I claim the molding and burning of artificial carbonate of lime, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

1,520.—Richard Mansley, of Philadelphia, Pa., for an Improvement in Machines for Opening Rope:

I claim, first, The combination of the separate upper feed rollers, D, D', &c., their supports, F, and the rods, d, connecting them with the levers, a', and weights, e', of the whole arranged substantially as described and for the purpose aforesaid.

Second, The combination of the beaters, b, knife blades, b', and the adjustable feeding apparatus, the whole constructed and arranged substantially as described.

1,521.—James McCarty, of Reading, Pa., for an Improvement in Annealing Cut Nails:

I claim annealing cut nails by confining them in a suitable vessel, subjecting them to a red heat and contents to a red heat, and allowing the whole to cool from six to twelve hours, according to the size of the

nails and tube, and maintaining the vessel airtight during the heating and cooling process, as set forth.

1,522.—H. McKenzie, of Talladega, Ala., for an Improvement in Tanning Leather:

I claim the employment or use of the root and other parts of the plant known by the name of Ceanothus Americanus, either alone or mixed with oak bark or other tanning materials, as described, for the purpose of tanning hides or skins.

1,523.—W. H. Nichols and F. D. Strong, of East Hampton, Conn., for an Improvement in Nail Heads:

We claim an ornamental nail or screw, made with a head which is first cast upon the shank and then pressed in the manner shown and described.

[This invention is an improvement in forming ornamental metallic heads on the heads of common nails or screws by first casting a circular blank on the head of a nail or screw, suitably adapted to the size thereof, and then producing from said blank a head of the desired shape and ornamentation, by subjecting the blank to swaging dies adapted to the purpose, thereby obtaining a superior article, at less cost and with less imperfect work than can be made in the ordinary methods of forming ornamental heads on nails and screws.]

1,524.—J. S. Parker, of West Willington, Conn., for an Improvement in Machines for Turning Spools:

I claim the combination of the protecting dog, E, or its equivalent, with the cutter head, A, for the purpose described.

[This invention consists in the arrangement of a hinged dog, in combination with an adjustable slide, and in such relation to the longitudinally sliding cutter head that, by the action of said dog, the end of the block is kept clear of the cutter intended to square said end until, by pushing the cutter out, the other end of the block is firmly driven into the spurs of the spur center, and a turning of the block independent of the said spur center.]

1,525.—F. A. Perry, of St. Louis, Mo., for an Improved Ornamental Fabric or Manufacture for Window Shades:

I claim as a new manufacture, a thin fabric prepared in the manner described, and ornamented in imitation of embroidery, either in needle or tambour, in colors or white, substantially in the manner set forth.

1,526.—J. H. Phillips, of Waverly, Mo., for an Improvement in Hemp Brakes:

I claim having the edges of the clearers, a, a, made in scolloped form, and so operated and geared that the scolloped blades of one wheel shall alternately pass between the blades of the opposite wheel, thus alternately elevating and depressing the hemp between the scolloped edges, all in the manner and for the purpose shown and described.

[The nature of this invention consists in passing the stalks of hemp or flax (the machine being well adapted for either purpose) between two breaking feed rollers which bruise and crack the woody matter, and afterward submitting the bruised stalks to two peculiar rotating clearers, the slats of the wheels spread the stalks, and break away or knock off the boon from both sides of the stalk, and, at the same time, give the stalks a shaking motion without injuring the long fibers.]

1,527.—S. S. Putnam, of Dorchester, Mass., for an Improved Horseshoe Nail Machine:

I claim, first, Connecting each pair of hammers to a single lever or crosshead, through which they are operated, and by means of which they may be made to strike simultaneously and accurately around a line drawn through the center of the nail rod.

Second, In combination with the above, I claim the connecting rods, s and v, and eyebolts, r and u, or their equivalents, operating as set forth, for the purpose specified.

Third, I claim interrupting the action of the hammers while open, and holding them open at the will of the operator, for the purpose specified.

Fourth, I claim the rod, I, in combination with the levers, G and H, and with the hand lever, W, and lever, r', or their equivalents, whereby the hammers may be stopped and started at the will of the operator, as set forth.

Fifth, The gage, d, which is brought into position to gage the nail rod while the hammers are stationary, and is drawn out of the way before they are again started by devices acting by the power of the machine itself, but brought into action of the operator, as set forth.

Sixth, I claim the rod, P, with its notch, 15, and shoulder, 2, in combination with the shaft, U, and the parts immediately connected therewith, whereby the nail rod is always returned to its position, and the cutter, y', is raised out of the way of the hammers before they are started, as set forth.

1,528.—G. W. Rains, of Newburgh, N. Y., for an Improved Apparatus for Steam Boilers:

I claim, first, The inverted conical throat, g, arranged relatively to the water pipe or passage, a, and in combination with a piston rod passing through the bottom of the cylinder, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Second, Furnishing the piston, B, with one or more valves, e, applied to operate substantially as described for the purpose set forth.

Third, The inlet to the weight, J, applied to the piston rod, C, to operate in combination with the dog, I, L, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

[This invention consists in certain improvements in the apparatus which constitutes the subject matter of Seller's patent, issued to the same inventor on April 24, 1860, and re-issued July 24, 1860. It could not be well explained without an illustration.]

1,529.—J. R. Robinson, of Boston, Mass., for a Damper for Steam Boilers:

I claim the combination with a sliding damper applied to the rear tube sheet of a horizontal multitubular boiler, of a stationary frame, C, interposed between the said tube sheet and the damper, to form a space between the said damper and the tube sheet, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

And I also claim the construction of the so called frame, C, with two or more openings, b, b, of each or a size to communicate with one or more tiers of tubes, said openings being separated by bar-like partitions, which either fit to the tube sheet or not, as shown at d and e, in Fig. 2, substantially as described.

1,530.—J. R. Robinson, of Boston, Mass., for an Improvement in Valve Gear of Steam Engines:

I claim, first, The employment of two eccentrics connected by a link, for the purpose of closing the ports at various points in the stroke of the piston, in combination with independent means of opening the ports for the induction of steam, substantially as described.

Second, The employment, in combination with the so applied link, and its supporting rocker, N, of a toggle, O, P, so arranged and applied that, by a continued movement in one direction, it will carry the link throughout its whole range of motion on the valve wrist, and back again, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Third, The employment for combining the throttle valve with the toggle, O, P, which effects the movement of the cut-off link, of a toothed pin, p, a notched hook, X, or its equivalent, a stationary pin, p', and a spring, a, the whole combined and operating substantially as specified.

1,531.—J. B. Sawyer, of Templeton, Mass., for an Improved Cane Seat for Chairs:

I claim, as a new article of manufacture, a cane bottom chair made single, but the strands of rattan in which are so interwoven as to form a continuous bearing surface, and are secured to the frame, A, by suitable holes, fi, in the manner substantially as specified.

1,532.—W. B. Strong, of New York City, for an Improved Trunk Convertible into a Bedstead:

I claim a trunk formed of two equal parts, a', connected by hinges at one end, and provided with laces, b, b', the latter having a folding frame, c, a framing combined with bars, e, d, a cover, C, of waterproof cloth or mosquito netting, and a suitable mattress, B, all arranged to form a combined army trunk and bedstead or couch, as set forth.

[The object of this invention is to combine a trunk and bedstead in such a manner that the trunk may have nearly its usual available capacity for the reception of clothing, and still admit of being readily converted into a bedstead when required. The invention is designed for

the use of the army. Officers and such members of the army as are allowed to carry trunks with them while occupying the tents of a flying camp, cannot be generally provided with anything in the way of a bedstead to keep them elevated above the surface of the ground.]

1,533.—E. F. Slocum, of Chicago, Ill., for an Improvement in Lamps: I claim the combination of three or more springs with a lamp top, arranged substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

1,534.—E. W. Smith, of New York City, for an Improvement in Steam Engines: I claim, first, Heating the cylinder of a marine steam engine by inclosing said cylinder in whole or in part within steam, which is generated separately from and at a higher pressure and temperature than the initial pressure of the steam admitted to the interior of the cylinder, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Second, The employment of the monkey boiler, C, connections, D, the steam jacket or connecting spaces, B1 B2 B3, and the connection, G, leading from the base of such connected spaces to the main boiler or series of boilers, A, all combined and arranged substantially as and so as to operate together in the manner set forth.

1,535.—George Smith, of New York City, for an Improvement in Combined Burglar Alarm and Animal Trap: I claim the sere, E, arranged or pivoted as shown, to admit of cords or chains being attached to both ends of it, in combination with the hammer, C, and one or more fire-arm barrels, A, substantially as and for the purposes described.

[The object of this invention is to obtain an implement which may be connected to one or more doors or windows of a building, so as to sound an alarm if anyone of them is opened, the implement at the same time being capable of advantageous use as an animal trap.]

1,536.—Abraham Stroth, of Port Jervis, N. Y., for an Improved Car Coupling: I claim the combination and arrangement of the slotted gravitating drop, H, bolt, G, box, C, springs, c, draw-head pipe, B, bolt, E, and draw-head, A, all in the manner and for the purposes herein shown and described.

[The object of this invention is to obtain a coupling for railroad cars that will admit of cars having platforms of different lengths being connected together, the coupling also admitting of a perfectly free vibration of the cars both laterally and vertically. Another object of the invention is, that it may couple itself and the parts be so arranged that in uncoupling or disconnecting the cars, the piece used need not be withdrawn from the draw-head but merely elevated a certain distance to clear or free the shackle, and be at that point supported by a drop. The invention has further for its object the applying of springs in such a manner as to insure durability and a perfect action thereof.]

1,537.—S. C. Sturtevant, of Cleveland, Ohio, for an Improvement in Tubular Grates for Steam Boilers: I claim a series of detachable fluegrates when used in combination with the pipe, F, as and for the purpose specified.

1,538.—John Trageser, of New York City, for an Improvement in Apparatus for Evaporating Liquids: I claim the arrangement of one or more angular projections, a, on the sides of the pipes, A, of a cooler or evaporator, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

1,539.—A. H. Trego, of Lambertville, N. J., for an Improvement in Car Coupling: I claim the attaching of rods or bars, C, to the bolts, B, when the said rods or bars are arranged as shown, so that their lower ends may, as the bolts are elevated, drop by their own gravity into the back parts of the draw-heads and sustain the bolts, the rods or bars being at the same time, in such position as to be acted upon or thrown out by the entrance of the shackle or link into the draw-heads, so that the bolt may drop into the link, substantially as described.

1,540.—C. Van Name, of Binghamton, N. Y., for an Improved Stanchion for Canal Boats: I claim the employment of cast iron stanchions, A, with flanches, a, b, and attached to the deck, B, by means of bolts, c, d, as and for the purpose described.

[This invention consists in the employment, for the purpose of supporting the rail, of a cast iron stanchion secured by bolts, which pass through the deck, one of them into one of the beams which support the deck, and another into one of the ribs, in such a manner that by said stanchions the strength of the boat is increased, and that a blow on the rail does not injure the structure of the boat.]

1,541.—James Weathers, of Greensburg, Ind., for an Improvement in Heading Bolts: I claim the heading tool, A, A', B, C, C', c, D, D', constructed and operating substantially as set forth.

1,542.—E. R. Weston, of East Corinth, Me., for an Improvement in the Process of Converting Iron into Steel by Cementation: I claim the use of the fused or fusible metal upon the clay covering in the crucible, as set forth.

1,543.—S. R. Wilmot, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for an Improvement in Hoop Skirts: I claim constructing the metallic slides and tips for hoops of skirts, with a lip or stop, c, of a length equal to the thickness of the hoop, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[The object of this invention is to provide tips and slides for the hoops of skirts with stops, so arranged as to prevent the hoops from slipping through them and at the same time admit of the tips and slides being swaged or glued directly on the hoops without any previous manipulation of any kind, thereby greatly economizing in time in their manufacture.]

1,544.—S. E. Woodworth, of Murphys, and J. E. Wethered, of San Francisco, California, for an Improved Arastra: We claim the combination of a cast iron arastra with ball bearings, G E G E, and ball pivot, H, of hollow center shaft, I, constructed in the manner and for the purposes described.

1,545.—G. W. Bridgman (assignor to himself and Osgood Dane,) of Somerville, Mass., for an Improvement in Car Brakes: I claim the combination and arrangement of the two rack bars, K K, the racks, H, the gear, H, and the two pinions, G G, and drums, P P, or the mechanical equivalent of such pinions and drums, applied to the carriage body or platform frame, and the draft chains of the brakes of the two truck frames.

I also claim the arrangement and combination of the hand wheel shafts, N N, pinions, M M, and racks, L L, or their mechanical equivalents, with the carriage and the rack bars, K K, the racks, H, the gear, H, the two pinions, G G, and drums, P P, or the mechanical equivalent of such pinions and drums, the whole being to operate substantially as and for the purpose or purposes, as specified.

1,546.—S. L. Fitts (assignor to C. and G. C. Winchester), of Ashburnham, Mass., for an Improved Boring Machine: I claim the construction of an automatic machine for boring holes around the edge of an irregular-shaped article, when arranged and operating substantially as set forth.

Second, I claim the ratchet, r, and feed mechanism, P Q R S, in combination with the revolving boring or drill shaft, D, operating substantially as described.

Third, I claim the sliding carriage, I, and spring, L, for holding the carriage, M, up to the stop, v, or its equivalent, operating substantially in the manner set forth.

1,547.—A. M. Hill (assignor to W. S. Kirkham), of Brantford, Conn., for an Improvement in Locks and Knob Latches: I claim the fitting or placing of the latch, C, of the lock in a collar,

which is placed in the face plate, B, and allowed to turn therein, the collar having two parallel planar surfaces, e, e, at its inner part, and used in connection with the slide, I, placed at the inner side of the face plate, all being arranged as and for the purpose set forth.

[This invention relates to a simple means for admitting of the latch of the lock being turned to suit either a right or left hand door, and consists in leaving the outer part of the latch fitted in a collar which is placed in the face plate of the lock case and allowed to rotate therein, the collar being retained or prevented from casually turning by means of a catch fastening.]

RE-ISSUES.

90.—J. A. Vaughn, of Cuyahoga Falls, O., for an Improvement in Grain Separators. Patented April 24, 1860. I claim the combination of a series of zig-zag riddles and directing boards, having a shake motion imparted to them with a short fan, when arranged to operate therewith substantially as described.

91.—J. A. Vaughn, of Cuyahoga Falls, O., for an Improvement in Grain Separators. Patented April 24, 1861: I claim in combination with a series of zig-zag screens or riddles, and a series of directing boards having a shake motion, the stationary receiving chambers, for receiving the material from the screens, substantially as herein described.

I also claim the combination of the series of zig-zag screens and directing boards having a shake motion, the stationary receiving chambers, and short fan, when arranged to operate substantially as herein described.

I also claim the combination of the directing board, P, cockle riddle, Q, and cockle board, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

92.—Ira Perego, Jr., of New York City, for an Improvement in Shirt Bosoms. Patented Sept. 25, 1860: I claim, first, A shirt bosom made with a stiffening strip or strips of suitable material, applied substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

Second, A shirt bosom having the upper portion thicker and stiffer than the lower portion, substantially as herein described. [The object of this invention and improvement in shirt bosoms, is to prevent the upper part of the bosom, which is in sight, from rumpling or drawing up, and thus presenting a very unsightly appearance after being worn but a short time. The nature of the invention consists in the employment of an extra thickness or thickness of cotton, linen, or other suitable material supplied to the bosom of a shirt, that the upper part of the bosom, or that part which is in sight, will be rendered less flexible than the lower part of the bosom, when the bosom is starched and ironed in the usual manner. It will be perceived that the unstiffened part will break first and have the effect of keeping the upper portion stiff and unbroken for a considerable length of time.]

DESIGNS.

67.—Levi L. Tower (assignor to Cutter, Tower & Co.), of Boston, Mass., for a Design for Trade Mark.

New Books and Periodicals Received.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The July number is full of patriotism and heart-stirring literature. It opens with an ode, entitled "Marching Orders," the periods of which thrill upon the ear like the sound of marching armies going forth to battle. It also contains a spirited and touching article on "Washington as a Camp," by the late lamented Major Winthrop; also a touching biography of Colonel Ellsworth, who was assassinated at Alexandria.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHOTOGRAPHY. Published by Charles A. Seely, No. 24 Canal-street, New York.

This original, able and most useful journal connected with photography, commenced a new volume this month, in an enlarged and improved style. It is a semi-monthly publication, and deserves the support of the entire photographic profession. Its editor is an able chemist, as well as professor of photography and the allied arts.



H. H., of Mass.—Your pistol bomb is an old thing, and not patentable. The drilling of radial chambers for powder and ball communicating by vents with a central fuse was suggested long ago, as an improvement on the shrapnell shell.

A. D., of Mass.—Of your specimens, No. 1 is a sulphuret of iron becoming oxidized; No. 2 is quartz; No. 3 is one of the complex earths—it contains calcium and magnesia; and No. 4 is gneiss or stratified granite, the shining particles being mica. All four are worthless. You would gain nothing by placing an undershot wheel below an overshot. On the contrary, you would lose that portion of the fall required to fill and empty the buckets of the second wheel.

R. E. G., of N. Y.—You will find illustrations of a good valve for an oscillating engine on page 81, Vol. XII. (old series), of our journal, and another on page 256, Vol. I. (new series). The former was invented by Crudge & Wadsworth, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the latter by Adam Wood, of Arsenal, Pa.

Y. G., of N. Y.—You are entitled to withdraw \$20 on your rejected case if it was filed in the Patent Office previous to the 2d of March. Since that time the schedule of fees has been changed. We mail you one of our pamphlets of advice to inventors, which we send free to anyone who may wish a copy.

N. P., of N. Y.—You seem to be prolific of inventions, and it seems to us that your ideas are novel. Send us sketches and a description of your devices, and we will carefully examine them.

C. B. K., of Mass.—You will find a good rifle illustrated in this number of our paper. We think this is a most excellent weapon.

T. H. W., of Pa.—We have received your very kind note in reference to the renewal of your subscription. We certainly feel very much obliged to you for your past exertions in endeavoring to extend our circulation, and we regret exceedingly to hear of your misfortunes as connected with business at the South. We must all suffer from this heavy national calamity, and do our best to support the government, without which we are in a state of anarchy and disgrace.

B. H. J., of N. J.—We suppose that no nation in the world is making stronger efforts toward advancing in the arts than France, and we infer from this fact that useful inventions ought to be valuable there. By a recent decree, the Emperor appropriates 40,000,000 francs to enable French manufacturers to purchase improved machinery, and thus compete with the English manufacturers. We are not possessed of full particulars of this judicious movement.

D. C., of N. Y.—Ellsworth, in his act of taking possession of the secession flag at Alexandria, showed courage; but it was a hasty and ill-considered movement. Having taken military possession of the town under the orders of the government, he had a right to remove an emblem of offence to that government. He should have first called upon the proprietor of the Marshall House to remove it; and, upon being refused, a force adequate to this end ought to have been detailed by the Colonel. He should have remained in charge of his regiment.

B. H. W., of C. W.—The specimen of stone which you send us is perfectly worthless. We are much obliged for your suggestions, and will take them into due consideration. We hope you will be able to procure a large list of subscribers in your vicinity.

C. C., of Conn.—It is impossible to fix any definite scale of values respecting patents. This question has been discussed time and again, without any practical results. It recently came up before a convention in Paris, composed of manufacturers, men of science and merchants. It was proposed to abolish patents and to substitute a system of government payments proportioned to the value of the respective inventions. The discussion ended with a very general impression that the idea was not practical, and that a system of laws granting patents was the very best which had ever been devised for fostering art and science.

P. S., of Md.—Brown linen cannot be prevented from washing white, as the repeated application of soap and water bleaches the linen. We do not think there is any chemical that will aid you in this matter.

F. H., of Pa.—You are unquestionably right in asserting that, "since the introduction of gunpowder and firearms, wars have been less sanguinary, because decided with greater rapidity." The history of ancient and modern warfare fully confirms this assertion.

E. B., of N. Y., asks:—"Is it patentable to apply an old principle to a new purpose?" We answer yes, provided a new and useful result is thereby produced.

H. L., of N. Y.—Spectacles which would enable persons to see at night would be very useful, and, no doubt, very profitable to the discoverer. They would be of great advantage to night-scouting parties.

D. D. G., of Mass.—If you have been a careful reader of our paper, we are surprised that you should be ignorant of the name of the Commissioner of Patents. Refer to your back numbers, and you will soon find out.

H. C., of Md.—We have examined your alleged improvement in conical shells, and it seems to us that you have hit upon an excellent idea. We advise you, by all means, to try an experiment and test its merits. There may be some radical defect in it that can only be found out by actual trial.

S. M. G., of Vt.—We are glad to learn that your invention works well, and that you are offered a liberal sum for the right. The patent law does not require a citizen to work or put on sale his patent within any specified time. This is required only of foreigners.

E. M. F., of Pa.—We believe you can obtain the composition used in printers' rollers in Philadelphia, from any person who sells printers' materials; if not, E. R. Webb & Co., corner of Fulton and Dutch streets, this city, will supply you.

R. W., of N. Y.—The city of Washington was taken by the British, under General Ross, on the 24th of August, 1814. The army of the invaders numbered only 4,000 men. They landed at Benedict, on the Patuxent, on the 20th, and marched for three days to the capital. The American militia, numbering 8,000, did not stand five minutes after the British opened fire; but the sailors under Captain Barney defended their battery to the last inch. Rather than retreat, they suffered themselves to be cut down at their guns. General Ross declared that had the militia behaved like the sailors the British army would have been annihilated. They lost 500 men, mostly by the cannon of the seamen.

R. W. T., of N. Y.—If you propose, by establishing iron works on the line between this country and Canada, to evade the revenue laws, of course it would not be permitted.

Money Received

At the Scientific American Office on account of Patent Office business, during one week preceding Wednesday, June 26, 1861:—

- A. M. O., of Wis., \$25; O. B. & K., of O., \$15; C. C. P. W., of Mass., \$15; W. E. F., of Mass., \$25; J. H. S., of N. Y., \$15; A. W., of N. Y., \$43; J. R., of N. Y., \$15; W. H. B., of Mass., \$15; J. W. C., of Mich., \$10; L. D. G., of N. J., \$15; G. K., of N. Y., \$25; F. G. L., of Iowa, \$25; G. W. B., of N. Y., \$43; R. W., of Pa., \$15; C. M. P., Jr., Mass., \$25; F. & H., of N. Y., \$10; S. & L., of N. Y., \$20; J. L., of Mich., \$15; B. & R., of Ohio, \$25; A. H. H., of Mass., \$15; J. J., of N. Y., \$75; G. W. B., of L. I., \$20; H. H., of Ill., \$10; S. L., of Pa., \$10; G. D. H., of Ill., \$15; J. M., of O., \$15; G. R. S., of Wis., \$20; E. E., of Cal., \$20; W. F. Q., of Del., \$15; L. S. H., of Cal., \$15; T. C. H., of Mass., \$15; J. B. McM., of N. Y., \$25; T. F., of Mass., \$15; C. McW., of Cal., \$10; W. B. R., of Cal., \$30; L. C., of N. Y., \$15; W. H., of Ct., \$15; J. C., of Pa., \$20; J. C. B., of N. Y., \$20; N. G. S., of N. Y., \$20; L. B. S., of Ct., \$20; B. T. B., of N. Y., \$20; B. S., of N. Y., \$20; C. B., of N. Y., \$20; G. & S., of O., \$45; D. S., of Mass., \$20; N. C., of N. Y., \$20; C. H. F., of N. Y., \$20; E. D. W., of N. Y., \$20; E. C. M., of Iowa, \$25; F. B. McG., of Md., \$25; W. M., of Mass., \$25; M. D. C., of Vt., \$25; E. M. A., of Iowa, \$25; D. L., of Vt., \$20; W. M., of Mass., \$45; A. D., of N. J., \$20; O. L., of N. Y., \$40; P. D., of N. Y., \$25; S. E. O., of Ohio, \$25; A. M., of N. Y., \$25; G. & S., of Ohio, \$25; C. N. B., of Pa., \$25; W. S., of N. Y., \$15; W. F., of Ill., \$35; C. H. B., of Pa., \$20; E. S., of Mass., \$20; L. H. D., of Iowa, \$20; A. H. B., of N. Y., \$43; J. G., of L. I., \$20; E. K. M., of N. J., \$25; G. S., of N. Y., \$20; S. & L., of N. Y., \$10; S. S. H., of Mass., \$25; B. M., of Ind., \$15; J. B., of Ohio, \$25; H. W. W., of Cal., \$20.

Specifications and drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office from June 19 to Wednesday, June 26, 1861:—

- R. W., of Pa.; F. G. L., of Iowa; J. W. C., of Mich.; S. E. O., of Ohio; A. M. O., of Wis.; B. & R., of Ohio; W. F., of Ill.; S. S. H., of Mass.; A. H. B., of N. Y.; C. M. P., Jr., of Mass.; P. D., of N. Y.; E. K. M., of N. J.; G. W. B., of N. Y.; W. E. F., of Mass.; G. S., of N. Y.; G. W. B., of L. I.; M. D. C., of Vt.; J. B., of Ohio; B. M., of Ind.; A. M., of N. Y.; H. W. W., of Cal.; S. & L., of N. Y.