Scientific American.

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NEW YORK, AUGUST 19, 1854.

The Colt Patent in Congres⁸.

It is well known to our readers that applica tion was made to have the patent of Col. Colt, for revolving fire arms, extended by special act of Congress, and that while the bill to meet his case was before the House of Representatives, on the 8th of last month, the Hon. Mr. Clingman, of N. C., rose up and stated, that "from extraordinary means resorted to he had no doubt very large sums of money had been offered to gentlemen to induce them either to vote for the Bill or absent themselves." This was a direct charge to bribe the representatives of the people, and coming from such a source it was like the falling of a bomb shell in the midst of a crowded court. Instantly there was an erection of ears and an elevation of member's heads, for this was nearly a direct charge against the integrity and purity of those friendly to the Bill. The names of informants were called for, but these Mr. Clingman refused to give, and demanded the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject. This was done two days afterwards by the appointment of one consisting of five members, with power to send for witnesses. We know that the committee exerted themselves to obtain the testimony of witnesses from many parts of our country, and were at no small amount of trouble to sift the matter thoroughly. A majority of that Committee, consisting of the Hons. J. Letcher, T. Ruffin, and N. Eddy, have made a partial report on the subject, in which it is stated that they had prosecuted their investigations since the 12th of July, with the exception of one legislative day only, but many witnesses who had been summoned could not be examined before the close of the session. They therefore recommend that the investigation be resumed at the opening of the next session, as the matter is of such importance as to justify a more careful and thorough examination. We really think so to, for the investigation has developed a mass of facts enough to make every true American blush for some of his countrymen. We have always condemned the extension of patents-except for very extraordinary cases-by Congress, well knowing the disreputable practices and influences which have been employed to disgrace our country in its legislative capacity as connected with the extension of some patents. The committee holds up the character of a member of Congress as something which should reach the highest standard of moral propriety, but the evidence which they present respecting the qualities of some of them composing the present Congress, falls far short of this mark. They concede that the evidence does not show that money was offered to members for their aid in this case, to influence their votes, but they say that "the means and appliances which are resorted to by interested parties to secure the success of their measures are numerous, and such as are supposed to be and objects of those who are to be influenced. Now what do our readers think were the means

to dine or sup at that handsome establishment, we have no means of ascertaining, as Mr. Dickerson has not given us the names of his guests, and has not therefore furnished us with the means of getting at the facts. Mr. Dickerson seems to have adopted the rule, that

> "To reach the heart or get the vote The surest way is down the throat.'

The committee believe that all such means of operating upon the social disposition of those who are to decide the question, are improper, and they cannot excuse their use by the agent and attorney of Col. Colt."

It is stated that \$15,000 were given to the agent of Colt in this case, but the witnesses could not be made to answer how it was spent, but it was well known that splendid entertainments were given, and the influence of ladies over members through handsome sets of white kids, were sought with a tact worthy of Walpole, who asserted that "every man had his price."

There is not a single patent sought to be extended by Congress but has some opponents, and some of these, no doubt, exert their influence for the sake of being bought off. "I is in evidence," says the report, " that a contingent fee of \$10,000 has been offered by Dickerson to an active opponent of Colt's Bill to buy off his opposition and to secure his countenance and support to that measure." The parties met on several occasions, and their conversations on the subject perfectly disgusted the committee, and was entirely unfavorable to "Dickerson and Day,"-the agent and the opposition.

It also seems that in Washington there is a kind of united agency of ex-members of Congress, lawyers, and others-a second House of Congress-that undertake, we suppose, for so much, to get bills passed, by feasting the honorables and making presents to their ladies. Of such a body of men the report says :-

"This combination is evidenced by another fact of striking force and significance. We find the same agents and attorneys acting in behalf of the same bills-patents, railroads, &c. This would hardly be the case unless such combination were indispensable to success. Men who have good measures are generally willing to allow them to stand or fall on their own merits or demerits, without seeking support from other sources. Such has not been the case, however, with Colt's application, if the evidence is to be believed."

It has also been found by the committee, that the correspondents of the daily papers who have been admitted to desks on the floor of the house, were regarded as the most ef-

respond with the depth of the box, C. Upon tion. show what the tenor of it is. It does not the spindle, d, of the wiper, and directly under-\$570 IN PRIZES. and influences brought to bear upon honorable spare the agents of Col. Colt, nor any connectneath it there are two teeth which project at The Publishers of the "Scientific American" gentlemen in order to predispose them to ed with prosecuting his claims, but while it is opposite points from the spindle. The spindle, offer the following Cash Prizes for the fourteen favor the passage of the Bill for Colt's patent? bold and manly in this respect, it is neither d, of the wiper, D, is attached to or is a porlargest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of bold, open, nor candid, in respect to those tion of the strike movement, E, of an ordinary Would they believe that they consisted of January, 1855. gloves and wine? Yet such was the fact. members of Congress who sipped the wine and | clock, and the stroke movement causes the \$100 will be given for the largest list, t the beef provided by Col. Colt's money. report says: wiper to rotate when liberated from a catch \$75 for the 2nd \$35 for the Sth, "The money has been used, as the evidence It may be asserted that it would not be honorsee 30 for the 9th, lever, F. This catch lever is at one side of the 65 for the 3rd, shows, in paying the costs and charges incurred able to present the names of those members of 25 for the 10th. 55 for the 4th. box, C, and has a small projection, e, which 50 for the 5th, 20 for the 11th, in getting up costly and extravagant entertain-Congress who were guests at such entertainhooks over one end of the wiper. The fulcrum 45 for the 6th. 15 for the 12th, ments, to which ladies and members of Conments, but if the members of the committee of the catch lever is at f, and its outer end fits 40 for the 7th. 10 for the 13th. gress and others were invited, with a view of considered it their duty to present the names between pins, g g, attached to one end of a and \$5 for the 14th. furthering the success of this measure. The of the providers of these feasts, surely it was a bar, G, the opposite end of which is provided The cash will be paid to the order of each ladies having been first duly impressed with more imperative duty for them to give the with teeth, h. successful competitor; and the name, residence the importance of Colt's pistol extension, by names of the public representatives who were and number of Subscribers sent by each will H is the time movement of a clock, and the presents of Parisian gloves, are invited to these so amply provided for at those feasts. top disk is suspended upon or attached to a be published in the "Scientific American," so entertainments, and the evidence shows that Again and again have we heard it asserted, shaft, i, of the movement. This movement, as to avoid mistakes. while there, members are appealed to by them that Washington was a den of corruption, and H, causes the disk to rotate. I is a glass ves-Subscriptions can be sent at any time and to favor this particular measure. In the lanthis report is confirmatory of such charges. If sel which is filled with a requisite quantity of from any post town. A register will be kept all members of Congress possessed such lofty water, and placed underneath an aperture, J, of the number as received, duly credited to guage of a witness, 'a dead set' was made at Hon. Gilbert Dean, to induce him 'to go for characters for honesty and uprightness which in the bottom of the box, C. the person sending them. the renewal of Colt's patent.' Whether the this report asserts they should possess, no such OPERATION .- The time and strike movements See new prospectus on the last page.

brought to bear upon others, who were invited are described in this report, would exist in ly baited; the implement is then placed in the



On the 18th of last April, a patent was isued to David and Samuel Flanders, of Parishville, N. Y., for a Trap for Catching Flies, which is represented by the annexed engravings. Figure 1 being a perspective and figure 2 a top view-the rotating disk and wiper-box of the trap being removed. The same letters which occur on both figures refer to similar parts. The nature of the invention consists in having a horizontal circular rotating disk divided in its upper surface, by four upright ledges into four sections, which, as the disk rotates, pass in succession underneath a portion of a circular cover or top of a box, which contains a wiper that sweeps the surface of the sections, and throws the flies into the box behind the wiper. The sections on the disk are baited, in order to attract the flies upon them; and a glass vessel containing water is placed underneath an aperture in the bottom of the wiper box, into which the flies fall. Motion is communicated to the disk and wiper by clock machinery or its equivalent.

A represents a circular box of suitable dimensions, on the upper part of which is a disk having upon its upper surface four upright ledges, a a a a, which are curved inward, or in a reverse direction to the edge of the disk. H.



the edges of said ledges terminating at the edge of the disk, see figure 1. These ledges divide the disk into four sections, b b b b.

ficient agents that could be employed by those C is a box of segmental form, placed at the our "New Prospectus," which will be found on who had measures to advance, and although side of the disk, the bottom of the box being these gentlemen are required to give a personanother.page; and also to the prizes which are flush or even with the disk. The cover or top here offered for subscribers to our next volal pledge of honor that they are not employed of the box. C. is circular, and projects over the ume. Those prizes are liberal in their characas agents to prosecute any claim, the commitdisk at a distance equal to the breadth of one ter, and we conceive them to be devoted to tee say, "we find that in utter disregard of of the sections, b, or a little more than this. beneficial objects both as it respects those who this pledge and its spirit, they (the correspon-At the edge of the disk and box. C. there is a obtain prizes and the purpose for which they dents) have been employed in many of the wiper, D, which is a metal strip placed edgeare given. This is all we will say on this subrailroad, patent, and other schemes which have wise in the box, C, and working upon a spinject, at present, but next week we will take ocengaged the attention of Congress during the dle, d, which is attached at the center of the casion to invite the attention of our readers to adapted to the characters, views, necessities, present session." wiper. The wiper is of such hight as to corsome views worthy of their serious considera-We have quoted enough from this report to

same sort of social influence and appliance was | combinations of men, and no such practices as | are wound up and the sections, b b b b, properdesired spot, and as the top disk, B, rotates the sections, b, will pass in succession underneath the cover of the box, C. When one of the sections, b, is directly underneath the cover of the box, C, the ends of the ledges, a, will have moved back the catch lever, F, and free the wiper from the projection, e, when the catch lever was thrown back. the bar, G, was thrown further back, or past the spindle, d, of the wiper, as shown by dotted lines, figure 2. When the wiper is freed from the catch lever, it rotates, owing to the movement, E, and sweeps the surface of the section throwing all the flies upon the surface of the section into the box, C; the wiper making one revolution and a half, and is then stopped by the catch lever. The teeth on the spindle, d, catch into the teeth, h, on the bar, G; and the bar, G, and catch lever, F, are thrown back to their original position, as the spindle, d, rotates, by the time one revolution and a half of the wiper is made. Thus the sections pass under the cover of the box, C, and the flies swept off of their surfaces. The two movements are wound

 $\mathbf{389}$

up with a key similar to an ordinary clock. It is intended that the disk should move or rotate gradually, so that the flies will alight upon the sections, and remain upon them till the sections pass under the cover of C.

The surfaces of the sections may be corrugated, or have indentations made in them to receive the bait, it order that it maynot be swept off by the wiper. The box, C, behind the wiper being dark, the flies, as they are thrown into the box behind the wiper, will, attracted by the light, pass down the aperture, J, and will fall into the vessel of water, I.

More information may be obtained by letter addressed to the patentees.

Steam Carriages for Common Roads.

In the new York "Daily Times" of Wednesday, last week, thereappeared an article on the above subject, in which a great number of epithets were bestowed upon the Editor of the "Scientific American." These can neither hurt nor move him, but with his ideas of a pure newapaper literature, he cannot conceive how any paper desiring to maintain a respectable character could admit such language into its columns. The object of the letter is to deceive the public in reference to the entire failure of all steam coaches to run economically on common roads. A brief history of such efforts in our next number will show this to a dist erning community, so that they may not be led astray by any vamped scheme now brought before them.

To Our Readers.

We request the attention of our readers to

390

35

Scientific American.



[Reported Officially for the Scientific American.] LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS

Issued from the United States Patent Office FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8, 1854.

MAKING BRICKS.-R. D. Bartlett, of Bangor, Me.: I claim making bricks of crude untempered and unground clay, as described or any other equivalent means. Second, the manner described of forcing the clay in the state in which it is dug, through the grating, in small quantities at a time, by which means it is irred from the stones which it may contain, and prepared to be acted upon by the plunger, asset forth. Third, the method of accurately gauging the quanti-ty of clay in each brick, and of submitting them all to the other stones.

ty of clay in each brick, and of submitting them all to a uniform pressure by means of the hole in the side of the mold, as described. Fourth, the manner of arranging and operating the buikkead, by which it is enabled to assist simultaneous-ly in the formation of two bricks, one in each mold. Fifth, the combination of the buikhead and the plun-ger with the lever, as described, the lever having suf-ficient play upon its fulcrum to enable it to operate as set forth. Sixth, I claim making the parts of the mold hollow and heating them with steam, as described.

DUMFING WAGONS-W.S. Babcock, Stonington, Conn.: I dlam the arrangement of the cast metal boxes or sockets containing concave wheels. The convex track, and ground tracks, and grooved track, and books. I also claim the arrangement of gearing, drum, crank, ratchet, chain, &c., all operating as set forth.

TUBULAR BRIDGES-E. A. Baldwin, of Elmira, N. Y.: I Claim constructing a bridge by the combination of the longitudinal strips of wood, the transverse iron bands, and the arrangement for tightening the same from the inside by a screw and swivel with the trestle or irame work for supporting a railroadtrack, and receiving the strain directly on the bands, whether the track be placed within the bridge or upon its top; the whole ar-ranged and combined as described, forming the cylin-drical or tubular bridge.

drical of tubular bridge. PROCESS OF IMITATING MARBLE, &O.-Wm. Bonny of New York City: 1 do not clain the compounding of ce-ments or other materials for making imitations of mar-ble or other substances; nor the placing on, or disposi-tion of the veins, &c., with a brush or other similar in-s trument, or by the use of fibrous materials. But I claim the manufacture of imitations of marble and other substances from cement or other materials analogous thereto, by the application, as set forth, of the requisite coloring matter prepared as described, tiker couches surface of the cement or to a polished sur-face or mold by means of a syringe, or such instru-ment.

AIR HEATING STOVES-N. A. Boynton, of New York City: 1 claim constructing the entire fire chamber of one single casting or piece, as set forth.

FIRE ARM-I. W. Brown, of West Springfield, Mass.: I claim, first, giving the cylinder a partial rotation by the cocking of the fire arm, and completing the move-ment necessary to bring the nipples successively under the hammer by the act of discharging the piece, as de-scribed.

PRFUNITING RATTLING IN CARRIAGES-Wm. S. Chap-nan, of Cincinnati, Ohio: I claim the employment of olocks of india rubber or equivalent elastic material of the form set forth, between the ends oi carriage shafts ind the clips upon the axles, for the purposes of pre-venting wear, rattling, noise, and accident, as setforth.

COTTON PRESSES-Nathan Chapman, of Mystic River, conn.: I do not claim the toothed wheels with projec-ions thereon separately, nor operating the follower by hains.

chains. But i claim forming the hubs of the wheels with re-cesses in them to receive the rods, when said chains are wound upon the projections on the wheels, as described.

SAWING AND PLANING MACHINES—Daniel Close, of Hammonsburgh, Pa.: 1 claim the arrangement of one or more saws to cut on the down stroke, in combination with one or more planes to cut on the up stroke of the crank, as setforth, whereby the sawing and planing are performed alternately, which tends to equalize the motion of the machine, and make both instruments work more smoothly.

work more smoothly. ROSIN OIL LAMPS-Silas Constant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I claim constructing the tubular wick guide without any opening through it, except at or near its lower end, and making said guide of such a size as to allow a clear annular space between it and the wick for the oil to rise in around the wick, for the purpose of preventing the oil inside of the upper portion of said wick guide from mixing with the body of oil outside of the same, by which the oil in contact with the upper portion of the wick will be raised to a considerably ligher tem-perature than the coli in the body of the lamp, as set torth. 1 also claim the regulating of the flame of the lamp.

forth. I also claim the regulating of the flame of the lamp, by raising or lowering in any convenient manner, the inner conical the which immediately surrounds the upper end of the wick, as set forth.

STOP MOTION OF SPEEDERS-Lewis Cutting, of Lowell, Mass. : I claim, first, the use of the independent hinged lever rod or wire, moving in guides for tripping the shipper, and throwing off the belt. thus relieving the trumpet from any further duty in throwing off the belt. Mass is operation more certain as described. I also claim, in combination with the hinged lever the interposition between the cam and trumpet or a guide, so arranged as to give sufficient friction to the roving when it rises irregularly from the cam to prevent the dropping of the trumpet and consequent throwing off of the belt.as described.

ments. FIRE ARMS-Joseph C. Day, of Hackettstown, N. J.: I Claim, first, connecting the barrel with the stock and stationary breech, by means of projections on its ides having one part of circular and another part of wedge form, and fitting within recesses in plates, or their equivalents, attached to the stock, which recesses cor-respond in form with the circular part of the projec-tions but are wider than the wedge-shaped parts there-is rear end, as set forth. Second, the sliding collarsliding over the stationary breeck, and therear end of the barrel, as described, for the purpose of making aclose joint between the bar-rel and breen. Third, theugh I do not claim the tube, the piston, ratchet bar, and spring. separately or irrespective of the particular arrangement, as described, whereby the fol-lowing results are obtained, viz, first, a sure forward particular arrangement shown I do claim the forward movement of the caps without the assistance of a spiral-spring. Second, convenience for rendenishing the tube with-WOODEN PAVEMENTS-Samuel Nicolson, of Boston Mass.: I claim to so combine or arrange to the blocks or wooden portion of the pavement that there may be cells or channels formed by such arrangementbetween them, as described, and for the reception of tar and gravel, or materials of like character, and that each cell or channel shall have a wooden bottom for the tar and gravel cement to rest upon, whereby, when the mass of tar and stone in each cell is pressed down by the wheels of carriages it shall be prevented from being forced through the cavity and caused to be spread in lat-eral directions, so as to maintain a firm and close joint between the adjacent blocks, such as will operate to prevent water from passing down between their joints Third, passing the screws which confine the knives before adjustment of the eccentrics to the crank. Third, passing the screws which confine the knives to the cutter head through the sliding boxes, in themanner described for the purpose of adjusting the knives to dif-ferent withins of toe and heel without loosening the screws which confine them to the cutter head HAME FASTENINGS—Edward Turner, of Baltimore, Md.: I claim in the described fastening for hames, a curved rack, fitted to traverse in a groove provided with a vi-brating catch operated by a spring, as described. prevent water from passing down between their joints STONE DRESSING MACHINES-T. Porter, of New York Oity : I do not claim the employment of a rest in com-bination with a hammer and tool stock working in ways attached thereto, nor do I confine myself to any particular form of rest. But I claim, first, the employment of a rest having its face parallel with the contiguous face of the tool stock, when the said rest is rigidly attached to the ways in which the hammer and tool stock work, or forms part of the same frame therewith, and swings from journals which fit in journal boxes, suspended or sup-ported in a suitable manner in the main framing of the machine, so that the ways may be adjusted to dif-ferent angles of the surface desired to be cut on the stone without changing the relation of the hammer, DESIGNS. FURNITURE CASTERS-Philos B. Tyler, and Benjamin Lathrop, of Springfield, Mass.; We do not claim the FURNITURE CASIANC - LAINS 2: We do not claim the metallic caster roller, but we claim the improved caster roller as made, both externally and internally, as de-noted, that is to say, with a bent rim united to an annu-lus or disk made flat for some distance from the rim to-wards the hub, the bended rim and flat disk producing a saving of the usual amount of metal which would have to be employed in the angles between them in order to insure the requisite strength and stiffness to the roller. COOKING STOVES-Wm. M. Snow, of Providence, R. I. COOKING STOVES-Samuel H. Sailor, (assignor to Ab-bott & Lawrence,) of Philadelphia, Pa. FRANKLIN STOVE—John F. Allen, and Joseph Stewart, (assignors to Abbot & Lawrence,) of Philadelphia, Pa. movement of the caps motion and spring. spring. Second, convenience for replenishing the tube with-[There are a number of valuable inventions in the above list of claims, which we should like to call to the special attention of our readers by a separate note SELF-HEATING SMOOTHING IRONS-William Wickersham, of Boston, Mass. : I claim the making of the bandle in part or in whole, the reservoir for containing the com-bustible finit, as specified. I also claim combining with the bottom of the flame chamber one or more connections or columns extending therefrom and for the purpose of intercepting heat and out removing it from the stock. Third, the explosion of a cap already on the nipple, without bringing another from the magazine. underneath, as it was formerly our custom to do, but the list is so lengthy our space will not permit it. GROOVING BOARDS-G. C. Fisk, of Dansville, N. Y.: I the machine, so that the ways may be adjusted to du-ferent angles of the surface desired to be cut on the claim the excavator or bit, constructed as described, in stone without changing the relation of the hammer, connection with rotary saws for tonguing and grooving the tool, and the rest. number of our clients will recognize their names in the above list. 28

boards at the same time that their surfaces are planed, as set forth, and for such purposes as it may be applied.

MELODEONS-O. N. Frary, of Ansonia, Ot.: I claim the method of using two sets of reeds in a melodeon with one set of keys, in such a manner as to combine any two, three, or all four of the parts (each part containing one half of a set of reeds) at pleasure, by the aid of an air-tight wind chest, and four valves, when the whole is constructed, arranged, and made to operate as de-scribed.

scribed. SALT PACKING MACHINES-J. G. Fulton, of Middleport, Ohio: I claim, first, the conical stampers having radial grooves, for the purpose described. Second, the yielding tooth in this connection to en-able the commencement of the lifting action without damage to the teeth. RADIATORS-John Gemmil, of Mercer, Pa. : I claim the suspension within a radiating case, as described, of a deficetor and regulator, constructed, arranged, and operating as set forth, for the purpose specified.

BRICK PRESSES-Josee Johnson, of Fort Smith. Ark.: I claim, first, the combination of the double cam or cams at the end of the lever or levers, and attached to and acting upon the plunger or plungers, and their fric-tion rollers, arranged, and operating as set forth. I further claim, for the purpose of operating the cut-off, the combination of the two levers with the friction wheels or their equivalents at the end of the sweep, as set forth.

FIRE ARMS-Daniel Knight, of Salem, Ind.: I claim the horizontal sliding hammer constructed as described and combined with the operating mechanism which constitutes the trigger, in combination with the barrely which has the nipple in itsb receh, when said barrel is arranged forward from the hand of the shooter and in front of the protection shoulder formed by the tube, as set forth. set forth.

SPRING Ban BOTTOMS-Wm. H. Merriwether, of New Braunfels, Comai Co., Tex.: I claim the spring bottom constructed of zigzag wire, arranged and constructed as set forth.

as set force. REFFIGERATORS FOR MARINE ENGINES—Joshua Merrill and Geo. Patten, of Boston, Mass.: We do not claim conducting the condensed steam or hot water through an annular space for the purpose of cooling it. as that has before been done. But we claim our improved refrigerator or water cool-ing apparatus, consisting of the concentric tubes, and arranged as described, whereby the condensed steam orhout water is conducted into annular spacesseparated into thin films, and brought in contacton both sides with cold surfaces, the cold water or cooling medium passing through one set of pipes and around the others, as get orth,

passing through one set of pipes and bround the others, as set forth. We also claim providing a separate vessel or recepta-cle, through which the injection water, drawn from the condenser by the air pump is made to pass before en-tering the refrigerator so as to permit the coll to be se-parated and drawn off from the water, as described.

parated and wrawn off from the water, as described. Buggiss-J. S. McClelland, of Jefferson, Ind. : I claim the arranging of the body upon spring couplings in such manner as that additional pairs or sets of springs shall come into action, as the weight is increased on the bedy, and this in combination with the fastening of the bedy forward of its center to one set of springs, so that the body may have a rocking motion, transversely, and the tendency of the body to yield at one point be coun-teracted by its lifting the spring in another point, as described.

MAKING BRICKS-John McMurtry, of Lexington, Ky. I do not claim the construction of the moid cylinder or arrangement of the molds, as described; but i claim, first, the combination with one or m re such moid cyl-inders, having molds arranged as described; of as many plunger heads and plungers as may be desired, said plunger heads being arranged to work readily to the cylinders, and operated by any suitable means where by they are caused to compress the clay in the molds, as set for th.

as set forth. Second, arranging two mold cylinders, such as are described, parallel with each other, and placing be-tween them two plunger heads attached to the same rud, or otherwise arradged so as to work in a line or plane passing through the axes of both cylinders, and thereby to cause one to advance towards its cylinder to compress the clay in one or more of the molds, as the other recedes from its cylinder after a similar opera-tion, as set forth.

other recedes from its cylinder after a similar opera-tion, as set forth. Third, the method described of giving motion to the mold cylinder during the receding movements of their respective plunkers, by means of the toothed wheels u, on the cylinders, the levers on the cylinder shafts and their pawls, and the coupling rod, which has arms with which the plunger heads come in contact at a pro-per time during their movements, the whole combined and operating as set forth. Fourth, the method of locking the cylinders during the advance of their respective plunger heads, and of setting them free to turn during the receding thereof, by means of the catches, attached to the frame, the hooks, connected with the plunger heads, and appring applied to the catches, all combined and operating, as described.

SOFA BEDSTEADS-Stanislas Millet, of New York City: I claim, in combination with a spring bottom, as rep-resented, the attacking of the sagging bottom to the hinged head and footboard, so that said sagging bot-tom shall be strained over the spring bottom, when the head and foot pieces are dropped to form a bed, and serve the purpose of a lining between the mattrass and the avering mean used as a science of the mattrass and the springs, when used as a sota or lounge, as de scribed.

GRADUATING CARPENTERS'SQUARSS-N. Millington and D. S. (Horge, of Nafafsburg, Vt.: We claim, first, the arrangement in a single frame, as set forth, of as many gravers, as there are units to be divided so as by the ac-tion of the cam wheel, or its equivalent, simultaneously to trace, of the proper length, each set of division and fractional lines. S. cond, the balance frame with its appendages to equalize the pressure of the spiral springs on the graver handles, so as to give the same depth of mark on the thin as on the thick end of the taper square. Third, the inclined plane, with its appendages, for moving the square longitudinally, and dividing the inch into any uesirable number of equal parts. Fourth, the carriage arranged to press the square up against the points of the gravers by a cam or other manner which shall produce the intended effect. Spring Boot CARRIAGE-Alex. Moffit, of Brownsville,

Second, constructing the tool stock and arranging it relatively to the rest, and the hammer, so that it is capable of vibrating as described, to allow the tool, resting upon the surface of the stone, to be carried back by the feed motion, and cause it to be driven by the blow of the hammer, not in the line of the direc-tion of the blow, but forward in or nearly in the line or plane of the surface desired to be produced, as set forth

CLOVER SEPARATOR-Christian Reif, of Hartleton Pa.: I do not claim any of the parts of my machine separately, but I claim the described arrangement on the seives and carriers for cleaning clover seed, as set forth.

the seives and carriers for cleaning clover seed, as set forth. VENTILATING RAILEOAD CARS-Cheeny Reed, and Brooks K. Mould, of Chicago, III : We are aware that it has been essayed to ventilate railroad cars by means of an apparatus placed above the car and provided with a trumpet mouth or spout at each end, leading to a reservoir communicating with the inside of the car, and provided with a flap valve to form the communica-tion between either one of the spouts and the inside of the car, and to close the aperature to the other, and you water, and we are also sware that such an apar-atus has been provided with versels containing water, and with sceness of fixed partitions consisting of slats covered wits songer or other substance partly immers-ed to suparate spatia and other inpurities from the smoke of locomotive engine chimers, by means of ro-tating has which draw the substance from the smoke of a parate spatis and other inpurities from the smoke of locomotive engine chimers, by means of ro-tating fains which draw the submers, by means of ro-tating fains which draw the subsce from the smoke box and force it into a chamber or chambers containing a wheel or wheels, rotated by the force of suck current, and partly immersed in water to cause the smoke box and force it into a chamber or chambers containing a wheel or substar on its way to the escape chim-ney to separate the sparks therefrom; we claim none of these devices. But we claim the method described of ventilating railroad cars, by combining with a vessel or apparatus which receives a current of air through a spout or spouts by the motion of the rain or any equivalent therefor, and discharge it into the car, as specified, as hill wortating cylinder composed of one or more se-riaces whils the orise and rotaing in water, as speci-fied, so that the air passes through the said cylinder; no its way to the inside of the car, the dust shall be sep-races whils the rotain of the said cylinder in water, ase he effect to w

CUTTING BOOT AND SHOE SOLES—Luther Ross, and Pot-ter G. Ross, of Worcester, Mass.: We do not claim the use of any particular curve, nor the revolving of the knives between the cutting. But we claim placing the curved knives upon an axis so that their cutting edges shall correspond to portions of the surface of the cylinder, so that a small portion only of the knife is cutting at any one time, for the purpose of cutting so es for boots and shoes. We claim the driving of the feed rolls by the adjust-able wheel, in combination with the arrangement of the table, and guiderail, as described.

the table, and guiderail, as described. CARTEIDER-Horace Smith and B. B. Wesson, of Nor-wick. Comn. We are aware that in the construction of a cartridge it has been customary to use in the same a metallic plate or disk carrying a capsule for containing the percussion powder, and having the mouth of such capsule opening directly against the gunpowder in front of the said plate, we do not therefore claimsuck. But we claim the employment in the cartridge of the metallic or endurated disk or scatplate. So that it shall rest directly on the powder in combination with ar-anging the priming or percussion powder in rear of said disk, or on that side of it opposite to that which rests against the powder jour said arrangements of the disk and priming affording an excellent opportuni-ty for applying the force of the blow by which the priming is inflamed, such force being applied in the line of the axis of the cartridge.

LARD LANCE - Ira Smith and John Stonesifer, of Boons-boro, Md: We claim the improved piston, composed of two adjustable compressing plates that embrace be-tween them a disk of leather or other equivalent ma-terial, dissected in the manner represented and des-cribed; to wit, the said disk having an ouwardly ta-pering and independent piece inserted into a corres-ponding shaped recess, so that as the periphery of said piston wears away by use, it may be enlarged by simp-ly loosening its compressing plates. Arawing out the said piece a short distance and then tightening said plates, and trimming off to the proper curvature, the etremity of the piece, as set forth,

CAR COUPLING-T. B. Stout, of Keyport, N. J.: I claim the arrangement of the stop springs and coupling bolt, in connection with the ordinary link, as described, for the purpose of admitting of self detachment of the cars. by the end of the being thrown, as set forth. I also claim said stop. springs, bolt, and link, in com-bination with the forked lever, operated by the wind-lass, as described, for the purpose of detaching in safe-ty a caror cars at the will of an attendant, while the train is in motion.

train is in motion. SPRINGS TO WINDOW SASHES-A. G. Safford, of Boston, Masa : 4 do not claim the application of a slide and its springs to a window sash so as to work or slide against the jamb, and by friction created by the pressure of the springs maintain the sash at any elevation within the window frame. Mor do I claim the making of one of the joints of the sash or sashes by springs, while said sash or sashes move or glide in curved groover. Mor do I claim the application of the springs to the movable jambs or barrs so as either to press the sash in the direction of itsplanesor at rightangles thereto. But I claim the arangement of the Slide or slides, and the springs, with respect to the window sash and the rectangular groove of the stile or jamb of the frame whereby the two sides of each slide are pressed at once by the springs against the two directions, and particularly against the weather side of the groove, as stated. stated.

CUTTING BOOT AND SHOR SOLES-John Thompson, of Marblehead, Mass. and A. S. Moore. of Lynn, Mass. We claim, first, the combination of the sector and pinion with the cylinder and clamp spring, operating as set forther at the combination of the sector and pinion

RE-ISSUE. GOLD AMALGAMATOR—WIN. Ball, of Chicopee, Mass. Original letters patent dated Sept. 9, 1551: I claim the combination of the partition (dipping below the surface of the water) with the lower distributor provided at the center with a discharge aperture for the water and light particles, and at the periphery with apertures for the discharge of the water and heavier particles for the pur-pose of preventing the escape of gold over the central or waste pipe. I also claim the arrangement of the sliding tube, fer-rule, or waste gate directly upon the hollow axie of the lastributor, the same being for the purpose of reg-ulating the head of water within the said distributor. I am aware that it is not unusual in gold washers to use a succession of baths, therefore I do not claim such amanner that the current of water, etc., return towards the center of the apparatus, thereby saving room and causing sid currents to pass more slowly) I also claim rubbing the pulverized ore into the mer-cury in the manner and for the purpose described. DESIGNS. manner which shall produce the intended effect. SPRING BODY CARRIAGE—Alex. Moffit, of Brownsville, Pa.: I claim the construction of the body of wheeled carriages of a pair of metal springs, so formed and ar-ranged that the curved portions the roof supporting the seat shall admit of greater fiexion while their connec-tion with the horizontal portions of said springs is kept up, thus uniting the hind axle and front bolster, as set jorth, for the purpose of reducing the weight and ex-pense of construction. What the cylinder and champ spring operating as set forth. Second, We do not claim the mere adjustment of the crank and eccentrics on the shaft; but we claim comm to the knives from the continuous motion of the fly wheel by the means set forth (tow it, the eccentric operating the vertical slides which support the cutter shaft, and the geared cylinder or its equivalent engaging and disen-gaging with said shaft, and operated by the sector or equivalent, the motion of which is derived from the enabled to secure the partial ascent of the knives before the commencement of their revolution by the proper PIGMENTS FROM IRON ORE-J. H. Davis, of Morristown, N. J.: 1 claim the process described for making said colored pigments by the steaming of said ores in addition to the usual process of selecting, pulverizing, and heating the same, for the purpose of obtaining pig-

conducting it downwards into the bottom of the flame chamber, as specified. I do not claim the mere application of a non-conduct-ing material to a mrface in order to prevent the escape of heat therefrom but I claim the non-conducting mate-rial arranged on the top of theiron, in combination with conductors leading from the top of the flame chamber down to the bottom of said flame chamber, by which combination, as spacified, the surplus heat in the top of the iron, as described,

Iron, as described, Document Firz or Holder-Henry E. Woodbury, of Washington, D. C.: I claim the box or compartment document, file constructed and operating as described, and consisting of a box part and spring plate or holder, the said holder being hung or attacked to the spring at its back in such a manner as tog ive a flexible character to the holder, and admit of its being leaned back, or to either side to facilitate the reading of the indorements, and the abstraction from, or insertion of certain papers to the file without releasing the other papers from the hold of the platen, and the whole forming a more con-venient file for the filing away of folded documents, and to protect them from abrasion, &c., as set forth.

SHUTTLE GUARDS FOR POWER LOOMS—Peter Migget, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.: I claim the shuttle box guard con-structed as specified, of rollers on either side of the cen-ter longitudinal line of the shuttle, and projecting from a spring bar roller down into the box, as shown and de-soribed, whereby the shuttle is more effectually restrain-ed from rising at the end next the warp, on leaving the box. thus preventing the shuttle from lying out of the loom or more truly inclining it to run in its course, fric-tion is diminished, the shuttle less exposed to injury or wear, and kept from turning or entering the opposite box edgewise, as set forth.

box edgewise, as set forth. ROLLERS OF FURNITURE CASTERS-Leroy S. White, of Chicopee, Mass. (assignor to Benj. Lathrop, and Philos B. Tyler, of Springfield, Mass.;) 1 do not claim making the shank of the caster detachable from its socket; nor do I claim the employment of a spring in bold it in the sock-et; nor the arrangement of said spring in a groovenade in and around the shank and making the spring to bear against the internal surface of the socket instead of in the shank, so that when the shank is being drawn out of the socket, or when it is within or out of the same, the spring will remain in the socket; but I claim the define tube and the shank, the sustaining groove of the spring and the sustaining groove or recess thereof, to the socket tube and the shank, the sustaining groove of the spring and the spring being made to embrace the socket tube, and the spring head in the tothe grove of the socket tube, and the spring being made to subrace of the socket tube, and the spring being made to subrace the socket tube, and the spring being made to subrace the socket tube, and the spring being made to subrace the socket tube, and the spring being made to subrace the socket tube, and the spring being made to subrace the socket tube and the spring being made to subrace the socket tube and the spring being made to subrace the socket tube and the spring being and the subrace the socket tube and the spring being and the subrace subrace shank as spe-cified.

SEWING MACTINES—Alfred Swingle, of Boston, Mass., (assignor to Elimer Townsen4, of same place:) I claim the combination of the rotary fork thread carrier and the hook as made to operate in connection with the needle and perform sewing, substantially as specified.

BLASTING ROCK, TIMBER, &C.—John Norton, of Cork, Ireland: I do not claim the percussion cartridge, the frictional pill box, or the frictional cord divided in two parts, and slightly spliced together in combination with an inflammable compound with which the splice is covered, as described, and for the purposes specified. Second, the safety bridle guard constructed and ap-plied, as described, and for the purpose specified.

Becond, the safety bridle guard constructed and applied, as described, and for the purpose specified.
CONSTRUCTING IRON BUILDINGS-Amos J. Saxton, of Brooklyn. N. Y.: I do not claim to have invented mortises. tenons, lugs, grooves, chamfers, common keys, or any simple dove-tail joints.
But I claim, first, the method of connecting and combining all the different points, by all or any of the improved joints, so arranged at all of the different joints is not required in the erectional point as herein set forth. The use of screws, rivets, bolts, or nails is not required in the erection of iron frame, fire-proof, or other buildings.
Second, I claim the method, mode, or process of erecting iron fire-proof and other buildings, and of uniting or connecting them at all of the different points by the different joints, as set forth.
Third, I claim the method, mode, or manner of so arranging and combining the different points of the columns post or stude, griders, beams, ashlers, and integrid points and of the sectional points of the columns post or stude, griders, beams, ashlers, and integrid points when the different joints, and enter different joints are properly united and combined with the different joints in all of the sectional parts (the yof orm a substantial parts, they form a substantial iron frame, fire-proof or other buildings, as described, in all of the different combined with the different joints in all of the sectional parts, they form a substantial iron frame, fire-proof or other buildings, as described, in all of the different combinations.

BUSHING SHEAVES FOR SHIPS BLOCKS—Weatherell Tay-lor, of Camptown, N. J.: I claim securing the bush to the sheave, by fitting the flange into the recess on one side of the sheave, and the bevel edged ring into the re-cess on the opposite side of the sheave, and swagging the bush on to the bevelled edge of the ring, as set forth.

FAN BLOW EX-Solomon W. Ruggles (assignor to him-self and A. R. Smith.) of Fit choure, Mass.: I claim in the blast wheel receiving air in two opposite directions at one and the same time, the application of a deflecting rib to the middle of, and so as to extend beyond the pro-pelling surface of each of the curved wings of the blast wheel, and formed so as to deflect the currents of air en-tering the wheel laterally in the opposite directions and prevent them from that contact or impulsion against one another which produces the humming or buzzing noise, as set forth.

noise, as set forta. BRAIDING MACHINES—James A. Bazin, of Canton, Mass.: (assignor to Alfred B. Ely, of Boston, Mass.: I claim the above described movable guides constructed and opera-ting in the manner and for the purpose described. Secondly, I claim the method described of constructing the bobbin holders, the parts which carry and guide the threads being connected with the stem by means of springs, which enables the bobbins to yield without per-mitting the strand to render too freely. Third, and I also claim in combination with the above method of constructing the bobbin holders, the describ-ed method of drawing off the finished braid, over the spring plate.

Spring plate. Fourth, I claim the disk operating in the manner and forthe purpose described.

RE-ISSUE.