into the pump tree, as not to leave any opening into the bore of the pump.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SPECIFICATIONS OF AMERICAN PATENTS.

Specification of a patent for an improvement in the Percussion Lock for Guns, called the "Concealed Percussion Gun Lock." Granted to JOEL NEWBURY, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York, April 27th, 1830.

THIS improvement, and the manner of using it, are as follows:—

The whole lock consists of a main spring and feather spring, a cocking and discharging trigger, and a sear, or dog, kept in their places by three screws and a pin.

The lock rests upon the trigger plate attached to the guard, and when fixed upon the gun for use, is let into the under side of the stock, by which it is so far concealed as to present the appearance of a common gun with two triggers protected by a guard, but without any lock.

The main spring is immediately above the trigger plate, and the feather spring immediately above that, and both are attached to the trigger plate at the but, or end of the springs nearest the gun breach, by a screw passing through both, which, by screwing tight, stiffens the springs, or, by partially unscrewing, relaxes them; these springs are both protected and kept in place at the forward end by two semicircular flanches attached to the upper edge of the trigger plate. Between the flanches are fastened, by a screw passing through each, the cocking, or forward trigger, and the sear, or dog.

The cocking, or forward trigger, plays through the trigger plate, and its office is to supply the place of the common gun cock, and is operated on by the main spring; the forward end of which plays into the cocking trigger between the flanches in the same manner as the main spring of the common gun lock plays into the tumbler.

When this forward, or cocking trigger, is pulled, the forward end of it comes down towards the bow of the trigger guard, and is set in the same manner and on the same principle as the common gun cock, by the sear, or dog, operated on by the feather spring which presses the forward end or point of the sear, or dog, into a notch or notches made for that purpose in the sear and circular end of the cocking trigger, on its upper edge. At the forward end of the cocking trigger, on its upper side, is to be either a hammer to strike on a percussion cap, or, instead of a hammer, there is to be a bill, or cone, to strike upon a kernel of percussion or fulminating powder, placed in the mouth of a tube passing through the trigger plate, stock and gun barrel, on the under side, and communicating with the charge of powder at the breach pin in the same manner as through the common tube or touch hole. This cocking trigger, which answers to the common gun cock, is unbent or discharged by the dis-

charging trigger, in the same manner, in every respect, as the cock of the common gun lock, by the discharging trigger operating on the sear, or dog, which, by pressure, is disengaged from the notch in the cocking trigger. The cocking trigger may be either within or forward of the trigger guard, or playing through a slit cut for the purpose in the forward part of the guard. The same principle is intended to be applied to pistols and to double barrelled guns.

JOEL NEWBURY.

A, guard. B, trigger plate. C, main spring. D, feather spring. E, cocking trigger. F, discharging trigger. G, sear, or dog. H, bill, or cone. I, tube which screws into the touch hole.

Specification of a patent for an improvement in the art of making Glue, by evaporating the water commonly called the foot water, or the liquor after boiling the bones of all kinds of animals, to a proper consistence for cutting, drying, and making into Glue, by means of a double floored evaporating basin. Granted to PETER COOPER, City of New York, April 29th, 1830.

THIS improvement consists in having an ordinary furnace made of brick work; from this runs a horizontal chimney or flue half the width, and running the whole length, on which it is intended to construct the evaporating basin, it is then returned on the other side back to the furnace where the flue terminates in a perpendicular chimney. Across these two flues are to be laid at proper distances, iron bars of about an inch in breadth, to support the lower basin; upon these is laid one extended sheet of lead, or other metallic substance, and upon the edge of this is placed a wooden curb from six to twelve inches deep. To the outside of this wooden curb the sheet of lead is to be nailed all round, and so as to be water tight.

Upon the bottom of this basin are laid three or four longitudinal strips of boards about two or three inches in width, and terminating about a foot short of the inside of the curb at the end furthestmost from the furnace. Across these, and about an inch, or an inch and