From the Panama Star & H. Oct. 18.

Destruction of a Whale Ship by a Sperm Whale.

Sinking of the Ship—Loss of two Boats—Miraculous escape of the Crew!

We have just received the following thrilling account of the destruction of the whale ship Ann Alexander, Captain John S. Deblois, of New Bedford, by a large Sperm Whale, from the lips of the captain himself, who arrived in this city from Paita, on Sunday last, in the schooner Providence. A similar circumstance has never been known to occur but once in the whole history of whale fishing, and that was the destruction of the ship Essex, some twenty or twenty-five years ago, and which many of our readers fully remember. We proceed to the narrative, as furnished us by Captain Deblois, and which is fully authenticated by nine of the crew, in a protest under the seal of the U. S. Consul, Alex. Ruden, Jr., at Paita.

The ship Ann Alexander, Capt. S. Deblois, sailed from New Bedford, Mass., June 1st, 1850, for a cruise in the South Pacific for sperm whale. Having taken about 500 barrels of oil in the Atlantic, the ship proceeded on her voyage to the Pacific. Nothing of unusal interest occurred, until when passing Cape Horn, one of the men named Jackson Walker, of Newport, New Hampshire, was lost overboard in a storm. Reaching the Pacific, she came up the coast and stopped at Valdivia, coast of Chili, for fresh provisions, and on the 31st of May last, she called for the purpose of shipping a man. The vessel proceeded on her voyage to the South Pacific.

On the 20th of August last she reached what is well known to all whalers as the "Off shore Ground," in lat. 5 deg 50 min. south, long. 102 deg. west. In the morning of that day, at about 9 o'clock, whales were discovered in the neighborhood, and about noon the same day, they succeeded in making fast to one. Two boats had gone after the whales—the larboard and starboard, the former commanded by the first mate, and the latter by Captain Deblois. The whale which they had struck was harpooned by the larboard boat. After running some time, the whale turned upon the boat, and rushing at it with tremendous violence, lifted open its enormous jaws, and taking the boat in, actually crushed it into fragments as small as a common sized chair! Captain Deblois immediately struck for the scene of the disaster, with the starboard boat, and succeeded, against all expectation, in rescuing the whole of the crew of the boat—nine in number!

There were now eighteen men in the starboard boat, consisting of the Captain, the first mate, and the crew of both boats. The frightful disaster had been witnessed from the ship, and the waste-boat had been called into readiness and sent to their relief. The distance from the ship was about six miles. As soon as the waste boat arrived the crews were divided, and it was determined to pursue the same whale and make another attack upon him. Accordingly they separated, and proceeded at some distance from each other, as is usual on such occasions, after the whale. In a short time they came up to him, and prepared to give him battle. The waste-boat, commanded by the first mate, was in advance. As soon as the whale perceived the demonstration being made upon him, he turned his course suddenly, and making a tremendous dash at his boat, seized it with his wide-spread jaws, and crushed it into atoms, allowing the men barely time to escape his vengeance by throwing themselves into the ocean.

Captain Deblois, again seeing the perilous condition of his men, at the risk of meeting the same fate, directed his boat to hasten to their rescue, and in a short time succeeded in saving them all from a death a little less horrible than that from which they had twice so narrowly escaped. He then ordered the boat to put for the ship as speedily as possible; and no sooner had the order been given than they discovered the monster of the deep making toward them with his jaws widely extended. Fortunately the monster came up and passed them at a short distance.—The boat then made her way to the ship and they all got on board in safety.

After reaching the ship a boat was dispatched for the oars of the demolished boats, and it was determined to pursue the whale with the ship. As soon as the boat returned with the oars, sail was set, and the ship proceeded after the whale. In a short time she overtook him and a lance was thrown into his lead. The ship passed on by him, and immediately after they discovered that the whale was making for the ship. As he came up near her, they hauled to the wind, and suffered the monster to pass by her. After he had fairly passed, they kept off to overtake and attack him again. When the ship had reached within about fifty rods of him, they discovered that the whale had settled down deep below the surface of the water, and as it was near sundown they concluded to give up the pursuit.

Captain Deblois was at this time standing in the nightheads on the larboard bow, harpoon in hand, ready to strike the deadly blow, should he appear sailing about five knots; when on the side of the ship, he discovered him coming towards her at the rate of [illegible] knots. In an instant the whole ship was struck with tremendous force, from stem to stern! [illegible] of the [illegible] water [illegible] the ship [illegible] away the [illegible] starboard, to [illegible] the side [illegible] sinking, as she had a large quantity of pig iron on board. In doing this the mate succeeded in relieving only one anchor and cable clear, the other having been fastened around the foremast. The ship was then sinking rapidly. The Captain went to the cabin, where he found three feet of water; he, however, succeeded in procuring a chronometer, sextant and chart.—Reaching the decks he ordered the boats to be cleared away, and to get water and provisions, as the ship was keeling over. He again descended to the cabin, but the water was rushing in so rapidly that he could procure nothing. He came upon deck, ordered all hands into the boats, and was the last himself to leave the ship, which he did by throwing himself into the sea and swimming to the nearest boat!—The ship was on her beam end, her topgallant yards under water. They then pushed off some distance from the ship, expecting her to sink in a very short time. Upon an examination of the stores they had been able to save, he discovered that they had only twelve quarts of water, and not a mouthful of provisions of any kind! The boats contained 11 men each; were leaky, and night coming on, they were obliged to bail them all night to keep them from sinking!

Next day at daylight, they returned to the ship, no one daring to venture on board but the captain, their intention being to cut away the masts, and fearful that the moment that the masts were cut away that the ship would go down. With a single hatchet the captain went on board, cut away the mast, when the ship righted.—The bots then came up, and the men, by the sole aid of spades, cut away the chain cable from around the foremast, which got the ship nearly on her keel. The men then tied ropes to their bodies, got into the sea, and cut a hole through the decks to get out provisions. They could procure nothing but about five gallons of vinegar and twenty pounds of wet bread.—The ship threatened to sink, and they deemed it imprudent to remain by her longer, so they set sail in their boats and left her.

On the 22d of August, at about 5 o'clock P. M., they had the indescribable joy of discerning a ship in the distance. They made a signal and was soon answered, and in a short time they were reached by the good ship Nantucket, of Nantucket, Mass., Capt. Gibbs, who took them all on board, clothed and fed them, and extended to them in every way the greatest possible hospitality.

On the succeeding day, Capt. Gibbs went to the wreck of the ill-fated Ann Alexander, for the purpose of trying to procure something from her; but as the sea was rough, and the attempt considered dangerous, he abandoned the project.—The Nantucket then set sail for Paita, where she arrived on the 15th of September, and where she landed Captain Deblois and his men. Capt. Deblois was kindly and hospitably received and entertained at Paita by Captain Bathrust, an English gentleman residing there, and subsequently took passage on board the schooner Providence, Captain Starbuck, for this port, arriving here on Sunday last, the 12th inst.

At Paita, Capt. Debjois entered his protest at the U. S. Consulate, which was authenticated by the following officers and seamen, on board at the time of the disaster; the two officers and the rest of the crew having shipped on board other vessels: Joseph R. Green, first mate: Jas. Smith, third do.: John Morgan; Carpenter; James Riley, cooper; James M'Roberts, John Smith, William Smith, Henry Reid, and Charles F. Booth, seamen.

The Cannonsburg Murder.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* gives the following as the true version of the late murder at Cannonsburg, Pa:

On the evening of the 28th ult., a wild and reckless young man named Annan, a student of the College, who had been but a few weeks in that institution, had a difficulty with Wilson, the deceased, a young man of the town. The student was intoxicated, and was violent and abusive.—A considerable fracas ensued, but all passed off for that time as such affairs generally do. On the next night, the deceased, in company with several of his friends, posted himself in front of the house where Annan boarded, and as he and two other students passed by them, the deceased said, "that's him," or "is that him."

The three students passed on a few steps, when Annan turned, and contrary to the advice of the others, advanced towards the party, and gave Wilson to understand that he was the person in question, and that he was ready to meet him. They soon came into conflict. Wilson, the elder and larger of the two, threw Annan, and was on the top of him, striking him on the face, when Annan stabbed him with a dirk, twice in the arm, and, as is generally believed, inflicted the fatal blow in his abdomen. With regard to this fatal blow there is a difference of opinion, and the testimony in the case is conflicting.—Another student named Robinson came down the street, and joined the parties just as they were about to engage, and two of the witnesses—young men of the town—testified that he picked up the dirk and inflicted the fatal wound. The testimony of all the other witnesses go against these two in this particular.

The whole affray was the work of a few minutes. Wilson died the next evening. Annan escaped on the night of the affray; but Robinson, who made no effort to escape, was arrested and sent to prison.—[illegible] obtained a hearing of the testimony [illegible] the [illegible] with a view to his being admitted to bail, but the court refused to admit him. He is yet in prison. The trial will take place [illegible] hear, week after next. Annan [illegible]

We are assured that large [illegible] of the scenes, the [illegible] during these excitements were with great propriety. A number of them were summoned to Washington as witnesses; and from this circumstance it has been charged in some quarters, that they were the authors of the late fires in that town, with a view to the rescue of Robinson from prison. Such charges, upon such vague and improbable grounds, are extremely unjust.

PROCRASTINATION.

Procristination is the thief of time. What a world of time is wasted in courtship—engagement—marriage.

A young gentleman visits a young lady to determine whether the would wish to marry her. At the end of the year he has decided to be more undecided. At length he pops the question. His fair one, who had decided a year ago to accept him when he offered, takes weeks to deliberate, and at length refers him to papa—who, though he has long known his habits, and every shillinig of his property, bags time to inform himself and advise with his friends. Then a distant day is named—so that two families are excited and anxious for more than twelve months about a matter that, between those who have long known each other, should be dispatched in a week. Be sure you're right, then go ahead, is a maxim that will ever hold good. Whatever ought to be done cannot be done too quickly. My fair young Lady, if a young gentleman addresses you, and you love him and intend to marry him, tell him so frankly and plainly the moment he asks you. If he then asks you when the wedding shall be, tell him "as early as he likes," and my word for it, if he is a man of sense, he will appreciate your frankness and the confidence you repose in him. Young Gentleman, if you are engaged, with means enough to support a wife, break off the engagement with the young lady who procrastinates and will not marry you at once. Ten to one that she is only looking out for a better chance and if, in her fancy, she finds it, she will cast you off with as little ceremony as her worn-out slipper. Never put off till to-morrow what can be as well done to-day.

THE WONDERS OF CALIFORNIA.—Prf. Shepard, in giving an account of his recent explorations of California, portrays the country in the following enthusiastic, almost romantic style.

'I have now explored California for uearly two years. I can truly say it is a land of wonders. There are fresh flowers every month in the year, the winter now wears the bloom of spring. I have found water falls three or four times as high as Niagara; natural bridges iof white marble, far surpassing that of Rockbridge, Va.; some thousands of gold bearing veins, inexhaustible quantities of iron and chrome ores, lead, bismuth and quicksilver, beautiful porcelain clay and, in short, eveything that can bless an industrious, enterpriing people. In one valley I found more than forty springs of over 100 deg's. fahrenheit. In another valley sixteen geysers, like the famous one in Iceland. In this famous abode of vulcan the rocks are so hot, that you can stand upon them put a short time even with thick boots on. The silecious rocks are bleached to snowy whiteness, and breciated and conglomerate rocks are now actually forming. The roar of geysers at times may be heard a mile or more, the moment is one of intense interest as you approach them.

MOVING.—Reader, did you ever move? If so you can fully appreciate the following poetic confusion:

"Come, Sally, catch hold here, and give us a lift, let us pull up the carpet and set it adrift; uncord the bedstead and pack up the quilts, be carefiil the crockery doesn't get split; let the baby yell murder, the boys go to grass, but beware how you handle that basket of glass.—Take the stove pipe apart, set the stoves on the cart, let the bureau remain till next load, and see that the victuals don't spill in the kettles, or babies fall off in the road. Never mind about to-day, wife only furnish us something to eat, for you know 'tis the first of May, wife, and we want to keep everything neat. I'm sorry we moved all the chairs, for we've no place to sit down and rest, but you may squat down on the stairs, or floor, or just where you think best.—Drive slow, Mr. Carman, while steady we go—there! hold up a moment. I knew I would be so—the axle grease has spilt in a barrel of flour—the bottom is out and it's coming a shower—the viniegar jug is now springing a leak; oh, I wish they were all in the middle of next week. Thus will the day in noise pass away, and none will be happy on the first day of May.

Decision in the Methodist Church Case.

The New York *Commercial* gives the following abstract of the decision in this important case:

U. S. Circuit Court—Before Judge Nelson and Betts, H. B. Bascom and others vs. George Lane and others. The opinion of the Court in this case was delivered this morning by Judge Nelson, and we may now expect that the controversy between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in relation to the division of property will be definitely settled. The case was argued several months ago by George Wood and Rufus Choates for the defendants, and Daniel Lord and Reverdy Johnson for the complainants. We reported the facts at considerable length at the time, and it is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate them. The opinion of the Court is voluminous, and occupied an hour and a half in its delivery. Judge Nelson requested that its publication might be deferred until to-morrow, as he desired in the mean time to revise the proof sheets, but there will be such a general anxiety to know the result, that we give the substance of the decision to-day.

The greater part of the document consists of the summary of the complaint and answer. The first point considered is the power of the general conference to authorize a separation, and this the Court held to have been clearly shown. "Independent of party," they say, "the power of severance is written upon every page of their proceedings." They then advert to the plan of separation in 1844, by which the only condition upon which a pormanent separate organization was made to depend was the voluntary action of the annual conference in the slaveholding States.—The conference determined upon the separation and *ipso facto* it became complete. It was stipulated in the plan of severance that ministers might attach themselves *without blame* to either branch of the church, and the local property within the limits of each branch was not to be claimed by the other. The general property, such as notes, the book concern, &c., was reserved for disposal upon equitable principles, after further consideration, it being considered essential before this part of the division could be accomplished, that two-thirds of all the annual conferences, North and South, should consent to the repeal of the sixth restrictive article of the church. This article not having been so repealed, the court hold that if there was no other consideration in the case, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, might not perhaps be entitled to a share of the property.

But, the rights of the Church, South, rests upon established principles of law and equity, which make it the duty of a Court of Chancery to interfere and see that the fund is properly distributed, especially as it is by no means certain that the distribution claimed would be even in contravention of the sixth restrictive article. What have the travelling preachers of the South done to deprive themselves of their right to the fund? It was agreed on all hands that two distinct ecclesiastical organizations, though identically the same in faith and discipline, were necessary for the promotion of their holy mission "to spread gospel holiness through these lands," and by the plan of separation, ministers were permitted to attach themselves to either without blame. The complainants are not only within the description, but are among the very persons designed by the spirit, if not by the letter of the article.

"Upon the whole, our conclusion is, that the complainants are entitled to their share of the produce of the Book Concern; and a decree will be ordered accordingly.—Whether a fund shall be administered by an application of the produce, pro rata, or by an apportionment of the capital, are questions reserved until the settlement of the decree."

The decision concludes by expressing the hope that an arrangement may yet be affected in a spirit of harmony and Christian feeling, without the legal enforcement of the decree.

The New York correspondent of the Washington *Union*, in his letter of the 12th inst., gives the following:—

The circuit court of the United States has just decided the famous Methodist case, involving the right to the Book Concern, so-called, which is valued at $750,000.—To the great gratification of every one here, (the northern Methodists excepted,) the award is in favor of the rights of the southern branch of this extensive religious association to their full share of the joint property. Aside from the pecuniary interests involved in it, this case is one of vast and varied importance. In the first place it exhibits religious abolitionism in its true light, and holds it up to the world as a thief and a robber condemned to make restitution by the highest legal authority of the land. A body of Christians, associated for religious purposes, become incidentally the possessors of a large amount of property, the fruit of their common industry and contribution. They differ on a point of church discipline, and agree to separate into two equal or nearly equal divisions. In so doing, common equity would dictate a *pro rata* division of the joint property. Men in private life would, as a matter of course, make such a division; civil corporations, partners, joint tenants, joint proprietors of every description, separate and divide their partnership funds every day of the week. Sometimes disputes arise as to the different proportions which each claims; but we never remember to have heard of an instance where the one party, without any pretence of right except that of possession, laid claim to and held on to the whole of the assets belonging to both, until now. It was left for religious abolitionism to set the example of wholesale fraud and robbery, and it seems as if it was permitted to do so by Providence, in order that its unworthiness might be publicly exposed, rebuked, and held up as a warning to the whole world of mankind.

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The unparalleled success of this Oil, in the cure of diseases in Horses and Cattle, and even in human flesh, is daily becoming more known to the farming community, who cordarily be credited except by those who have been in the habit of keeping in their stables and houses, what an amount of pain, suffering and time, are saved by the timely application of this Oil.

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ADDICKINSON, Belville,
J. LEAKLEY, Franklin, Venango

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of Letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent and John Quincy Adams.

Cambridge, April 24, 1844.

I HAVE had the prospectus with great pleasure; and an hearty approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage it deserves, and it deserves it, and courage enough to attain its end, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess, in a moderate compass, a salubrious diet of the best production of the age. It will do more. It will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to slight and ephemeral sentimentalities, and fine and extravagant sketches of life and character.

JOSEPH STORY.

New York, 7th May, 1844.

I approve very much of the plan of the "Living Age," and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT.

Washington, 27 Dec., 1845.

Of all the Periodical journals devoted to literature and science which have abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the purest literature of the English language, but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

TERMS—The Living Age is published every Saturday, by E. LITTELL & CO., corner of Tremont and Broomfield streets, Boston; price 12½ a number, or SIX DOLLARS a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly credited to.

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We hope for such future changes in the law, or the interpretations thereof, as will enable us to make this offer to subscribers at any distance.

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August 28, 1851.—6m.

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TERMS OF SALE, made known on the beginning day of the sale.

For further information apply to WM. O. FOLEY, on the premises, or to the subscriber residing in Union township.

DAVID LABORDE.

Union township, June 25 1851.—tf.

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To the Magazines generally we must look for the effusions of the master minds of Literature. It is useless to publish a list of names—suffice it to say, that we have published articles, and have others to publish, from

All the best American Authors—Male and Female!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for January, 1852, will contain in addition to the most beautiful and numerous Engravings—Three of which are colored—an additional quantity of reading, by American authors. There is no question about the fact, and the tens of thousands of notices that we have from the contemporary press will establish it, that it is

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TRIAL LIST for Dec. term, 1851.

Rebecca Campbell	vs J. L. Cattle adm'r
Joseph Smith	vs Isaac McKee
Wm. Iddings	vs Samuel Clark
P. A. Karthaus	vs James Wiggins
do	vs do
Hardman Phillips	vs W. Hammond
Peter McDonald	vs William Iddings
George W. Hoover	vs N. K. McMullin
John High	vs James S. Gallaher
George W. Shoff	vs Joseph Hart
Geisinger & Bloom	vs Benjamin Bloom jr.
James Robins	vs James Johnson
Ira Stables	vs T. A. Mathes, et. al.
George W. Long	vs Isaac Smith
Philip Antes	vs Bigler & Reed
James Gallager jr.	vs J. Burnsides & S. Brickley
do	vs do do
John M Chase	vs Samuel Ardry
William W. Wilson	vs Wm. Bloom
Joseph McCracken	vs Geisinger Bloom
Joseph Lingafelter	vs Matthew Bloom
Christian Emigh	vs James Albert & Brothers
Joseph Kyler	vs Goshen township

WM. PORTER, Pro'ty.

October 28, 1851.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon JAMES T. HALE, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 4th judicial district, composed of the counties of Clinton, Centre and Clearfield, and the Honorable Peter Lamm and Thomas B. Bayne, Esquires, Associate Judges in Clearfield county, have issued their precept bearing date the 6th day of Oct. 1851, to me directed, for holding a

Court of Common Pleas, Orphans Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, and Court of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery,

at Clearfield Town, for the County of Clearfield, on the 1st Monday of December next, (being the 1st day of the month.)

Notice is therefore, hereby given,

to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, & Constables in and for the County of Clearfield, to appear in their own proper persons, with Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which their offices do in their behalf appertain to be done; and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any prisoners are required to be then and there attending and not depart without leave at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time agreeable to notice.

Given under my hand at the town of Clearfield this 24th day of Oct, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-yearfifth of American Independence.

ALEXNDER CALDWELL, Sheff.

ASAHEL CARR,

BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER,

POLITELY requires the citizens of our town, and strangers interested, that he will attend EVERY [illegible] DAY hereafter, at the hotel of Samuel Evans, in the town, for the purpose of attending to whatever business in the above line may be required of him.

His experience in the business warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

Clearfield, June 26, 1851.

100 KEGS NAILS, SPIKES & BRADS, at $3 50 per keg.
50 TONS of Assorted Iron at 3 and 3¼ cents per pound.
2 000 pounds COUNTRY STEEL at 5 cents per pound.
WINDOW GLASS at $4 50 per box. (Jersey all [illegible])

PUTTY at 6½ cents per [illegible]
SPRINGS at 9 cents per [illegible]
1 2 Black Rolled HORSE [illegible]
SPANISH SADDLE TREE [illegible]
WAGON do do
BRASS PLATED SADDLE [illegible]
sizes pattern.
PEGS at 4½ cents per quart. 20 per cent for a larger or more.
RED SOLE LEATHER at 15½ per pound.
OAK TANNED do 18 do
LINING (Sole) SKINS from 37½ to 45 per [illegible]
MADRAS BOOT MOROCCO from 50 to $1 00 per skin.

For sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL, a fine Hardware and Iron Store of

F. P. GLAHCISCUS.

Lewistown, Pa., opposite Tait's Hotel.

P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade. [illegible] 16, 1851.

DR. HARDMAN P. THOMSON,

HAVING located in Curwensville, offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and the surrounding country. When not professionally engaged, will be found at the office formerly occupied by Dr. J. C. Richards, or at Scofield's hotel. Calls will be attended to at all hours. [illegible] 3, '51

American Repertory of I[illegible]
To Mechanics, Inventors an[illegible] turers,

VIIth Vol. of the Scientific [illegible]

MESSRS. MUNN &

American and Foreign Pate[illegible] and Publishers of the S[illegible] American,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that the number of Volume VII of this very popular and valuable journal will issue on the 6th [illegible] next. The new volume will commence with new type, [illegible] power of a beavier texture than that used in the previous volumes. It is the intention of the publishers [illegible] full, by introducing representations of [illegible] connected with the advancement of science; [illegible] and the usual amount of engravings of new inventions. It is published weekly in form for binding, and affords at the year's end a splendid volume of over 416 [illegible] with a copious index, and from five to six hundred [illegible] engravings, together with a vast amount of special information concerning the progress of invention and discovery in all parts of the world. There is no subject of importance to the mechanic, inventor, manufacturer and general reader that does not receive its full share of attention. The editors and correspondents being some of the highest [illegible] in fact the leading scientific journal of the country. The Inventor will find in it a weekly record of American Claims reported from the Patent Office, [illegible] original [illegible] not found in any other weekly publication.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS a year, ONE DOLLAR for six months. All letters must be post paid and addressed to MUNN & CO., Publishers of the Scientific American, 128 Fulton street, New York.

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Any person who may send us four subscribers for one year, shall be entitled to receive one copy for the term of his subscription.

For ten names, we will send a copy for one year and a copy of the Mechanics' Hand Book.

For twenty names, we will send a copy for one year and a copy of the Mechanics' Hand Book.

For fifty names, we will send a copy for one year and a copy of the Mechanics' Hand Book.

For a club of one hundred, we will send a copy for one year and a copy of the Mechanics' Hand Book.

[illegible] TRADERS!

LUMBERMEN will be pleased to know that the WORKING COPY of the Scientific American will be sent to any address for one year for $1 00.

November 1, 1851.