

Washington News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1850. "California, New Mexico and Utah" said Mr. Clay to-day, in his impromptu reply to Col. Benton, who made an elaborate but not a great speech on the Free soil question, "are sisters—New Mexico the oldest, California the next in age, and Utah the youngest. They all came here last year on the same footing, claiming territorial government at our hands. And now, forsooth, that California has made a runaway match, she turns up her nose and thinks herself degraded from being associated with her unmarried sisters."

The bill providing for laying out a road in Union and Millin counties was passed, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.—A large number of petitions on various subjects were presented. The Senate amendments to the bill to amend the existing laws for the better administration of justice, were concurred in. A section in this bill requires the Clerks of Orphans' Courts to keep a record of the accounts of Executors, &c.

Mr. Benton's position is an awkward one; being, just now, neither fish nor fowl, and nobody knowing where to have him. It is clear that he is not for any sort of compromise and that "peace is war and war is peace" to him. His speech, with all due deference be it spoken, was a speech for Buncombe; and I have no hesitation to say, as full of egotism as it was possible to cram it, now that Mr. Calhoun is dead, and the South receding in a body from its former ultra position. Mr. Benton paid a handsome tribute to the National Intelligencer, and showed himself every way inclined to act with the administration. He is neither a Whig nor a Democrat, but a Taylor man; and I heard it asserted to-day that, should a change in the cabinet take place, Col. Benton will be invited to take charge of the State Department. His talents fit him, no doubt, for any place; but like other great men who think more of themselves than is compatible with a certain degree of respect for others, he is likely to miss a figure.

A great statesman must have a heart as well as a head. He must sympathize with those whom he would lead or carry with him, or all the combinations of the closest will fail in their practical application. Col. Benton is a statesman and a scholar; but he is, after all, destitute of the essential qualities of a leader. He is too selfish for that, and drags, unfortunately, too often his private concerns into his public course as a senator. He was great when he held a commission under Gen. Jackson; but he has made sad havoc of him, self since he has been led to pursue his own course. A certain degree of bonhomie, or philanthropy, exhibited in actions, not in words, is an indispensable requisite of a last, ing popularity; and this is the reason why, even now, in his old age, Harry Clay gathers every day fresh laurels in the Senate Chamber. On New Year's day Mr. Clay was in the east room of the white house. This fact was no sooner known than the room was crowded. People forgot they had come to see the President, and rushed in to shake hands with the Kentuckian.

The fact is, this is a time for action, not for ciphering and speculating politicians. The latter may subtilize and distort, conceive plans after dinner or in their sleep, but they are not worth three straws for practical purposes. Clay, Cass and Webster are the practical men of this era, and to them more than to anybody else will be due the credit of restoring peace and harmony and fraternal feeling to the different sections of our country. I hoped, at one time, to count Benton among the number; but it is clear now that I had made my reckoning without mine host.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1st Session. WASHINGTON, April 8, 1850. SENATE.—After the presentation of numerous petitions, reports from committees, and the transaction of the morning business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being Mr. Foot's motion to refer Mr. Bell's resolution to a Select Committee of thirteen. Mr. Douglas gave notice, after Mr. Benton should have concluded his speech, he would ask the Senate to take up the California Bill. Mr. Benton proceeded to address the Senate. It was proposed to make the admission of California a part of a system of measures for the settlement of the whole question of slavery agitation. He was opposed to this mixing of subjects having no affinities, and in favor of giving California admission, a separate Constitution, and decision upon its own merits. She was a State, and should not be mixed up with nothing below the dignity of a State. She had washed her hands of slavery at home, and should not be mixed up with it abroad. He was opposed to mixing the question of admitting California with all the questions which the slavery agitation had produced, and making one general settlement of the whole, in the nature of a compact or compromise.

Mr. Potter, chairman of the Post office Committee, said he would shortly introduce a bill having a similar object in view. Pending the motion to suspend the rule, the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, April 8. SENATE.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Board of Canal Commissioners, relative to the claim of Adolph Patterson.

On motion of Mr. Frick, the bill supplementary to an act incorporating the Harrisburg and Sunbury Railroad Com'y, was taken up and passed second reading. On motion of Mr. Guernsey, the bill supplementary to an act to prevent waste in certain cases in this Commonwealth, was taken up and passed.

The bill providing for laying out a road in Union and Millin counties was passed, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.—A large number of petitions on various subjects were presented. The Senate amendments to the bill to amend the existing laws for the better administration of justice, were concurred in. A section in this bill requires the Clerks of Orphans' Courts to keep a record of the accounts of Executors, &c.

The bill for fixing the mode of submitting the amendments to the Constitution to the popular vote, was passed. Mr. Nicholson read in place a bill to authorize certain persons to erect a wharf on the Delaware river, at Dunk's Ferry.

The Valley Railroad bill came over from the Senate as amended. After some debate, it was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. The bill to repeal certain sections of the law of 1847, known as the kidnapping bill, passed finally—yeas 50, nays 39.

The further supplement to the Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company, passed second reading. The bill to divorce William Wetherill was taken up and received its quietus by the following vote; Yeas, 32; nays, 48. Adjourned.

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THE COUNTY TREASURY AND THE TAXES. The County Treasury has been for a year past, rather lower in funds than is convenient for many of its creditors. This is owing to the fact, that about three years since, there was a reduction of the County taxes, from two mills to one mill, in the dollar. The receipts, therefore, instead of about \$10,000, have been but about \$5,000 per annum, whilst the expenditures amounted to about \$8,000 per annum, or about 3,000 more than the receipts. This deficiency has been thus far made up of the surplus funds, that had accumulated in favor of the county. This surplus is now about used up, and consequently Treasury orders are beginning to circulate as a currency, inasmuch as they can find no resting place in the Treasury. The result is that the Commissioners will be compelled to raise the county taxes, so as to meet the current expenses. The former reduction we think was to great. If, instead of reducing the taxes 100 per cent, they had reduced them 50 per cent, no difficulty would have been experienced.

THE WEBSTER CASE. The Boston Transcript of Saturday has the following in reference to the Webster case: Rumors—Our readers will not be disappointed, we trust, that we have not noticed the rumors afloat, in regard to the student who broke in upon Professor Webster at the moment of the supposed murder. The story seems to be founded upon a hypothetical case which some clergyman saw fit to put to the Attorney General. We doubt if there is anything in it worthy of notice. And we may say the same of the thousand and one rumors afloat in regard to the unhappy convict. There are many of them mere idle fabrications, got up to minister to a morbid appetite for the horrible, which every person of sound mind should subdue as he would any vitiated taste. The report that Professor Webster has selected the Rev. Mr. Albro of the Shepard Congregational Society, Cambridge, for his spiritual guide, and that he declined receiving the visits of a Unitarian clergyman, is, we believe, true. With regard to the reports, that he has written an anonymous letter to his Counsel about the Cris letter; that he has made a confession of his guilt, &c., they are not entitled to credit.

The clergyman above referred to, the Boston Bee says, is Dr. Beecher, and the story runs as follows: The Bee saying it is true: "Dr. Beecher went to a distinguished government officer, and said something like the following: 'Suppose a friend of mine should visit a certain institution and on entering he discovered the headless body of a human being on the floor, and over it a man distinguished in science, standing with a bloody knife in his hand, and he should be attacked by the murderer and compelled to take an oath never to divulge what he then saw, and received no money for keeping the secret, would there be any penalty attached to the act?' We have it that the official thus questioned declined making any reply."

THE WEBSTER CASE AGAIN. BOSTON, April 9. QUEER STORY.—Dr. Beecher, of Park Street Church, says that the circumstances which gave rise to the student's story are as follows:—A gentleman residing in the vicinity of the College saw a light in Prof. Webster's room on the 23d November. It being something unusual, he took a spy-glass, and saw a man cutting up a human body. Supposing it to be subject for anatomical dissection, and it being previous to the report of Dr. Parkman's disappearance, he took no further notice of it. Dr. Beecher, not feeling at liberty to conceal anything which might be of importance in the case, interrogated the Attorney General hypothetically, and learning that testimony giving what was seen through a spy-glass would be inadmissible, pursued the subject no further.

PROF. WEBSTER—PETITION OF HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTERS FOR A COMMUTATION OF HIS SENTENCE.—We learn that Mrs. Webster, wife of Dr. Webster, now under sentence of death, accompanied by her three daughters, called upon Gov. Briggs, at the Adams House at 10 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, for the purpose of presenting a petition for the commutation of the penalty which now awaits their relative.

It is fortunate, says the Atlas, for the best interests of society, that the Judicial and Executive departments of the government of this Commonwealth are at present entrusted to those in whose ability, firmness and stainless integrity, all classes and parties in the community have the most perfect confidence. We have no doubt that the case of Dr. Webster will receive all the attention from the State officers, and that the same degree of impartiality and uprightiness, which have hitherto been exercised towards the prisoner, will continue to influence those who shall be called to official action respecting his situation.—Boston Trans.

ACQUITTAL OF MITCHESON IN KENTUCKY—GREAT EXCITEMENT. The Kentucky papers are all denouncing the result of the trial of Mitcheson, in Shelby county, in that State. Mitcheson, they say, was clearly guilty of the crime of seducing the wife of a friend, Mrs. Guthrie, and then persuading her to poison her husband, who was in the way of their guilty practices. The Louisville Courier says: "Never were more revolting aggravations made a case. Mitcheson was the family physician, and a saintly exhorter in the church to which the woman belonged. The proof of guilt was clear. There were Mitcheson's letters persuading the ruined woman to the deed, quoting scripture to assure her it was right. 'If any one sin we have an advocate with the Father!' He also showed her that by this deed she could not be lost for ever, according to the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. The woman made the experiment to do the deed—her heart failed her. She confessed when she had only begun. Her testimony was full and minute. The jury had the letters, but Mitcheson was cleared."

The Shelby News, where the trial took place, publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens, who call on Mitcheson to leave forthwith, and excuse Guthrie for still clinging to his wife under the circumstances, though she really administered a portion of the poison, which would undoubtedly have ended his existence, but for the timely administration of an emetic. They say also: "We believe the jury who acquitted Ninian E. Mitcheson are honest men, and that they themselves abhorred and loathed the supposed technical necessity which has led to his escape."

The News says, however, that twelve other men of the vast number present, could not have been found unconvinced that the chain of evidence was full and complete.—Exchange paper.

APPOINTMENT BILL. The Governor has vetoed the appointment bill recently passed by the Legislature. The bill was certainly a most unfair one, and probably on a par with the iniquitous apportionment bill of 1836, which was passed when our whig friends were in their glory. There are those, we know, who think all is fair in politics, and that every thing done by the party must be right. We are not among the number, and cannot approve acts of one party which we condemn in another. We know that it is impossible to make a perfect bill, but we cannot think that such errors, as giving to Westmoreland county with 11,618 taxables three members, whilst Schuylkill with 12,869 is allowed but two, could have been easily overlooked. Schuylkill it will be seen, has 1251 more taxables and yet she is to have one member less. Lancaster county with 22,844 taxables is allowed one Senator, whilst Erie with 8,431 is also allowed one. This is certainly any thing but a fair apportionment, whether whig or democratic.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SANTA FE. St. Louis, April 9. The child of Mr. White (who was some time since murdered by the Indians), and the negro servant girl, are still alive, though in captivity. Some Indians brought in a report to the effect that Major Fitzpatrick was at Big Limberry, on the Arkansas river, endeavoring to form a treaty with the hostile Indians. It was thought he would succeed in getting a deputation of Camanches, Kiowas and Arapahoes to accompany him to Washington.

The American gold miners near Santa Fe are doing well. They average about \$15 per day, and would do much better if it was not for a scarcity of water.

Many of the emigrants who took the gold route to California are returning to Santa Fe. Kit Carson was about to go to California via the South Pass. Governor Amijo has been in prison at Chihuahua, for not defending Santa Fe against the Americans, three years ago.

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The practice so common now of newspapers and the public trying cases over again after the jury has disposed of them, and giving a popular decision upon the verdict, the conduct of the court, counsel and jury, is calculated to interfere seriously with public justice and the proper enforcement of the laws. If juries are to be made amenable to public censures, when they conscientiously discharge their duty, it is idle to expect that under such intimidation they will give a fair and impartial judgment in any case. Public feeling will pronounce the verdict, and every man's guilt or innocence will be decided by excited popular sentiment. All the safeguards which the law throws around for the protection of the innocent, as well as the good of society will be swept away at once, and trials would be as well conducted at a popular town meeting. We have two recent instances of the dangers arising from this popular judgment, one the case above mentioned and that of Dr. Webster in Boston. The juries in both instances have decided upon the evidence according to their convictions, under the solemnity of an oath. For convicting Webster they are denounced without measure, and for acquitting Mitcheson they are censured equally as severely. It is quite probable that if in each case the verdict had been different the public censure would have been just as loud. It is time the public had learned to acquiesce in the decisions of conscientious juries, especially as they are made the judges of the facts, and the applicability of the law to the facts.—Phila. Ledger.

LOST PEARLS.—On the blade of the pocket knife taken from Prof. Webster, are two mottoes: on one side, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you; on the other side, "When an opportunity offers itself to do a good act, never fail to improve it."—How many bright young hopes have been crushed by the simple violation of that "golden rule," which, instead of gleaming from the little steel blade, should have been engraved upon the heart of its owner.—Boston Bee.

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA has appointed a committee of twenty-five gentlemen to go to Washington, and bring home the remains of Mr. Calhoun.

THE ELKTON Md. Democrat states that 20,000 herrings were taken at one haul, at the fishery of Maj. Edward Wilson, near that town, on Monday last week.

JOHN LUM, a free colored man from Delaware, has been fined \$20 at Elkton, for going into Maryland contrary to law.

COMMUNICATION. [For the American.] RIOTERS. MR. EDITOR:—On the first week of our present Court, two young men from the upper end of the county were convicted of a riot, and in accordance with the sentence of the Court, are now receiving their punishment in the county jail. The circumstances of this case were such, and the remarks of the Hon. President Judge, so well-timed, and so well placed that I have thought it would serve the cause of good order, and the welfare of the youth of this place to give them a further publicity.

The riot of which these young men were convicted, was the disturbance of an evening Geography School, by making an uproar outside, looking in and breaking the windows, turning the door &c. And during the time of the trial I was forcibly reminded of a similar scene in my own town, on a similar occasion. You will remember yourself, perhaps, the disgraceful occurrence, connected with Mr. Vincent's Geography School, something more than a year ago. He was driven from place to place with his school, by the lawless boys of this town, until at length he was obliged to relinquish his undertaking, and leave the place with his purpose half accomplished. And to the shame of our citizens and officers of justice, not a man came forward to punish these rioters, and defend a worthy young man against their rude and lawless assaults.

I trust that the commendable example of Mr. Brison in the present case, will be followed by some of our peace loving citizens, should such a disgraceful riot again occur in our town. And I hope further that the punishment of these young men will be a warning also to our boys. But there is another kind of riot which the Hon. Judge referred, with great propriety and no little force. And these are the common riots at weddings called "Bellings;" "Calathomian Serenades;" &c. These have been carried to such a length in this and neighboring towns, that they have become an intolerable nuisance and disgrace, and it is to the double shame of the community that they have been so long suffered. And the Judge of this court has given public notice that if such riots are brought before him they shall be severely punished. And I think it well that this should be known, that the boys and young men heretofore engaged in such disgraceful scenes may take warning in time. Though these things have been tolerated so long. Since we have this assurance from the court that such riots shall not go unpunished, there may not be wanting those who will be willing to suffer the odium of an informer for the sake of a good order of the community, and the well being of our youth. May we not hope also, that under this hint from the Court our new officers of justice will have a special eye upon this kind of disturbances?

LAW & ORDER. "THEY CAN'T KEEP HOUSE WITHOUT IT!"—A farmer said to us the other day. "I don't think much of quick medicines but there is a medicine that we can't keep house without—and that is Merchant's Gargling Oil. It not only cures all the hoarseness and out door 'critters' but it cures all the indoor 'varmints' too—if any get hurt in any way, or have any pain coming on them, they run for the Gargling Oil, which makes them forget all their trouble."

Much valuable information respecting this wonderful Oil may be obtained by consulting a pamphlet which you may get free of charge of the agent. Sold by H. Masser, Sunbury, and other Druggists in the U. States.

A GREAT DEFAULTER.—The loss sustained by the Globe Assurance Company, England, from the recently discovered defalcation of one of the clerks, will, it is said, amount to \$250,000 or \$300,000.

NEW STORE! A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, At the Store formerly occupied by John Bogar, In Market Street, Sunbury.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have just received, and are now opening A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting in part of Cloth, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vesting, Pantaloon Stuff, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Vestings, Flannels, Cambrics, Linens, Fine Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c., Hardware, Queensware, DRESS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO: A large assortment of Groceries, Fish, Salt and Flour. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange at the best prices. JOHN BUYERS & CO. Sunbury, April 13, 1850.—ly

ESTATE OF PETER VANDLING, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration de bonis non have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Peter Vandling, late of Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate or having demands against the same, are requested to call on the subscriber for settlement. WILLIAM REED, Administrator de bonis non. Upper Augusta twp., April 13, 1850.—6t

PHILA. AND READING RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FROM PHILADELPHIA AND POTTSVILLE. Office of the Phila. & Reading Railroad Co., Philadelphia, March 29, 1850. } Two Passenger Trains Daily, (except Sunday.) } On and after April 1st, 1850 two trains will be run each way, daily, between Philadelphia and Pottsville. } Morning Line (Accommodation.) } Leaves Philadelphia at 7 1/2 A. M., daily except Sundays. } Leaves Pottsville at 7 1/2 A. M. daily except Sundays. } Afternoon Line (Fast Train.) } Leaves Philadelphia at 2 1/2 o'clock, daily, except Sundays. } Leaves Pottsville at 2 1/2 o'clock, daily, except Sundays. } Passengers cannot enter the cars unless provided with tickets. } The afternoon, or fast train, do not stop at Auburn, Attitash, Birdsboro, Roger's Ford, Valley Forge, Port Kennedy, Spring Mill or Falls. } NOTICE.—Fifty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger in these lines; and passengers are expressly prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel, which will be at the risk of its owner. } By order of the Board of Managers, } S. BRADFORD, } Secretary. } April 13, 1850.

MECHANICAL ARTS AND SCIENCES. D. APPLETON & CO. NEW YORK, Have in course of Publication, IN PARTS, PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, A DICTIONARY OF MACHINES, MECHANICS, ENGINE-WORK AND ENGINEERING; Designed for Practical Working men and those intended for the Engineering Profession.— Edited by OLIVER BYRNE, formerly Professor of Mathematics College of Civil Engineers, London. Author and Inventor of "The Calculus of Form," "The New and Improved System of Logarithms," "The Elements of Euclid by Colors," &c., &c., &c. This work is of large 8vo. size, containing nearly two thousand pages, upwards of FIFTY ENGRAVED PLATES, and six thousand wood-cuts. It will present working drawings and descriptions of the most important machines in the United States, independent of the result of American ingenuity; it will contain complete practical treatises on Mechanics, Machinery, Engine-work, and Engineering, &c., all that is useful in any way, and worth a thousand dollars' worth of tools, vices, magazines, and other books, among which may be mentioned the following:— 1. Bibliothéque des Arts Industriels.—(Masson, Paris.) 2. Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal.—(London.) 3. Engineer and Machinist's Assistant.—(Blackie, Glasgow.) 4. Publication Industrielle. (Armengand Aube, Paris.) 5. Jameson's Mechanics of Fluids. 6. Treatise on Mechanics. (Poisson.) 7. Allgemeine Baukunst mit Abbildungen. (Fischer, Wien.) 8. Organ für die Fortschritte des Eisenbaues in technischer Beziehung. (Von Waldteig, Wiesbaden.) 9. Sherwin's Logarithms. 10. Byrnie's Logarithms. 11. The Mechanical and Mathematical Works of Oliver Byrne. 12. Sittman's Journal. 13. Allgemeine Maschinen-Encyclopadie.—Holsner, (Leipzig.) 14. Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain and America contrasted. 15. Holtzapffel's Turning and Mechanical Manipulation. 16. The Steam Engine. (J. Fairnie.) 17. Eisenbau-Zeitung. (Stuttgart.) 18. Tiedgold on the Steam Engine. 19. Pike's Mathematical and Optical Instruments. 20. Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures.—(Lagouaze, Paris.) 21. Lagouaze's Civil Engineering. 22. Byrnie's Indicator and Pyrometer. 23. Origin and progress of Steam Navigation. (Woodcroft.) 24. Essai sur l'Industrie des Matieres Textiles. (Marché & Co., Paris.) 25. Shuon's Tables. 26. Griess' Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary. 27. Templeton's Millwright's and Engineer's Pocket Companion. 28. Lady and Gentleman's Diary. 29. Marine Steam Engine. (Brown.) 30. Westrich's Mechanics and Engineering. 31. The Mathematician. (London.) 32. Barlow on Strength of Materials. 33. Hunt's Mechanics. 34. Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture. (Mooley.) 35. Journal of the Franklin Institute. 36. The Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers. (London.) 37. The Artisan. 38. Quarterly Papers on Engines. (Published by Weale, London.) 39. Imperial Dictionary (Logocow.) 40. Student's Guide to the Locomotive. 41. Railway Engine carriage Wd Cu low, London.)

THE great object of this publication is, to place before practical men and students such an amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge, in a condensed form, as shall enable them to work to the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit. The amount of useful information thus brought together is almost beyond precedent in such works. Indeed there is hardly any subject within its range that is not treated with such clearness and precision, that even a man of the most ordinary capacity cannot fail of understanding it, and thus learning from it much which it is important for him to know.

From the annexed list of the principal authors and subjects comprised in this work, it is self-evident that all citizens engaged in the practical and useful arts, &c., may derive essential advantages from the possession and study of this publication; the following may be especially designated: Millwrights, Moulders and Boiler Makers, Artificers in Brass, Copper and Tin, Cutlers and Workers of Steel in general, Carpenters, Brickmakers, Workmen in Ivory, Bone and Horn, Civil Engineers, Railway Contractors, and Contractors for Earth-work and Masonry of every description, Architects and Bridge Builders, Builders, Master Masons, and Bricklayers, Ship Builders, Masters of Vessels, Ship Carpenters, and others connected with building and docking ships, Block and Pump Makers, Black Dressers and Rope Makers, Manufacturers of Lines and Cotton Fabrics, Manufacturers of Spinning Machines, Roving Machines, Card Breakers and Finishers, Drawing Frames, Willows and Pickers, &c., connected with Cotton, Flax, and Wool Machinery, Calculators, Branches and Calico Printers, Cloth Folders and Measurers, and persons interested in Sewing Machinery, Anchor and Chain Cable Manufacturers, Cutting and Turning Tool Makers, Pin and Needle Makers, Nail and Rivet Makers, Nail Cutters, Nail Cutters, Leather Dressers and Carriers, Manufacturers of Great Guns and Small Arms, Cannon and Cracker Makers, Lace Makers and Bone Builders, Ribbon Weavers, Stone Cutters and Marble Masons, Doors, Cloth Washers and Scourers, Combs, Cider and Cheese Manufacturers, Crown, Crystal, and Plate Glass Makers, Sugar Boilers and Refiners, with Proprietors of sugar plantations, Manufacturers of Railway, Bar, Round, Ribbed and Bolt Iron, Wheel, Axle, and Spring Makers, Engine Drivers and persons connected with the Locomotive generally, Engineers and Captains of Steam Vessels, Managers of Stationary Engines, Lumber Dealers and owners of Saw Mills, Water Cutters, Owners of Planing Machinery, Corn Millers and persons connected with the Milling and Bran-separating Machinery, Farmers, and persons using Grain-shelling and Threshing Machinery, Bolt Workers, Carvers, Engravers, and Ornament Makers in general, Persons employed in the manufacture of Gas, Makers of Copper and Lead Tubing, Linen and Straw Paper Makers, Ship Owners, Harbor Masters, and others interested in Dredging Machinery, Water Sights, Astronomers, Philosophers, and others using Philosophical apparatus and instruments, Miners, Engineers, and others interested in Pumping Engines, Persons interested in Canals and Anquedals, Warehousemen, and others using Hydraulic Presses, Dynamometric Cranes, Jack Screws, Common and Feed Cranes, Workers in Metals and Alloys, Tin Plate Workers, Spring Manufacturers, Wheelwrights, Clock Makers and Horologists, &c., &c., &c.

The publishers have expended a large sum of money to get original drawings of machinery in practical use in this country, and elsewhere, whether published in England, France, or Germany, the most essential parts of which being comprised in this Dictionary, render it as perfect and comprehensive as possible.—The publishers have endeavored to use great economy in type, so that each page of the work contains at least four times the number of words found in ordinary pages of the same size. This has also secured to each plate working-drawings of ample size and clearness, so that a mechanic may construct accurately any machine described.

The publishers are, in short, determined, regardless of cost, to make this work as complete as possible; and it is hoped every one desirous to obtain the work will procure it as issued in numbers, and thus encourage the enterprise. The work will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, commencing in January, 1850, and will progress with great regularity. The whole work will be published in 40 numbers, at 25 cents per number, and completed within the current year, 1850. A liberal discount will be made to agents. Any one remitting the publisher \$10 in advance, shall receive the work through the post-office free of expense. April 13, 1850.—5t

- 42. Recueil des Machines Instrumens et Appareils (Le Blanc, Paris.)
- 43. Buchanan on Mill Work.
- 44. Practical Examples of Modern Tools and Machines. (G. Renne.)
- 45. Repertoire de l'Industrie Francaise et Etrangere (L. Mathias, Paris.)
- 46. Treatise on the Manufacture of Gas.—(Accum, London.)
- 47. Setting out Curves on Railways. (Law, London.)
- 48. Hodge on the Steam Engine.
- 49. Scientific American.
- 50. Railroad Journal. (New York.)
- 51. American Artisan.
- 52. Mechanics' Magazine.
- 53. Nicholson's (Peter) Dictionary of Architecture.
- 54. Dictionnaire de Marine a Voiles et a Vapeur. (De Bonnefoux, Paris.)
- 55. Conway and Menal Tubular Bridges.—(Fairbairn.)
- 56. Breese's Railway Practice.
- 57. Barlow's Mathematical Dictionary.
- 58. Bowditch's Navigation.
- 59. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men.
- 60. Engineers' and Mechanics' Encyclopedia. (Erick Herbart.)
- 61. Patent Journal: London.
- 62. Breese's Glossary of Engineering.
- 63. Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering.—(Crane.)
- 64. Craddock's Lectures on the Steam Engine.
- 65. Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide.—(Haskell.)
- 66. Mechanical Principia. (Leonard.)

The great object of this publication is, to place before practical men and students such an amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge, in a condensed form, as shall enable them to work to the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit. The amount of useful information thus brought together is almost beyond precedent in such works. Indeed there is hardly any subject within its range that is not treated with such clearness and precision, that even a man of the most ordinary capacity cannot fail of understanding it, and thus learning from it much which it is important for him to know.

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