LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
With the claims annexed,
for the week ending April 17, 1849.

T. Kendall, *New York City, N. Y.*—Apparatus for drilling sub-marine Rocks. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is the adjuster D, with its cap, lens, adjusting screws, elastic circles, and circular pads. I also claim the combination of the chamber A, B, with the adjuster D, tube G, adjusting pins J, and with the guide posts R, R, constructed and arranged substantially as herein described.

J. Buckman, *South Woodstock*, Vt.—Improvement in Bedsteads for Invalids. Patented April 17, 1849.

Having thus described the construction and operation of my improved bedstead, for invalids. What I claim therein as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is, first, the combination of the adjustable suspension frame c and d, with the fixed frame a, the several parts being made and arranged substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein described.

2. The combination of the sheets and the rollers upon which they are wound with the bedstead substantially as described.

3. The combination of the shower box and steaming apparatus with the curtained compartment substantially as herein described.

J. J. Low, *Philadelphia, Penn.*—Improvement in Spectacle Frames. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is, making the temples of spectacles either in whole or in part, hollow or tubular, of either a cylindrical square or any other shape; said temples operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein above set forth.

A. Faulkner *Walpole, N. H.*—Improvement in Looms for Weaving. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the method substantially as herein described of withdrawing the wires from the raised warp or figuring of the fabric carrying them forward and relaying them again in the shed, by means of rolls, receiving their different motions from machinery arranged as herein set forth, or in any other substantially equivalent manner. I also claim giving to the shuttle box a vertical alternating motion for the purpose of directing shuttle through the shed, alternately above and below the ground warp, when the ground warp remains constantly stretched in the same plane, and the shed is formed simultaneously with the elevation and depression of the shuttle box by the alternate deflection of the covering warp above and below the ground warp, substantially as herein set forth.

G. Riley, *New York City, N. Y.*—Improvement in Distilling Apparatus. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is distilling and rectifying spirituous liquors and turpentine by causing a current of steam to pass up through a series of perforated metal slate, soap stone or other plates securely fixed in a steam tight vessel and provided with drop pipes and receivers below, through which the wash or other article is descending. The apparatus, therefore, being constructed substantially in the manner described.

I also claim the use of slate or soap stone plates for this purpose, with or without the combination of the drop pipes and receivers, made and used as described.

J. Touchstone & J. H. Clark, *Philadelphia, Penn.*—Improved method of expanding Metallic Pistons. Patented April 17, 1849.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is, the setting out or tightening of metallic packings by means of the series of cams e. e. e. in combination with the sliding rods f. f. f. and with the springs r. r. r. when the whole are operated simultaneously by turning the single camhead or shank A, substantially in the manner herein set forth. We do not intend in this claim to limit ourselves to the exact number or arrangement of parts herein described, but to vary the same at pleasure while we attain the same ends by means substantially the same.

W. Hoyt, *Dupont, Indiana.*—Improvement in cog-gearing of Locomotives for ascending inclined planes. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,

1. The combination of the intermediate cog wheel H. with the pinion G. on the propelling axle F and stationary cogged rail r, into which the intermediate cog wheel H. is made to match or gear when required for ascending inclined planes—said intermediate cog wheel being hung upon a moveable shaft and kept in gear with the rack by means of a weight or spring, whereby difficulties arising from the inequalities in the road, or others, incident upon the use of a rack and pinion for ascending inclined planes are avoided as herein set forth.

2. I also claim the mode of locking by the employment of the cog wheels S and T, in combination with the pinion G. and intermediate cog wheel H, and rack rail r, as described.

J. Massey, *New York City, N. Y.*—Improvement in endless Bands for grain Driers. Patented April 17, 1849.

Having thus explained my invention I do not claim an endless web or apron made of metal, but I claim the combination of an endless apron made of various pieces of plate metal constructed with joints, united by axles which project below the inner surface of the web or apron with octagon or hexagon rollers constructed with grooves in the said rollers to receive the projection or axles of the endless apron, (meshing into one another) the whole constructed and operated in the manner herein set forth.

W. Ferrell, *Mount Holly, N. J.*, Vibrating Sash Stopper. Patented April 17, 1849.

Having thus explained the nature of my invention, and its operation, I claim the combination of the key, fig. 2, with the escutcheon J, and the catch button, D, operating as described, to make the catch button project into the rack side of the sash to hold or retain the window substantially as described

G. McKay, *Pittsfield, Mass.*, Piston Valve cut-off. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the cut-off, composed of two cylindrical portions, or rings, working steam-tight with the sides of the steam chest, and also fitting steam tight when brought thereon into contact with the flat surfaces of two pistons, between which said cut-off works, whereby steam is prevented from passing into the working cylinder of the steam engine while either the cut-off alone, or the cut-off and piston together, are passing by the steam passage, said cut-offs being moved by the pistons and attached to each other, substantially in the manner herein described.

A. M. George, *Nashua, N. H.*, and E. Brown, *Lowell, Mass.*, assignors to N. Richards and others, Revolving Die Spike Machine. Patented April 17, 1849.

What we claim as our invention, in each set of griping and bending dies of the series, is the combination of the fixed die n, the moveable die O, the curved bar P, the cam plate Q, with its cam, and the arc or cam R, the same being applied to the shafts M, T, and adjusted together, and made to operate essentially in manner as herein above specified.

We also claim the combination of the series of rotating, pointing, and severing dies A, B, C, D, the conductor s, and the series of griping and bending dies, as constructed, combined, and arranged, and made to operate substantially, as herein before described.

E. B. Chenevey, *New York city, N. Y.*, improvements in Machinery for cutting Veneers, &c. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the method of cutting veneers, substantially as herein described, by means of a knife (or knives) having a longitudinal sliding or vibrating motion during the operation of cutting.

When this is combined with a box (or boxes) on a rotating shaft, that by its revolutions it may carry the block to and over the knife, substantially as herein described, whereby the operation of cutting veneers, by means of a sliding or vibrating knife to give the draw cut may be made continuous as described.—And I also claim the method, substantially as herein described, of communicating the feeding motion to the follower (or followers) in the feeding box (or boxes) by means of the arm (or arms) so connected with the main shaft, or the equivalent thereof, that it may have a motion independent thereof, and connected with the follower (or followers) in the feed box, (or boxes) and operating as herein described, or in any other manner, essentially the same in principle.

T. Schwartz, *New York City, N. Y.*, improvement in the manufacture of Paris Green. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, I specify and point out as follows, viz:

1. The process of dissolving the blue vitriol by pouring on it, while the vitriol is in a dry state the hot saturated solution in water of arsenic and carbonate of soda, as described in paragraph B.

2. The process of dissolving the dry carbonate of soda by pouring on it the hot saturated solution in water of the arsenic and blue vitriol as described in paragraph G.

3. The combination of the process described in paragraph B, or the process described in paragraph G, with all the several steps above described and marked with the letters A, C, D, E, and F.

And also the combination of either of the said processes described in process B and section G, with any of the eleven named steps described in sections A, C, D, and F.

A. Bain, *London, England*, improvement in Elastic Telegraphs. Patented in England, Dec. 12, 1846, in America, April 17, 1849.

It is not deemed requisite to describe or refer to the voltaic or spy other source of electricity, nor is it intended to claim the application of that, or any other electric source to these purposes; nor is it intended to claim any of the parts employed herein, irrespective of the uses to which they are severally put, as herein described.

But I do claim as new, and of my own invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States.

1. The combining of electro telegraphic communications by making groups of perforations through paper corresponding with, or representing the signs to be transmitted, irrespective of the general arrangement of the collective or individual signs and irrespective of the mechanical means employed to make the perforations.

2. The application of paper so perforated, to open and close an electric current, or several successive circuits, thereby transmitting the electric current, or currents, in successive pulsations that correspond with the perforations in the paper substantially in the manner described and shown, but including any merely practical or convenient variations of the mechanical means, or materials, or fabrics employed that are analogous or equivalent in their operations and effects.

3. The application of any suitable chemically-prepared paper, without regard to the chemical ingredients used for such a purpose, to receive and record signs, forming communications, such signs being made by the pulsations of an electric current or currents, transmitted from a distant station, said currents operating directly, and without the intervention of any secondary current or mechanical contrivance, through a suitable metal marking style, that is, in continuous contact with the receiving paper, thereby making marks thereon, which marks correspond with the groups of perforations in the paper composing the transmitted communication, or may be given by the pulsations from the spring 45 and block 46; so that in either case these form the received communication, substantially in the manner and with the effects described and shown, including any merely practical variations analagous and equivalent in the means employed and the effects produced thereby.

H. McEvoy, *Birmingham, England*, assignor to W. Benjamin, jr., of New York City, N. Y., improvements in Hooks and Eyes. Patented in England May 27, 1847; in America, April 17, 1849.

Having now described my invention of "an improved fastening for dresses," and the mode of carrying the same into use, I wish it to be understood that I have no claim to the mode herein shown of applying the hooks and eyes to garments, as they may be applied by sewing, if preferred, and the strips of whalebone may be dispensed with when thought desirable, but I claim the constructing of hooks with a projecting piece beyond the root of the tongue for the purpose above explained.

A. Barklay & C. W. Bontgen, *Newark, N. J.*, improved Skate. Patented April 17, 1849.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is forming the upper iron part B of the skate, with segmental spaces *d* at the forward and heel part, and an oblong opening *e* near the centre, and providing the same with a curved spring F, near the centre, for relieving the shank of the foot and an inclined curved plate G at the heel and rings E and rollers H, on either side, and securing the same to the runner by dovetailed or other formed projections *a b*, on the upper edge of said runner, entering corresponding formed slots in the upper part, and further strengthening the attachment by projections C, on the lower surface of the upper part, on either side of the runner, through which and the runner holes or rivets g are inserted, in such a manner as to render the skate strong and durable, and to dispense with the usual heel-strap as herein set forth.

J. Radbacom & J. A. Matlack, *Lancaster, Pa.* Improvement in machinery for Cleaning Hair. Patented April 17, 1849.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the combination of a chamber in which are placed a series of elastic arms, that are simultaneously made to vibrate as the desk from which they project is revolved, with another chamber in which are placed a series of tension cords that are made simultaneously to vibrate, as the desks to which they are made fast are rotated; the arrangement of the two chambers, and the manner of operating upon the hair being substantially as here in represented and described.

J. Essex, *Bennington, Vt.*, improved Machine for making Carpenters Squares. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is graduating squares and rules by means of an arrangement of chisels, which are moveable either between or through bars, and are pressed upon the square by any known mechanical device or power, substantially in the manner herein described.

Also I claim, what is termed stamping squares, or putting on the figures by means of dies arranged as the chisels are, and acting in substantially the same manner.

S. Andrews and J. F. Hailey, *Perth Amboy, N. J.*, improvement in apparatus for making Soda Water. Patented April 17, 1849.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the employment of a perforated ball or fountain, in the manner set forth for the purpose of making an effervescent beverage, or a drink saturated with carbonic acid gas, called Soda Water.

R. G. Hatfield and O. P. Hatfield, *New York City, N. Y.*, Railway Propeller. Patented April 17, 1849.

What we claim as our invention, and for which we desire Letters Patent, is the combination of the revolving shaft with the legs m n, and straightening rods o o, attached to it, and the eccentric slots which are constructed in fixed pieces of metal, and act upon the rods, the whole constructed and arranged substantially as herein described, and constituting a propeller to be attached to a locomotive.

E. Clark and J. M. Clark, *Lancaster, Penn.*, improvement in Machinery for separating flour from bran, &c. Patented April 17, 1849.

Having thus fully described our improved machine for extracting flour from bran, &c., after it has been bolted; what we claim therein as new, and for which we desire to secure Letters Patent, is the combination of a runner, concave, and their adjustment one to the other, substantially in the manner, and for the purpose above made known.

J. S. Honey, *Hartford, Ohio*, Improvement in Cultivator Teeth. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is, the self-sharpening, four pointed plate for a cultivator with its iron bed, each of the four to be used successively, but when two have been used, the plate is to be turned over, bottom side up (that is the rear made front) in order to use the other two.

J. M. Hollingsworth, *Milton, Mass.*, assignor to J. M. & L. Hollingsworth, improvement in machinery for taking and laying paper from the cutting engine. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention is the movable platform, table, or sheet receptacle S, in combination with the system of endless tapes, and their supporting rollers, and applied to the paper-making engine machinery, by which the sheets of paper are separated from the web thereof, and delivered to said system of tapes or endless bands and rollers, or any other equivalent therefor, or as applied to any contrivance or machine from which sheets of paper are to be received, and evenly stacked or piled as above described.

J. W. Hood, *Mount Sterling, Ky.*, Improvement in Trusses. Patented April 17, 1849.

Having thus fully described my improved instruments for the various kinds of Hernia, and the manner of applying the same to each case,

What I claim therein as new, and for which I desire to secure Letters Patent, is an improvement upon the abdominal supporter, spring and elliptical pad, patented by me in 1835, by attaching the pads to the spring or supporter so as to be moved into any position required by means of adjusting screws, tissures and slides, the pad having a perpendicular motion allowed by the fissure in the block riders as set forth. I also claim, in combination with the side springs, the straps to regulate the pressure substantially as described.

I also claim the abdominal supporter boundary above the hernial pads, forming an opening between it and the lower boundary, and which is intended to sustain the abdominal viscera, and prevent its encroachment upon the internal abdominal ring.

I also claim the mode of closing the internal ring in inguinal hernia, as set forth by leaving the upper portion of the abdominal canal and internal ring free as above described.

J. Sheldon & J. S. Barden, *New Haven, Conn.*, improvement in Planing Machines. Patented April 17, 1849.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the method of governing the sets of cutters by the use of a screw in the central part of the cutter wheel (whether above or below) which will move the slides with diagonal grooves, so as to draw back the sets of cutters on one side of the cutter wheel, while those on the opposite side are cutting, that is, drawing back each set of cutters alternately soon after it leaves the edge of the board, or other article, being planed so as to avoid scratching the planed surface as it is coming out from under the cutter wheel, while the face of the cutter wheel is parallel to the face of the carriage.

And the combination of the method of shifting the cam so as to plane equally well when the carriage is running either way, with the method of elevating and depressing the cutter wheel to conform to the thickness of the board or other material being planed.

T. W. Brown, *Howardsville, Va.*, improvement in Tan Vats. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the employment of a separate rising and falling bark chamber A, for containing the bark, in combination with the main vat F, containing the tan liquor—said moveable bark chamber A, being made, arranged, and operated in the manner and for the purpose above stated.

C. C. Lloyd, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, improvement in Blast Generators. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the combination and arrangement of the drum-heads *a*, *b*, the valve or slap joint *j*, and the conduct pipe *f*, with the elbow *c*, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

[To be continued.]

The tide of emigration from the Western States to California is steadily increasing in volume. The steamer Albatross left St. Louis on the 10th instant for St. Joseph, with 200 California emigrants. Some six or eight other steamers were at St. Louis, preparing to depart with emigrants for the same destination.—*Balt. American.*

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Brown's Hotel.

S M Shoemaker, Md — S P Hawes, Va
Dr R P Lake, do — J H Alexander, do
R Bowie, do — L E Caperton, do
W Symington, Md — W G Caperton,
H W Thomas, do — L Myers, N Y
F Stone, do — D D Wagner and son, Pa
W Skinner, do — W Calder, do
G D Blake and two ladies, Kentucky — J Peters, do
J G Ball, do
Miss M P Thomas, Va — W Ball, Mass
T A Ball, do — G Hastings, do

Gadsby's Hotel.

H Daingerfield, Va — W Anderson, Ohio
Mr Eaches, do — L Adams, Md
Dr Powell, do — Dr Smith, do
Mr Cazenove, do — H R Gray, do
Mr Goon, do — Miss Bossange, Paris
Mr Gregory, do — E Bossange, do
Mr Johnson, do — H Monlun, do
T A Foushee, do — M Bossange, do
E C Thompson, Va

Willard's Hotel.

Mrs Hill, N C — T Kinnicutt, Worcester
J L O'Sullivan, N Y — F H Kinnicutt, do
Mr Alexander, do — Miss Kinnicutt, do
Miss Hamilton, do — Miss Foster, do
E Schriver, do — J Atwood, Pa
A W Taylor, Mass — Mr Riddle, do
N Merrill, S C — A Barnes, Md

Exchange Hotel.

R J Smith, Va — Mr Stevens, Va
H A White, do — O P Smith, do
J T James, do — J Field, Ky
G W Jones, do — A Jones, Ohio
R P Swann, do — Miss M Johnson, Md
Dr Clagett, do — J H Lloyd, Ct

United States Hotel.

T S Bates and lady, Mass — P P Warwick, Va
N Merrill, S C — W F Obenchain, Pa
J K Mendenhall, do — W Eubank, Ala
C A Gannitt, Balt

Irving Hotel.

J H James, Saratoga — W R Dye, S C
H B Slee, Hudson — E Cable, Albany

King's Hotel.

R A McAllister, Md — Mr Magenis, Del
J W Nott, do

ODEON.

G. W. HARVEY, Manager.

Return of the NIGHTINGALES, to the Odeon, Corner 4 1-2 street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

They will continue their inimitable

CONCERTS,

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 20,

☞ Admission 25 cts. For further particulars see small bills. ap 20

CLOTHING & CLOTHING MATERIALS.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 17, 1849.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 21st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days' notice, at each or either of the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities of any or all of the following named articles of Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials as he ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of said navy yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1850, viz:

Blue beaver cloth pea jackets, wool dyed,		2,000
Do do do monkey jackets, do do		1,000
Do cloth round jackets, do do		4,000
Do do trowsers, do do		4,000
Blue flannel over shirts, twilled and wool-dyed,		10,000
Do do under-shirts, do do do		8,000
Do do drawers, do do do		8,000
Do flannel do do do	yards	15,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks		4,000
Canvas duck trowsers,		4,000
Barnsley sheeting for do	yards	7,000
Canvas duck for do	yards	7,000
Dungarees	yards	15,000
Calfskin shoes	pairs	6,000
Kipskin do high cut	do	5,000
Calfskin pumps	do	10,000
Woollen stockings	do	10,000
Woollen socks	do	10,000
Mattresses, (with two covers to each)		2,500
Black silk handkerchiefs		12,000
Blankets		3,000

The clothing and clothing materials will be divided into nine classes, for each of which separate proposals will be received, and a separate contract made, viz:

First Class.—All the woollen articles made up, viz: blue cloth pea jackets, blue cloth monkey jackets, blue cloth round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, blue flannel over shirts, blue flannel under shirts, and blue flannel drawers.

Second Class.—All the flannels that may be required for making garments similar to those specified in the first class.

Third Class.—All the linen articles made up, viz: Barnsley sheeting frocks and canvas duck trowsers.

Fourth Class.—All the Barnsley sheeting and canvas duck that may be required for making garments similar to those specified in the third class, and the Dungaree.

Fifth Class.—All the shoes and pumps.

Sixth Class.—All the stockings and socks.

Seventh Class.—All the mattresses, including two covers to each mattress.

Eight Class.—All the black silk handkerchiefs.

Ninth Class.—All the blankets

The shoes and pumps to be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe and pump, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz:

Two of No. 12, four of No. 11, twelve of No 10, fifteen of No. 9, fifteen of No. 8, twenty of No. 8, fifteen of No. 7, ten of No. 7, five of No. 6, two of No. 5.

All the above articles are to be fully equal, in the quality, texture, and finish of material, pattern, and workmanship, to the samples which are deposited at the aforesaid navy yards; the pea jackets, monkey jackets, round jackets, cloth trowsers, over-shirts, under-shirts, and drawers to be of American manufactured cloths and flannels, made of German wool and indigo dyed, and dyed in the wool.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated; it is even possible that of some none may be required. The contract will therefore be made, not for a specific number or quantity of any article, but for such number or quantity of each as the service may require to be delivered at those navy yards respectively. The prices must be uniform at all the stations.

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the Chief of this Bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample or pattern, both in material and workmanship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the co tract to be made.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary small navy buttons. A specific number of sizes will be found, with the samples, at the respective navy yards.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in good, tight, substantial, and dry packing boxes, or bales, and in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of the respective commandants of the said yards of delivery.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors, to furnish and deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, or any part thereof, of the proper quality, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, and any excess of cost over the prices agreed to be paid by the contractor, shall be charged to, and paid by the respective contractors; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more sureties in one-third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be presented to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30th, 1849,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guaranty required by law; the competency of the guaranty to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or some officer of the General Government known to the Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Extract from the act of Congress, approved August 10, 1846.

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March, thirty-eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith recover the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the unexpired period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors, and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

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POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

THE *edifice* for this school is situated on College Hill, about three-fourths of a mile from the beautiful village of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, State of New York.

The school is conducted on philosophical principles.—Reference is invariably had to the nature of the juvenile mind, and constant efforts are employed to develop its powers, in their natural order and to preserve them in their relative strength. The domestic arrangements and modes of instruction are adapted to youth of ten years of age and upward, and they are instructed in such branches as may be requisite, either to qualify them for *college* or *general life*, engineering, or to prepare them for college.

Annual expense per scholar is $250, payable quarterly in advance. This sum includes all charges for board, tuition, stationary, bed and bedding, washing, room, fuel, light, and books, (except the French and the Spanish books.) The year is divided into two terms of 21 weeks each. The summer term commences on the first Wednesday in May. The winter term first Wednesday in November. It is the purpose of the undersigned not to receive any youth into his school whose moral character is not good.

CHARLES BARTLETT, *Principal.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 4th, 1848.

Charles Bartlett, Esq.

The undersigned who have for some time had children under your care on College Hill, and who have attended several examinations of your pupils, take this opportunity of expressing to you, and to the public through you, our high consideration of your noble School. With the locality so eminently beautiful—with the arrangement of the study room, the dormitory, and the play ground—the gymnasium—with the comfort and refinement of the family—with the thoroughness of its educational provisions, and the influences which are exerted over the minds of the scholars, we are delighted; and unrequested by you, present to you this expression of our grateful regards and earnest wishes that you may continue to receive, as you most certainly deserve, the liberal patronage which you have hitherto enjoyed.

C. C. Van Cleef, Pastor of the R. D. Church, Poughkeepsie.
Egbert Thorn, Supervisor of the town of Poughkeepsie.
S. B. Throwbridge, Merchant, Poughkeepsie.
Geo. Van Kleeck, "
John T. McCraw, Troy.
George V. Pomeroy, New York.
Asa Holt, Brooklyn.
Israel Hawley, Merchant, New York.
Hubert Van Wagenen, Poughkeepsie.

Extract from the report of the examining Committee.

The committee believe that the examination has resulted in satisfying all who were present that the teaching in every department has been faithful, practical and efficient, such as will produce a thorough, sound and useful education.

The advantage which this school enjoys in respect to position, buildings, grounds for recreation, gymnasium, and its admirable internal arrangements are so well known as hardly to need any notice from the committee. But they cannot refrain from directing the public to its *superiority* in this respect over any other school with which they are acquainted.

The kind and excellent matron of the school is so attentive to the various duties which are assigned to her, the boys hardly feel the want of a mother's care.

The strict paternal discipline and careful watchfulness constantly exercised by the principal (Mr. Bartlett,) over his large family, and the happy moral and religious influence which pervades the whole establishment, give the parents every assurance that they can reasonably demand that their sons be well cared for and properly trained for the great purposes of life—usefulness in this world, and happiness in the next.

O. Bronson,
J. W. Fairfield,
H. C. Ludlow,
L. F. Waldo.

Extracts from an Address delivered by Rev. Philip E. Mittelstaler, M. D. to the Students of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, at the close of their annual examination.

Young Gentlemen:

The exercises that have taken place in your examination, have thoroughly tested your attainments, and have afforded us satisfactory evidence, that the means employed for your instruction have not failed of a good measure of success.

We have not however been surprised, in view of the proficiency you have generally made in the useful and ornamental branches of education, which have been the objects of your pursuit; for if distinguished facilities avail, to produce proportionate results, the improvement you have exhibited was to have been expected.

May you profit to the advantages you have enjoyed, it is my wish to be distinctly understood as considering them very great and special. And this I may assert, without fear of being suspected of an attempt at self-approbation, since I bear no relation whatever to you as a literary instructor. I (if for some considerable time past, having been so situated in regard to the institution to which you belong, as to have had a full opportunity of closely investigating its educational system, both as to its theory and practice, I feel free to affirm, that in all the particulars in which excellence may be predicated, of an academical course, I have never known any superior, and in many respects, even equal to that adopted and carried out in the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute.

Hence are presented you the greatest facilities for laying a solid and extensive basis of an useful and polished education—

you have instructors of distinguished ability in the various departments of classical literature, mathematical science, commercial knowledge, foreign languages, and the ornamental branches of music, drawing and painting.

mar30—dtf

☞THE ONLY GENUINE☜

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Dr. Wistar's
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
HAS THE
WRITTEN SIGNATURE
Of the sole Proprietor,
W. M. SPEAR,
On the outside Wrapper surrounding each Bottle.

THIS is believed to be the only article, bearing the above title, as emanating from the Doctor. The virtues of Wild Cherry, for relieving affections of the Lungs, and that all important organ the Liver, has long enjoyed the confidence of domestic practice.

City of Philadelphia, ss.—William M. Spear, of the City of Philadelphia, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says, that he is in possession of the original recipe for preparing a Balsam of Wild Cherry for affections of the Lungs, which was given to him by Dr. Wistar, a regular educated Physician, and that he believes it to be the only one in possession of any person except the said Dr. Wistar himself. W. M. Spear.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, and city seal affixed, on the first day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-seven. Jonas Swift, Mayor. [L. s.]

A copyright for the Balsam is secured.

Absurd as it may appear in the face of the above undeniable proof, an individual from Boston, Mass., recently applied to the United States Circuit Court of Pennsylvania for an injunction on the General Agent for the United States and the British Provinces, to prevent said Agent from selling the only genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, (said individual claiming the right.) Of course, the Hon. Judge of said Court promptly refused it.

It is Wistar's original Balsam of Wild Cherry alone that performs the cure. Let them not deceive you. ☞Look well to the mark of the genuine.

No Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry can possibly be the genuine without the written signature of W. M. Spear on the outside wrapper surrounding each Bottle. This being the only genuine Balsam ever offered to the public

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philadelphia," blown in the glass, each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of WM. M. SPEAR.

A liberal discount to druggists and dealers.

AGENTS.

Notice to the Public.—I have this day appointed T. W. Dovyt & Sons, No. 131 North Second street Philadelphia, sole wholesale furnishing Agents for the (only genuine) Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

All orders for the Balsam addressed to them, will be promptly attended to at the Proprietor's lowest wholesale price. W. M. SPEAR, Sole Proprietor.

Also for sale by most Respectable Druggists and Merchants throughout the United States, Mexico, West Indies and British Provinces, who are in the practice of selling Genuine Popular Medicines.

Price $1. Six Bottles for $5

☞For full particulars read Dyott's *Oracle of Health* to be had of the Agents. mar 3—1y

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN virtue of a writ of fieri facias, on seire facias under the lien law, issued from the Clerk's Office of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at the front of the Court-house door of said county, at 12 o'clock, M., the following property Viz: Five two-story and attic frame dwelling-houses, with back buildings to each, on parts of Lots No. 4 and 5, in Square No. 369, in the city of Washington, seized and levied upon as the property of Sylvanus Holmes, and sold to satisfy judicials No. 34, to March term, 1849, in favor of Ulysses Ward.

ROBERT WALLACE,
dec 13—dts Marshal of the District of Columbia.

☞**The above sale not having been complied** with, will be resold, and sale take place on the 9th day of May next, at the same place, at 12 o'clock, M.

ROBERT WALLACE,
ap 10—dts Marshal of the District of Columbia.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A splendid three-story House situated on Missouri avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets, fronting the Avenue 40 feet, and 40 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, and finished throughout in the most superior manner, with every convenience for a genteel family. For further particulars inquire of

E. C. & G. F. DYER,
ap 9—tf Auctioneers and Com. Merchants.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS FOR OREGON, IN CALIFORNIA, OR NEW MEXICO, DESIRING TO PURCHASE ARMS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The following regulations will govern in issuing arms and ammunition, under the resolution of Congress, approved March 28, 1849.

1. Each applicant must send to the War Department an affidavit that it is his *bona fide* intention to emigrate to Oregon, or California, or New Mexico, as the case may be; and must state distinctly what arms and ammunition he requires.

2. On receipt of any application and affidavit, as above stated, a sufficient supply of the arms and ammunition designated by him, to arm and equip such applicant, may be delivered to him or his order, on payment of the cost thereof: Provided the government has such arms, and the same can be sold without detriment to the public service; and if not, then the applicant may receive such other arms and ammunition as the service may permit, on similar conditions.

3. The arms and ammunition furnished as above will be delivered to each applicant, or to his authorized agent, at the nearest or most convenient arsenal where the arms may be. The place of delivery designated by the applicant should be designated. GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

War Department, March 15, 1849.—3mw3w

TO CALIFORNIA GOLD DIGGERS, EXPLORING PARTIES, AND OTHERS.—The subscriber has on hand and for sale, from the Union India Rubber Company, who have the exclusive right to use Goodyear's Patent Metallic Rubber, the following articles:

Tents and Tent Carpets, Knapsacks, Camp Blankets, Haversacks, Canteens, Leggins, Clothing Bags, Water Bottles, Tarpaulins, Caps, and Capes, Southwesters, Texas Wallets, Gun Cases, Coats, Cloaks, and Capes, Mexican Ponchos, Overcoats and Panaloons, Gold Pouches, Air Beds and Pillows, Life Preservers, Drinking Cups, Buckets, and Basins, Traveling Bags, Portable Boats, Protection Bags, Saddle Bags, Gold Washers, Baby Jumpers, Breast Pumps.

And a variety of other articles, at the sign of the Star, between 4 1-2 and 6th streets, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

ap 19—law1w A. EDDY.

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