The Naumkeag Mill—General Charles T. James's cotton mill is beautifully located at Salem, Mass. It is the largest in the United States, and is believed to be the largest in the world in which the entire process of converting raw cotton into cloth is carried on under one roof. The mill is an elegant structure, something more than 400 feet in length, and about 65 feet in width. It is four stories high, and contains 31,232 spindles, (Mason's self-acting mules,) 650 broad looms, and the other requisite machinery. The machinery is driven by a steam engine of 400 horse power. The consumption of anthracite coal is 6½ tons per day, to generate steam for the engine for the mill and machine shop, to warm the mill and offices for drying, making sizing, and all other purposes. The arrangement of the machinery is made on the most simple and economical principles, and the whole is geered from one upright shaft, which takes its motion directly from the main wheel. On the side of the street opposite the factory are two beautiful blocks of brick houses for the accommodation of operatives. They are, together, of the same length of the mill, and cost the company about $35,000, exclusive of the land. The entire establishment, including these dwellings, the machine shop and three or four wharf lots, cost the company nearly $600,000.—Yet, such is the quality of the goods, and the reduced cost of manufacturing, that the mill has run at a handsome profit during the *late hard times*.

This mill was planned and constructed by our fellow townsman, Gen. Charles T. James, and has been in full operation since February, 1847. Though in the prime of life, Gen. James is a veteran in his profession. He has devoted more than twenty years to it, and with the aid of a first rate genius of his own for mechanical and mathematical science, has labored most assiduously to perfect himself in a knowledge of its scientific and practical department. He has been eminently successful, and as, emphatically, a self-made mechanic, manufacturer, and engineer, deserves much credit. In proof of this, we will adopt the rule he uniformly practices on when applications are made for his services, that is, refer all inquirers to his past employers, and to the works of his hands. Another rule to which he uniformly adheres, may also be recommended to every good mechanic. To have nothing to do with what is called a *cheap establishment*; as a good reputation can never be established on the basis of bad work. His caution to mill owners is, and to which they would do well to take heed, that the ultimate loss of thousands frequently results from the incipient savings of hundreds.

During the period which Gen. James has devoted to his profession, he has constructed, either wholly or in part, more than *twenty cotton mills*, and put in operation *two hundred and thirteen thousand* spindles. Some idea may be formed of the extent of his business and its arduous character, from the fact that, for some three years past, he has paid out for contracts he has personally made with machinists, builders, &c., for machinery, materials, labor, &c., on an average of about $500,000 per annum; and besides which, he has constantly had on his hands the business agency and general supervision of two or three cotton mills. Added to this is the fact that the mills he has had in hand during that period, some of which are completed and others of which are now in progress, are situated, some in Massachusetts, some in Connecticut, one in New York, some in Pennsylvania, one on the Ohio, 130 miles below Louisville, Ky., and one in Charleston, S. C.—*Providence Journal.*

Fresnel's Dioptric Lights.—Scientific men have of late years directed much attention to the best mode of illuminating light-houses. Various plans have been tried, and among them that discovered by a Frenchman named Fresnel. His dioptric lights are now in use in many of the European light-houses, and with advantages of the most decided character. We will endeavor to explain the principle. The ordinary reflecting lights contain a parabolical reflector, with a lamp in the focus thereof. Even when made in the best manner, but a small portion of the light is reflected to the horizon. If the instrument be out of adjustment, which is frequently the case, or if the figure or form be imperfect, or if the surface be soiled or scratched—but little light comparatively, of the whole quantity produced, is made available. By Fresnel's Dioptric or Kata-Dioptric plan, the light is placed in the centre of a series of glass lenses, or prisms, not readily explained without a diagram. The lamp is a carrel, or mechanical lamp, and contains either a single wick, or two, three, or four concentric wicks, constantly supplied with oil by a series of pumps, regulated by clock work. Nine-tenths of all this light produced is rendered available, and is sent out to the whole circle of the horizon. More than three hundred of these lights are now in use in Europe, where they are rapidly succeeding the old reflecting lights. By the Fresnel invention, the intensity of the light is vastly greater; and if the instrument be placed high enough, the light can be seen as far as the curvature of the earth will permit.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

☞ The Pacific Mail steamship Falcon, Capt. Thompson, sails to-day at 2 o'clock for Chagres. Col. Robert T. P. Allen, post office agent for California and Oregon, goes out in the Falcon in charge of her mails. We learn from Col. A. that the California mail from this city is of some two tons weight, and that probably another ton will be added from the post offices at Charleston, New Orleans, &c.

Col. Allen goes out as a sort of postmaster general for our Pacific possessions, having power to establish post offices and appoint postmasters at such points as he shall deem necessary, both in California and Oregon. He will probably make San Francisco his headquarters for the present, though from the nature of his service he will necessarily be "in the saddle" for some months after his arrival out. He designs making California his permanent home, and his family will follow him in January next.

The Government is fortunate in the choice of Mr. Allen for this important station. He is a gentleman of education, enterprise, and thorough business habits, and has seen some service. He graduated at West Point in 1831, served two years in the Florida war, and was subsequently engaged as Government engineer and superintendent of various works on the Upper Lakes. He finally resigned his situation under the Government and took the professorship of mathematics and civil engineering in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., which he filled very much to the satisfaction of the friends of that institution. He has also served some three years as a professor in Transylvania University in Kentucky. Richard Allen, a brother of the Colonel, and an enterprising young man, is also a passenger in the Falcon.—*N. Y. Tribune, 20th April.*

Appointments.—Among the most delicate and difficult duties of an Administration which has just come into power, particularly after so long a period of probation and exclusion such as the Whig party has suffered, is the distribution of patronage. This duty is difficult, because in the first place, the machine of government must not be retarded in its movements; and it is delicate, because in a competition between friends who are equally meritorious, the task of preferring one to another is most ungrateful and embarrassing.

It is not to be supposed, under such circumstances, that errors can be entirely avoided, or that injudicious appointments will not be occasionally made. Such has been the experience of all preceding administrations; and to suppose the men which compose that now in power, are more infallible than those who have gone before them, is to presume that the world has suddenly reached the goal of wisdom and perfection. It is only surprising to us, under the pressure which naturally attends a change of parties, that more serious mistakes do not happen, and that cabinet ministers are not oftener imposed upon by the plausible and designing.

In the aggregate of its appointments, the present Administration has been singularly fortunate; and although personal and political partialities have not been gratified in many instances, the mass of nominations has been received with favor and respect.—*Phil. North Am r.*

A Crevasse.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 12th instant, states that a crevasse had occurred about six miles above Carollton, which threatened the safety of all the plantations in its vicinity. The back water had extended some nine miles up and down the coast. The breach being still open, much damage was apprehended. So far, cane, equal to a crop of two thousand eight hundred hogsheads of sugar, had been ruined.—*Baltimore American.*

Proscription—What queer ideas our political opponents have of *proscription*. They certainly do not know what it is. According to their notion it is always proscription to turn a Loco Foco out of office; but it is never proscription to turn a Whig out. —*Trenton, N. J., Gazette.*

"Papa, what is humbug?" Parent, (with a deep drawn sigh,) "It is, my dear, when your mamma pretends to be very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirt."

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1849.

THE TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 14th instant publishes an interesting letter from a gentleman of that city, who writes from Paris under date the 24th ultimo. The subject of the letter is the trade of the United States with France. With the doctrines of the writer the Chronicle does not agree, as they are ultra free trade. He would have the Americans to modify their tariff upon French silks, cashmeres, velvets, artificials, pearl and ivory, gold and silver lignitine, marble and house fabrics, sculptures, and wines, to such an extent, as to make the duties nominal. In return, he expresses the belief that the French would promptly reduce their tariff upon American provisions and animal products to the same standard.

The writer makes some curious statements, which it may not be amiss to repeat. He says, that at Lyons alone ninety thousand operatives are engaged in manufacturing silks, velvets, crape, &c., to the value of fifty millions of dollars a year,—that at St. Etienne, a city twenty-five miles from Lyons, thirty-two thousand persons are employed in the manufacture of ribbons alone, equal in value to twelve millions of dollars annually—that in Paris, ten thousand people turn out cashmere and other shawls, to the annual value of two millions of dollars, fifteen thousand people produce jewelry valued at twelve millions of dollars a year, —eleven thousand hands manufacture twelve millions of dollars worth of bronzes, including clocks, yearly, and nearly as many more persons are engaged in the production of pearl, ivory, marble, fringes, artificial flowers, mirrors and wearing apparel, whose aggregate annual value it is difficult to ascertain—that there are five millions of acres of land devoted throughout the Republic to the culture of the vine, one-fifth of whose product is now exported to the United States—that the rearing of domestic animals for the table is not sufficient to supply the home demand, because the flesh cannot be cured, in consequence of the almost prohibitory duty upon salt, the *gabelle*, which in January last, was four times the market value of the article—that hams, bacon, sides and shoulders, lard and beef range in Paris, at an average price of twenty cents per pound the year round—that the expense of transporting wine from Cette and Marseilles to New York and New Orleans, is no more than transporting it thence to Paris.

Upon the basis of these statements, this advocate of free trade would have the Americans to throw open their ports to the above named twelve articles, at a nominal duty, provided France will admit our provisions and annual products at the same rate of duty, which he avers he is *authorized* to say, would be promptly done. He anticipates the objection, that we should be obliged to extend the same privilege to other nations who have treaties with us placing them on the footing of the most favored countries, by urging, that the manufacture of these twelve articles, is so exclusively confined to France, that no other nation could avail itself of the advantages thus granted. The arguments of the writer in favor of the proposed modification of our tariff, are drawn exclusively from the interests and wants of the provision producing States of the great West. He contends that the trade which would spring up between the two countries, in the event of their tariffs being modified according to his proposition, would be immensely valuable to both nations, that the Western cattle growers and provision producers would find a steady and profitable market for the commodities which glut the avenues of Western commerce, that France would receive in exchange for the products of her industry and mechanical skill, what she is now famishing for, and that French Republican Institutions would be consolidated by the influence of such an international trade between the two Republics. Such is a rapid resumé of this political economist's points of argument in favor of uniting the United States and France under one commercial flag, so far as the above enumerated articles are concerned.

There is a great deal of plausibility about the proposition, and the arguments by which it is sustained, but it appears to us, neither it nor they will bear investigation. The author would have the Americans to open the way, and then he says, the French will follow. In none of the propositions, which the free trade party have urged upon the country for the last five years, has there been any offering to meet us half-way, on the part of other nations. The argument has always been—let us reduce our taxes on foreign articles of commerce, and other nations will follow our example, because of our liberality. The country was hectored into this policy, and the tariff of 1846 was adopted, but our example has not yet been followed, to any extent, by other governments. The abolition of the corn laws of England had no connexion whatever with our tariff legislation. It was the fruit of a far different influence, though we know our free traders are fond of attributing it to the force of the example of 1846.—The writer whose proposition we are discussing does not intimate once, in his well written letter, that France will do thus and so, if we will do thus and so. It is always the reverse. We are called upon to make the first movement. We must give up taxing twelve articles, which enter largely into our imports, to induce the French to give up their sources of revenue from salted provisions and animal products. No guarantee is offered. It is not proposed to secure reciprocal advantages by treaty stipulations. The writer appears to realize the full force of the objection to our surrendering the power of taxation, to the keeping of a foreign government. He seems to be alive to the unconstitutionality of this policy. In endeavoring to escape from it, he is willing to see the U. States direct their federal legislation so as to stimulate France to follow their example. He would see the American Congress provide for the welfare of France, by its legislation upon the twelve articles named above, and leave to the French Congress the duty of providing for the welfare of the United States by similar legislation upon our salted provisions and animal products! Such is the sum and substance of this free trade proposition. Indeed, all free trade resolves itself into this result. The free trade between the States of the American Union, is the result of a distinct and special surrender of the taxing power of each State to a general Government, and of an express provision establishing such trade. The compensation to the several States for the surrender of the taxing power and the establishment of free trade between them, is the enjoyment of a general Government composed of the powers surrendered. But free trade between countries, under independent and separate Governments, is attended by no certain and ascertained compensation.—Each is at the mercy of the other.

But, admitting that the policy advocated by the writer of this free trade letter in the Cincinnati Chronicle, could be and were successfully carried into effect, let us inquire into the benefits it would confer upon the United States. Would they be as great, as the Chronicle's Paris correspondent would have us believe they would be? Its benefits to France, we do not propose to inquire into. They may be estimated, when we come to know what they will be, which the United States may derive from a free trade in the twelve above cited articles.

From these articles, the United States, under the present tariff, if we remember aright, derive an annual tax varying from two to two and a half millions of dollars. Exactness of figures is not material to the inquiry. If we surrender this source of taxation, it is obvious, we must seek another source adequate to the supply of the deficiency. Whither shall we go to find that source? According to the doctrines of the free traders, a revenue tariff, capable of producing the largest amount of revenue, must not be below twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, nor go above thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. By the present tariff, which is boastingly styled by its authors, a revenue tariff, *par excellence*, the rates of duty range, on an average, from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, and it includes nearly every article of any value in commerce, except tea and coffee. It is barely possible, that the deficiency, above alluded to, might be supplied by a distribution among the other articles of the tariff, minus the twelve now proposed to be admitted free, but whether this may be achieved or not, or whether it may become necessary to tax tea and coffee to make up the deficit, it is evident the tax will fall upon classes of the population, in a large degree, different from those who buy the twelve enumerated articles. What is this operation but a burdening of the consumers of tea and coffee and cloth and other taxed articles, for the special benefit of a favored few? Such a free trade would be the very worst of monopolies, of unjust and partial legislation. But, this is not all. If the duty on these twelve articles were repealed and France should, in return, admit the salted provisions and animal products of the Western States free of duty, the annual tax of two millions which we should forgo from these twelve articles, would be nothing more nor less than a bounty paid by the whole American people to the producers of salted meats and animal products in the Western States. The benefits from such a free trade would be confined to a few at the expense of the many. Such benefits are no benefits at all. Indeed, they are injurious to the general weal. But we contend, that, though the producer of provisions may get better prices for his commodities, by the French trade being thus thrown open to him, the benefit is only apparent. The condition upon which he realizes his increased price, will force him to pay an increased price for the ordinary articles of consumption, in common with the producers of other things, and thus his profits would be lessened by the very operation to which he looked for their increase. In no view of the case, do we see that the public interest would be benefitted by the adoption of this policy. If evil would flow to the country from a free trade in twelve articles of commerce—and that it would we think we have clearly shown —the reader will readily be able to appreciate the consequences to result from the adoption of that system in all the articles of trade. The whole thing in part or entire, is a fallacy. It involves the surrender of one of the highest powers of the federal Government, so far as the United States are concerned, to the keeping of foreign governments, and this is the policy which the party, just expelled from power endeavored to establish, for the purpose of buying a foreign market, which in its eyes, was the *ne plus ultra* of political economy.

DISSOLUTION OF ENGLISH MINISTRY.

The Telegraph informs us, that the very latest advices from London to Liverpool, 11 o'clock, 7th inst., give the intimation that the dissolution of the English Ministry was at hand, and that Lord Stanley was to form the new government. We think it is highly probable, that such will prove to be the fact, as the defeat of Labouchere's Bill (a ministerial measure) was imminent at last mail dates from London.

☞ We learn that Dr. R. Young, chief Clerk of the Navy Department has resigned, his resignation to take effect the 1st of June, proximo. The Doctor has won for himself by his courteous demeanor and eminent administrative abilities, hosts of friends, who will part from him with regret.

The *Scientific American* at New York says that Edmund Maher of this city, is the author of the prize essay on the subject of Patent Laws. He got one hundred dollars from the *Scientific American* as a compliment for his labor. We wish, for his sake, and for the sake of mental excellence whenever and wherever found, that he could realize a hundred thousand dollars out of it.

As for the Post Office in this city, our neighbor well knows that there are just grounds for rejoicing here that its head has been dispossessed of office, and the least said about that, the better, even about his rights. Our neighbor need not fret over it, he is not yet "out of the woods."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

The *Mobile Register, Dem.*, is very angry, that Mr. Toulmin has been displaced from the Post Office of that city, whereupon the *Advertiser* retorts as above. To understand the latter allusion, it must be known that one of the Editors of the Register is a Live Oak Agent.

We can conceive of no greater insult to the new Administration than that men who slandered and traduced Gen. Taylor and the Whig party during the last campaign should go to Washington in pursuit of office. Such instances are not uncommon.—*Troy, N. Y., Republican.*

Oh, Sir, they are as common as leaves on the trees in midsummer, but they forget, while there is no disposition to proscribe any man for opinions' sake, that they have, by their conduct, forfeited in advance one of the principal elements which is necessary to make a faithful officer—the confidence of the appointing power.

☞ Hear what the *Mobile Advertiser* says of the appointment of Mr. Beers as Postmaster of that city:

"We give this morning, official, from the National Whig, the appointments made at Washington since our last, in which it appears that our fellow-citizen, Oliver S. Beers, has received the appointment of Postmaster in this city. The numerous friends of Mr. Beers will be highly gratified to learn his success. Mr. Beers was in the canvass a Taylor man, and has always been an active Whig. We have no doubt that he will make an excellent and popular Postmaster

☞ The *Hartford* (Ct.) *Times* complains that General Taylor has displaced Marcus Morton, late Collector of Boston, and says, he has broken his pledge. We do not know that Old Zack ever made any pledge to keep Mr. Morton in office. If he ever did, the people of Massachusetts would readily forgive the breach of it.

☞ Among the excellent appointments recently made by Mr. Collamer, is that of Mr. Jacobi as Mail Agent for Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa. Mr. J. is a Whig of twenty years standing, is vigilant and faithful to his duty. His appointment will give great satisfaction in the States to which he goes accredited.

☞ A friend writing us from Montgomery, Alabama, assures us, that Belser will be the next Governor, that the Taylor men will surely send representatives to the 31st Congress from the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Districts, and that a Whig majority is certain to be secured in the Legislature. This last point, if achieved, will give us two Senators in the next Senate.

☞ A day or two ago, we had a visit from one of the old pillars of Whiggery in Missouri, Judge Dade, of Springfield. We are gratified that the Administration has succeeded in securing his valuable services as Register of the Land Office in his District. He will prove himself to be one of the Administration's proudest ornaments.

☞ The Whigs of Hartford, Connecticut, have chosen Ezra S. Hamilton as their candidate for Postmaster, by a vote of 426 out of 754 thrown. The ratifying meeting unanimously united upon him. We like this way of selecting federal officers by the vicinage and by ballot.

☞ The *Philadelphia Pennsylvanian* finding all its past efforts to destroy Mr. Clayton in the estimation of good men to be in vain, has descended to the filthy labor of endeavoring to make it appear, that he is not a man of truth! Bite on Mr. *Pennsylvanian*—you bite a file.

☞ Mr. George P. Fisher, the new Librarian in the State Department, is from Dover, in Delaware. He has a high character for integrity and scholarship at home, and has held the office of Secretary of State of that gallant little State.

☞ The *Philadelphia Pennsylvanian* asserts that the whole Whig system is a system of bribery. Why, then, do the Democrats seek to be bribed, by begging office at the hands of the Whigs? Answer us that.

☞ We notice that the *Baltimore Clipper* and the Weldon (N. C.,) *Herald* in case Gen. Taylor is not in the field in 1852, have avowed that Mr. Clayton is their choice for the next President.

☞ The Arkansas *State Gazette* of the 5th inst. gives Wilson, Whig, 19 majority over Roane, Democrat, for Governor—35 counties heard from officially.

☞ We regret to read of the death of an American, on his way to California, near Guadalagara in Mexico. He was killed by some soldiers in a melee.

☞ The *Union*, the organ of the discomfited, tells us that Mr. Harris, a clerk in the office of Register of the Treasury has resigned. Mr. H. is a Democrat, indeed.

Will the *National Whig* dare to appeal to the premier, or his Clerk, and see how *far* Mr. Stubbs is in error?—*Phil. Pennsylvanian*

Do you not know, that the law of evidence inexorably forbids such an appeal? If you do not, it is proper you should.

☞ The *New York Herald* has brought up its list of emigrants to California—a most valuable table. In 309 vessels, 19,717 persons have gone to that region.

Locoroco Love for Irishmen.—"The Democracy," *par excellence*, arrogate to themselves all the regard for Irishmen and Irishwomen that is to be found in the country; but this regard sometimes exhibits itself in ways very "questionable." For instance, Gen. Taylor lately appointed Thomas Fitnam, of Wassington, a Catholic, who happened to be born in Ireland, to be Warden of the Penitentiary. At this "the party" leaders become indignant, and bitterly denounce the administration, "for the selection of "an Irishman and a Whig" as "*decidedly dirty.*"—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the National Whig

New York, April 20.

The Very Latest by the Europa.—We have advices up to 10 o'clock A. M., of the 7th instant, one hour prior to the sailing of the Europa.

It was currently rumored that a change was to take place in the English Ministry, and that Lord Stanley was to be Premier.

The weekly account of the bank of France, shows a diminution of Treasury accounts to the amount of thirteen millions Francs on four millions in notes.

The King of Prussia has conditionally accepted the Emperorship of Germany.

The Cotton market at Liverpool, at the latest moment, was somewhat firmer. The London money market opened with a depressed feeling, owing to the Continental advices being deemed less satisfactory. Consols declined from eighty to for-ty. [This I think must be a mistake, the decline being beyond all reason.]

VERY LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Two Months Later—50 Days Overland.

The Southern mail this morning brings us very late and interesting news from San Francisco, received by way of Mazatlan, Vera Cruz, and New Orleans; bringing our intelligence down to the first of March, which is near two months later than heretofore received, or published elsewhere. The U. S. mail steamer California, about which there has been so much anxiety, and for which so many of our Countrymen have been anxiously waiting at Panama, arrived at San Francisco on the 1st ult, and was likely to be detained there some time for want of coal. The vague rumors that have been received through the Isthmus that she had met with some disaster are therefore satisfactorily answered.

The following letter from the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt to his friends here, to whose polite attention we are indebted for it,—though not written for publication—will be read with interest as giving the latest intelligence received.

It comes by the overland Mexican route, and was postmarked at Vera Cruz, April 2nd, having been received by the arrival at New Orleans very briefly referred to in the despatch under our Southern head this afternoon—in the short period of 50 days:—

[*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.*

San Francisco, March 1st., 1849.

Happening in at the counting-room of Messrs. Starkey, Janion & Co. I am informed of a vessel to Mazatlan, the mail for which will close in an hour. I avail myself, therefore, of the opportunity to write hurriedly and very briefly.

My labors have been uninterrupted since my arrival here from the Islands, and I have continued to have a *full* congregation on the Sabbath. There is certainly no reason to complain of my reception or treatment here by the community. Although we have no church organization as yet, I have enjoyed my appropriate labors here vastly more than ever at the Islands. In addition to two regular sermons each Sabbath, and a lecture on Wednesday evening, I have also for two months past preached one in Hawaiian on Sabbath afternoon, besides lecturing repeatedly on temperance: and we have organized a Temperance Society of nearly forty members. The monthly concert is also observed, and we have once celebrated the Lord's Supper, having twelve communicants.

Hitherto I have had the laboring oar alone, but, a kind Providence has just sent two more laborers into the field. The long expected steamer "California" arrived yesterday morning, bringing among other passengers several ministers. One, Rev. Mr. Wiley, went on shore at Monterey last week. His associate (in the service of the Home Missionary Society) Rev. Mr. Douglass, is here and took my bed last night—I taking the floor, for such is the town crowded—full and overflowing. The other two clergymen remained on board—Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, from Long Island, sent out by the Assembly's Board, and Rev. Mr. Wheeler, (and lady,) late of Jersey city, belonging to the Baptist Church.

To-morrow I shall accompany Mr. Douglass to the Puebla de San Jose, about 50 miles south of this. He was to be stationed *here*, but finding me on the ground goes there, where probably a support can be immediately raised for him by the residents. Mr. Woodbridge will probably go somewhere to the North East—up the golden stream. I like the appearance of all the brethren and shall render them any aid in my power to locate as advantageously as possible. We gave them a cordial welcome, and bid them a hearty "God-speed."

The country is likely to fill up rapidly. Probably a thousand passengers have arrived within a fortnight. We hear the excitement in the States is very great, and that both across the Continent, by the Isthmus, and around the Cape great numbers are flocking hither. But, oh, the worldiness—the moral desolation this gold fever creates! New discoveries of the precious dust are constantly being made.

M. and the children are still at the Islands, but I look for them during this month, and expect to have finished for them a small house now in progress. Lumber is *only* $500 per thousand feet! I received letters by way of the Islands, dated September 30th, but none by the steamer. The "California" will not be able to return soon for the want of coal. She does not go to Oregon.

In great haste, T DWIGHT HUNT.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

Baltimore, April 20—5 P. M.

There is no news of moment. The Europa's news has not affected our market. Sales of 700 bbls. Howard St. flour at $4,37½—City Mills same price.

Red wheat 90 a 93 cts.; White Corn 44, Yellow do 49a50 cts.; Oats 26a27 cts.; Rye 57 cts.

Provisions dull and prices unchanged. Beef Cattle $2, 50a$4 per 100 lbs. on the hoof; Hogs $5,25a$5,50.

Whiskey 20a21 cts.

Tobacco is steady. Sales of 700 hhds. closed at $2a$8 as to quality. Olds at $2a$5,50.

No change in other articles usually spoken of.

Stocks steady. Sales $1,110 Md. deferred bonds at 96—City 6s 100½.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

New York, April 20—2 P. M.

Stocks firm, Government securities have advanced ¼ per cent. since the arrival of the Europa; money easier, in consequence of the amount of specie brought over.

No change in Flour. Sales of 2,000 bbls. at $6,46a4,62½ and $4,75 for Western and State brands. Pure Genesee, $5,56a5,75: Southern do, $4,62a4,87½. Corn Meal and Rye Flour unchanged.

Sales of Red Wheat at 98a102c., and Genesee do., 122c. Corn steady—12,000 bushels sold at 52a53 for mixed and 57a58 cts. for yellow; Oats, 33a36c.; Rye 57 cts.

Mess Pork, $10,37a10,44; Prime, $8,50; Lard, 6¼a6 3-8 cts. per lb.

Cotton without change; sales of 400 bales at 7¼a7¾ for fair Upland and Mobile.

Whiskey 20½a21½ cts.

Correspondence of the National Whig

Philadelphia, April 20.

Stocks steady and quiet. Securities advanced 3-8 to ½ per cent.

Small sales of Flour at $4,44a4,50. Corn Meal $2,50; Rye Flour, $2,75 per bbl.

Red Wheat, 95a99c.; White Corn, 46a47c., and Yellow 53a54c.; Oats, common, 30c.; Rye 58c per bbl.

Mess Pork at $11½ prime do $9. Lard 6½a7½c. in bbls. and kegs.

There is a good supply of sugars and molasses, and prices rather drooping.

Whiskey 20a21 cts.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of the Steamship California.

New York, April 19, 1849.

By intelligence from Boston, we learn that a letter from San Francisco has been received by H. A. Hooper & Co., via Mazatlan. The steamship California, from New York, had arrived at San Francisco, with Gen. Persifer F. Smith and suite on board. The writer says that on the previous day, he weighed 120 pounds of gold, and that was no uncommon thing; that gold dust was carried from one store to another.

Real estate is rapidly advancing, commanding $20 per square yard. Flour was selling at $15; bread, $12; pork, $30; lumber, $400 per thousand feet. The smallest room lets readily at $100 per month. He advises his friends to send any quantity of lumber and small houses ready to put up, which will bring 500 per cent. advance for the next two years. Cook's wages $100 a month; eggs $3 per dozen; saleratus, $3 per lb.; butter, $1 50; cheese, 75 cents; beef, 12½ cents; pork 25 cents; fowls, $3 50; fire wood $30 per cord, milk, $1 per bottle; board, $10 per week; common laborers, $6 per day, and carpenters $8. Our sales for the latest four months, he says, amount to three-quarters of a million of dollars. The nominal government here still goes on collecting revenue in spite of Secretary Walker's circular; but all duties are paid under protest.—*Phil. N. Amer.*

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,

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LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

With the claims annexed,

(*for the week ending April 17, 1849.*)

C. Horst, *New Orleans, La.*—Improvement in Piano Fortes. Patented April 17, 1849.

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

1. The formation of the bottom of a piano of a metallic frame combined with a wooden frame—or with blocks of wood (as a substitute for the ordinary piano bottom composed of united boards) for the purpose herein set forth.

2. I claim the formation of the body or sounding portion of a piano independently of the outside casing by the combination of the bottom, with the requisite blocks and fillings, the sounding board, the rest plank, and the top metallic frame substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein described.

H. B. Smith, *Manchester, N. H.*—Improvement in Mortising Machines. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention is the afore described combination of the two chisels and mechanism for operating them, so arranged, constructed and operated, as not only to cut into the wood or sills in the manner necessary to form the mortise, but by their combined action to remove the chip or refuse wood therefrom essentially as specified.

A. M. Eastman, *Boston, Mass.*—Improvement in Driving Bobbins. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention or improvement in the mode of operating bobbins as invented by Francis McCully, Jr., and for which Letters Patent have been granted to him, and through him assigned to me and by or through me, in part to others, I still retaining a large proportionship or interest in the same, is the combination of the flanch b, the dead spindle and rotary pedestal substantially in manner and for the purpose as above specified.

T. R. Wood, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Improvement in Coffee Roasters. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is making the coffee toaster in a spherical form, provided with journals in combination with a rein adapted to the form thereof, substantially as described, whereby it can be adapted to the curved boiler holes of cooking stoves, ranges, furnaces, &c., and by which also it is adapted to the toasting of coffee more regularly than any other apparatus heretofore known.

I also claim making the spherical toaster in two parts substantially as described in combination with the divided journals, as described, whereby two parts can be separated and put together, without the necessity of fastenings as described.

A. D. Smith, *Meredith, N. Y.*, Improvement in the Water Ram. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the peculiar combination and arrangement of the parts by which the impetus valve is made to work in a cylinder placed for that purpose, within a chamber, surrounding it; said cylinder being provided with openings in its sides, which may be enlarged or decreased above the impetus valve, for the escape of the waste water, until its impetus becomes sufficient to act upon and close the valves.

R. B. Rolle, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Curvilinear Blind Opener and Shutter. Patented April 17, 1849.

Having thus fully, clearly, and exactly described the nature, construction and operation of my invention, I wish it to be distinctly understood that, I do not claim opening and shutting window blinds, by means of the quadrant as used in cabinet ware or otherwise, but what I do claim as of my invention, and for which I ask Letters Patent is, so connecting a window blind, with a quadrant slide made partly firm and unyielding, and curved to suit a quadrant casing, resting flush with the top of the window sill within the house, and partly of links jointed to suit, and attached to the blind, that by means of a handle grooved to play in a slat in the quadrant casing and screw, threaded where it passes through the slide, the blind can be thrown open and held at any angle, and forced back against the wall, the links of the slide being made to lie close to the blind, at the same time that they hold it firmly to the wall by a slight retrograde movement of the handle, and screwing the handle and the slide fast to the casing, in the manner and for the purpose described.

R. Livingston, *Monroe, Mich.*—Improvements in Boxes for R. R. Cars. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is, the combination of the tight oil cup with the axle, so constructed that said cup shall be constantly crowded up towards its cap I as the composition bearing box is worn by the axle S, thereby indicating the condition of said box by the space M becoming closed.

R. T. Roney, *Newtown, Penn.*—Improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented April 17, 1849.

Having thus fully described my improvements, what I claim therein as new, and for which I desire to secure Letters Patent, is first, forming a compound flue substantially as set forth, by conveying the smoke flue around the bottom and sides of the oven, and an air flue so arranged as to convey off the surplus heat from the top of the oven to the bottom of the stove by which the heat is concentrated there in any proportion desired.

I also claim extending the air chamber up the front where it can be used for roasting, substantially as herein described.

I also claim in combination with the flue z, the drop damper or door i, in the fire chamber, to open a communication with the ash pan for the purposes above designated.

J. J. Weeks, *Buckram, N. Y.*, Improvement in Mortising Machines. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the employment of an endless chain of cutters for cutting mortise grooves &c., the cutters being formed on the outer edges of the links, substantially as described, in combination with the wheel (g,) around which the chain passes, and which is mounted on their standards so that the wheel and standards shall be of less thickness or width, than the whole width of the cutting edges, substantially as described, whereby a mortise groove or gain may be cut by a continuous rotary motion of greater depth than is due to the depth of the chain, and the semi diameter of the wheel around which the chain passes, as described.

G. Gilbert, *New Haven, Conn.*, Improvement in Machinery for dressing Staves. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is so constructing the whole machine that the rim, or circle, which carries the cutters for dressing the outer, or convex side of the stave may be firmly attached to, and sustained by, strong arms connected with a substantial wheel on the same arbor, axle or shaft, as the other cutter wheel, so that the two cutter wheels may revolve in the same direction and in the same time. And so that the cylinder, within the arms, that sustain this rim, or circle, (having the back end closed) may receive the staves as they fall (after being fully dressed) and prevent them from clogging the wheel. And in placing the other cutter wheel at such a distance from the open end of the cylinder as to allow convenient room to remove the staves at pleasure.

H. R. Hubbard & G. W. Hubbard, *Middletown, Conn.*, Improvement in Abdominal Supporters.—Patented April 17, 1849.

We claim the combination of the two ratches and spring clicks, or dogs, with the main spring and front pad so arranged as to enable the wearer to regulate the pressure of the whole pad, or either end of it pleasure.

S. L. Crocker, *Taunton, Mass.*, Cut Nail from Muntz's Metal. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention is the new article of manufacture herein above described, viz: a "Yellow Metal" nail made by cutting and heading it in a nail machine; meaning by the term yellow metal, a metal composed of copper and zinc in the proportions in which they are usually combined in the manufacture of the well known "Muntz's sheathing metal.

A. B. McFarlan, *Downingtown, Penn.*, Improvement in Carriage Brakes. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the mode of turning the crank axle C, to actuate the rubbers B, by means of the combination and arrangement of the connecting rod G, and eccentric wheel E, with the axle K, of the car to which the brake is applied, as above set forth by which the engineer may cause the brake to act gradually, or instantaneously, and most effectually at a moment's warning, for retarding or stopping of the car.

J. W. Prescott, *Concord, N. H*, assignor to A. & A. J. Prescott, Improvement in Musical Instuments. Patented April 17, 1849.

My improvement, and what I claim, consists in the modulating, disseminating chamber which incloses the valves, in combination with the swell chamber and reeds, all as specified, the said modulating chamber serving to properly disseminate the sound before it is allowed to enter the swell chamber.

J. Van Benschoten, *New York city, N. Y.*, joint inventor with, and assignee of, J. G. Woodbridge & W. Mann, Improvement in Daguerreotype Apparatus for Panoramic views. Patented April 17, 1849.

We do not claim increasing the number of cameras as an invention, and we do not claim to have invented any of the parts described or used herein, irrespective of the particular manner in which we have so used them, for these purposes, as all such parts taken separately are well known. But we do claim as new and of our own invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, the application of the slides *c, c*, either to act in opposite directions on one camera box, or on a plurality of camera boxes for the purpose of taking Daguerreotype representations in successive parts, or sections, and effecting the junction or matching of successive sections by combining with the forgoing parts the adjustable lip *d*, for the purpose of shutting off any stray reflections from the parts already operated on, while the next successive portion operated on, or of shutting off the stray reflections at the commencement from that part of the Daguerreotype plate that is to be operated on after the first portion, substantially in the manner and for the purposes described and shown.

C. Isbyers, *Allegheny city, Penn.*, Improvement in Grates for Coal Stoves. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the manner of lifting the grate to its place by means of the plate a, attached to the under side of the grate, combined with the piece O, on the back of the drawer as herein described.

J. Tremper, *Little Britain, N. Y.*, improved Piston Ring; and method of deriving motion therefrom in Rotary Engines. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as new and useful, and for which I desire Letters Patent, is "the moveable ring with cogs or teeth on its under surface or sides, and with the incline or wedge pistons on its upper surface, and moving in the inside of the caveting or chamber of the circular ring A, as described, and for the purpose set forth.

T. Prosser, *New York city, N. Y.*, Improved Tool for attaching tubes to boilers. Patented April 17, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the combination of the guide ring having mortises therein, with the segmental expanders and conical or pyramidical mandrel, constructed and operating substantially as herein described.

2. I claim as separate and component parts of the same, the double projections on the segments, having a hollow between them to be