New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866.

The Needle-Gun.

INTERVIEW WITH ITS INVENTOR—HE IS NOT QUITE SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT OF HIS WORK—HOW HE CAME TO MAKE THE INVENTION—THE DIFFICULTIES HE SUCCOUNTED IN GETTING IT BROUGHT INTO USE—HE HAS ANOTHER AND BETTER WEAPON READY.

[Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.]

On entering Sommerda, a small town near Erfurt, the traveler has no difficulty in finding out the residence of the most renowned individual in it. Her Von Dreyse, the inventor of the needle-gun, lives in a mansion of modest, yet substantial appearance. Over the gateway is an inscription, according to the old German custom, "*Bed und arbeite*" is the significant motto by the carver of his own fortune.

Not many weeks since, the writer waited upon the master of the mansion, with letters of introduction from eminent gentlemen in Berlin. Our conversation became animated. My reception was so extremely friendly that I was soon encouraged to hint the object of my visit.

"There is scarcely an encyclopedia," I said, "which does not contain either a short notice of the inventor or a long description of the invention; still none of those who write about you, though perhaps living within a few miles, have as yet taken the trouble to make your personal acquaintance. In a word, sir, it is with you, as with many other discoveries, in astonishment at the invention the inventor is forgotten."

"Oh! that is a matter of very little consequence," he said, "if only my invention is rightly appreciated."

"But surely you can have no misgivings upon that score?"

"On the contrary, more is made of it than it deserves. All the newspapers are profuse in their praise of our guns; but when I read down the list of killed and wounded, I cannot help thinking that the weapon has not done its duty as it ought, or, indeed, anything like what might have been expected of it."

"Indeed! you surprise me," said I; "you are the first whom I have heard hint a word against the needle-gun since the campaign in Bohemia. Has it not then answered your expectations?"

"The list of our slain and wounded is far too numerous. The needle-gun cannot have been so effective as I meant it should be, more especially when we take into consideration the experienced hands that wielded it. It is true, I have never yet been able to form an accurate conception of the appearance made by an army of 200,000 men in the field, spread out over many miles of ground with our needle-gun in full operation. I must, therefore, confine myself to numbers, and I cannot but own to you that, notwithstanding the satisfaction I feel at having my work, after many a hard struggle, rightly appreciated at last, these very numbers greatly moderate my exultation and make me sad. I have, too, an especial cause for being so, for connected with a sign, as he pointed to a little girl who at that moment entered the room dressed in deep mourning. "This is my daughter's child; her father fell at Konniggrats at the head of his regiment. Yes, sir, we have fought battles in which the Austrians counted no more dead than we did, and though we may partly attribute this to the position occupied by the enemy, yet such things ought not to be reported of the needle-gun."

The conversation then turned on the latest events of the day, and while commentating my own impressions on the subject, I asked him if he had ever seen a battle-field after a battle had been fought.

"Once and once only," he replied; "that of Jena. It is a long, long time ago, and it was while contemplating it the idea first forced itself upon me that the Prussian firearms required improvement. I Prussia ever intended becoming a first class military power. At that time I was a journeyman locksmith, and with my knapsack on my back was traversing through Germany on my way to France, the only country where, in those troublous times, anything could be learnt in my trade. I arrived in Jena October 15, 1806, and saw the heaps of slain on the battle-field, and their pallids stareed in all directions. I cannot tell you what a horrible impression it made upon me. I do not know whether the expression *ein die eeke schiessen* (to shoot round the corner) then existed or not, but it could only have referred to the Prussian musket of that period. I tell you I never saw anything like it in my life. It was the very worst weapon you could imagine; while the French first gun, made from the model known in 1790, was the most successful and perfect thing of the kind then in use. But, pray tell me if I weary you. I can quite imagine that to the uninitiated all this must be somewhat tedious.

"On the contrary, I am greatly interested. Besides, I am not quite such a novice as you take me for. And from that moment you were seized with a desire to improve the Prussian gun?"

"Yes, from that day forward; but you can easily conceive how vague and indistinct was the idea in the head of the young locksmith."

"I think you said Paris?"

"That I did, and I may say I there laid the foundation of whatever knowledge or skill has enabled me to do for the improvement of firearms. I was frequently employed by the most celebrated officer in that line—you may possibly have heard his name—Col. Pauli, (a Wurtemberg officer, who with his sovereign, had joined the Emperor Napoleon,) and under his guidance I learnt very much."

"And the idea of improving the Prussian firearms was still busy in your brain?"

"Always. I thought of it day and night, and made some trifling experiments; but nothing succeeded, for I only imitated the model left of 1790. An actual step in the right direction, and, indeed, I may say a giant stride, was when Pauli, for whom I had been at work—but for what purpose the weapons were to be employed I had no idea; it was in the year 1809—confided to me that he had been commissioned by the emperor to construct a breech-loading musket."

"Where could Napoleon have got this idea from? Was it the produce of his own brain, or had it existed previously and been suggested to him? The first breech loading muskets were constructed two centuries ago. Old specimens are to be found in many German arsenals."

"I know not; but it seemed to let in a new light upon me. I felt, better than I could understand, how that it was the most simple, (children's guns are loaded in that manner,) and for months so great was my impatience to know the success of the gun Pauli was constructing, I could hardly sleep at night. This gun was a complete failure, that is, to say, so extremely complicated that, though in expert hands not without some solid worth, yet for soldiers in the field it was perfectly useless. Notwithstanding this, Pauli received from Napoleon a present of 1000 Napoleon d'ors, the cross of the legion of honor and a ten years' patent on the invention. Pauli's courage failed him after this first rebuff, and he gave up the idea, but it was firmly rooted in my mind, feeling thoroughly convinced it would furnish me with a clue to the reconstruction of the Prussian fire-arms."

"It certainly must have cost you much thought and anxiety to carry out this idea?"

"You cannot have the remotest conception of the trouble it caused me. You must have read somewhere or other of those torments and sufferings which have ever fallen to the lot of the inventor. With the exception of bodily torture, which does not belong to our day, I must say I have gone through everything it was possible to endure, and that for thirty long years. When at least I gave out my new igniting material accompanied by the needle gun, imagine the revulsion it caused. I was looked upon as a madman."

"Ha! you to encounter any special enemy?"

"One I had who opposed me with such obstinate perseverance that I was often on the very verge of despair, whom even now, after the campaign in Bohemia, I have not yet succeeded in vanquishing. That is rougher! She is a bitter enemy, I am assure you, sir, and as often wears the uniform of a general as the jacket of a soldier, or the coat of a minister of war, and woe be to him who has to contend against her. I could talk to you by the hour together of what I have gone through. But all would be as mere dust in the balance if my invention had not likewise had enemies, derision, and mocking insult to put up with. You said awhile ago that my name was in everybody's mouth, at least all such as interested themselves in the military glory of Prussia; but do you suppose that those who assisted me in wrestling with that infernal spirit routine do not deserve equally honorable mention? Without their aid I certainly should never have been successful."

"Would you have any objection to mention the names of these men?"

"The then captain, now Lieutenant General von Peker, and the late General von Witzleben, aide-de-camp to his Majesty Frederick William III. I had a numerous series of persecution caps here in Sommerda at that time, the first in Prussia, and supplied government with the article. It was while preparing the igniting material that I discovered the secret of the *zundspiegel*. General Prign, who was then in garrison here, witnessed my first experiments, and did not rest until he had convinced General von Witzleben of its importance. Then began a struggle indeed. All I asked for was a fair trial, but the answer invariably received was that it was sheer nonsense. The general mentioned the subject to the king, in the most urgent manner, and orders were issued that my invention should undergo scrutiny. I was given to understand that the whole construction of the gun was totally at variance with the theory of Colonel Braun, then the greatest authority on the subject in Prussia as well as in Europe; that after the tenth shot, on account of the quality of tinder in it, which would, of course, collect at the lower end of the barrel, the gun would explode of itself. In short, it was so clearly and technically explained to me that I was an arrant fool for my pains that any one save myself would verily have believed it. My scientific knowledge was at so low an ebb that I could not demonstrate where Braun's theory was at fault. My simple answer to every charge was 'Only give it a trial.'"

"And at length, you had the satisfaction of seeing this done?"

"Stop, stop, not so fast. My greatest fear was that some unforeseen accident might postpone the long desired experiments to an indefinite period. Gen. Witzleben, one morning addressing me, as he often did, as the "reformer of the gun," said: "You will have, like Luther, to pass through a Worms!" The essay was to come off in the Hasenhaide, Prince Augustus, of Wurtemberg, being at the head of the special commission appointed for the purpose, and my celebrated opponent, Braun, likewise included in it. I had brought with me 100 cartridges to be shot off from the same gun. It was a long time before the gentlemen of the commission relaxed a muscle of their countenances, but when the shot followed the other in quick succession, the ammunition gradually decreased, and the gun would not oblige them by exploding, their faces by degrees became longer and longer. I did not utter a word, but rejoiced at the unmixed pleasure evinced by Gen. Witzleben. Prince Augustus became very red. He rose up and down gazing with astonishment at the heap of cartridges, which were diminishing one by one. For the space of ten minutes the firing was kept up, till at last the rifleman declared he could shoot no more, for the barrel was too hot to hold. Fifty cartridges had been fired from it.

You may imagine the expression on these gentlemen's visages when, upon opening the barrel, they found the breech, instead of being stuffed full, as they anticipated, as clean as that of a common double-barreled gun. Prince Augustus was visibly moved. "Shoot again," he cried, as soon as the barrel had cooled a little; again ten minutes more not a cartridge was left. In less than half an hour 100 shots had been fired from the same gun, and not one of all the mechanices prophesied by the gentlemen of the commission had taken place."

"Your triumph was complete," I cried: "after enormous difficulties, it is true, but perfect and entire."

"You are mistaken," said the old gentleman, with a sigh. "I had now another difficulty to combat. It was asserted that a common soldier could not possibly learn to use the weapon properly, and when years of experience had silenced this objection, it was only to give place to another, and this again to a third. When at last I received orders to furnish no inconsiderable number of the weapons, they were all safely stowed away in the arsenal. Thanks be to God for having blessed our country with a long interval of peace, for if war had broken out before the manufacture of the needle-gun had been finished, I think I should have gone out of my mind."

"And was not opposition silenced at last?"

"Oh, yes, let us say no more about it. The desire of my life has been fulfilled, and to God be the praise. All else is easily forgiven and forgotten, if I can only bring myself to believe that my invention has helped to secure our victories. But the number of wounded drives me to despair, for it is convincing proof that our weapons are not yet what they ought to be, and must be made to be."

"But do you suppose that the greater perfection of our weapons is to protect our soldiers from being wounded in the fight?"

"Of course, I do not mean entirely, but the proportion must not be so large. In many cases we must, by better weapons, be able to prevent the enemy from occupying these impregnable positions which have occasioned our losses."

"I have not an idea how you will bring this about."

"You see," said he, "it is the most likely thing in the world, that after this war, almost all other nations will introduce the needle-gun into their armies. They do not know the secret of our Zundspiegel," but they will make some sort of a substitute more or less like it, and have this advantage in constructing their new guns that they can avoid all the faults they observe in ours, while we must put up with what we have, and thus other nations will excel Prussia in this particular. I fear France especially, having a very high opinion of the French manufactories of arms, and are convinced that though they have not the Zundspiegel, the French will succeed in producing a very capital needle-gun, with all those improvements which it may, perhaps, be too late to make in ours. In a word, they will try to surpass us once more in weapons of warfare; but this ought not to be—it must not be."

"You, sir, will take good care, I am sure, that such a thing does not come to pass," I said, full of admiration at the youthful zeal of the old man.

"But what if it be too late to prevent the mischief?" he replied: "I am now seventy-eight years of age, and it was my duty to have provided against such a chance. Here I possess the answer as to whether foreigners can improve on the needle-gun or not."

As he said this he rose, fetched a gun from the corner close to his writing table, and showed it me. I was quite struck with the singular appearance of the weapon. He began to explain its construction to me.

"Stop," said I, interrupting him, "I ought to apprise you that it is my intention when I take my leave to write down, as faithfully as my memory will allow, all that I can recollect of this conversation, which in a few days will be perused by thousands of readers. If you, then, be kind enough to determine how far I may venture to describe this new weapon, the very existence of which is a profound secret to the public at large?"

"Pray do not describe it at all," was his reply; "say merely that it is three pounds and a half lighter than our present guns, entirely made of iron, having just as long a range and strike as those now employed; much better adapted for the soldier's use, whether for drill-practice, marching or shooting; that neither fire nor water has the least effect upon it; that it is superior to any similar one of the kind for bayonet action—which in battle is by no means to be despised; that each gun costs three thalers, or nine shillings, less than the price given for a weapon now in use. And now I will explain its management; for an instrument which is to be handled by hundreds of thousands ought to be so simple that every one can be taught how to use it."

It was the work of a few minutes for Herr von Dreyse to do this. I went through the evolutions, held the weapon in every possible direction, and loaded and fired—of course without cartridges—as quickly as possible. I have before alluded to my being no novice in the art, for I have shot with guns from the best manufactories in the world, of all sorts and sizes, and I must confess, without in the least wishing to set up my judgment as a standard, that I have never yet seen or handled an implement which so completely and perfectly came up to all its requirements. An officer in the government commission, permanently stationed at the foundry in Sommerda, who has repeatedly shot with this gun, told me that it certainly shot as far, if not farther, and with as true an aim as did the present one.

Several other firearms newly invented by him were shown me by Herr von Dreyse; also his falconets and explosive balls, which can be projected from ordinary firearms.

"And what may this be?" asked I, taking up something that looked like a bomshell.

"That," he replied, "is a surprise intended for the army—do not let us speak of it. I will only promise that, being fully persuaded that the light artillery must be light, in all my inventions I have made this the basis of my operations—viz: light weights."

"Does the government know anything of these new ideas of yours?"

"His royal highness Prince Frederick Charles visited me a few months ago, inspected the whole of my undertakings, encouraged me to persevere, and presented me his portrait with his name written underneath."

"You compared yourself just now with other discoverers," I said as I rose to take leave, "but you cannot, as they, reproach your generation with ingratitude and unmindfulness of your extraordinary services."

"That, indeed, I most willingly admit I cannot," he replied, with all the fervor of youth. "I am more honored than I deserve, especially by the royal family, who have most signally distinguished me. I have had several orders and titles conferred upon me. My whole family has been ennobled, and my foundry has made me rich. I can but thank my royal master with my whole heart, and regret that only a few more years remain to me in which to devote my knowledge and experience to the improvement of the Prussian war implements."

We still passed a short time longer in commentating upon the teeming events of the day; and, after having uttered my address sufficiently for my extreme kindness, I left him, with the feeling not rarely experienced, of having been with a man of whom I had great expectations, and had found those expectations fully realized. The more minute details of his life, which could not be asked of the worthy inventor of the needle-gun, himself, I was obliged to glean from the inhabitants of the small town where he resides.

He is now 78 years old, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, his mind is so fresh, and his whole appearance so vigorous, energetic and active, that he may well be taken for twenty years younger. He rises at 4 o'clock every morning, and spends the whole day in working out his different inventions. The government foundry is completely under the direction of his highly esteemed son, Herr Rath von Dreyse, while his father's attention is chiefly engrossed with the rectification and perfection of the weapons he has invented. He has several workshops for this purpose, to which but very few persons have access, where he is busy several hours a day. When the weather is fine, he practices shooting in the neighboring fields, and he is so scrupulously exact and conscientious in testing the powers of his new improvements, that often whole months elapse before he pronounces himself satisfied with this or that weapon.

Perpetual changes and readjustments have to be made, and he is so painfully anxious upon all matters of the kind that he does not speak to his most intimate friends, not even to his own son, about a new discovery until he himself can say he approves it.

A physician with whom I spoke told me that Herr von Dreyse had so thoroughly identified himself with the needle-gun that life would be nothing to him without it, and that many a younger man might envy him his unwearied striving after perfection.

"Pray and work" does not seem to be merely a motto adopted by him, but the very pith and marrow of his existence. Through him the place of his birth has not only become renowned throughout Prussia, from the great influx of workmen and officials, both civil and military. Nothing can be more touching than the universal respect and love manifested towards him by all the inhabitants of Sommerda.

In conclusion, I will just add a rumor which is circulating in the place, viz: That Herr von Dreyse is about shortly to submit to the king of Prussia a newly invented cannon, calculated to work as important a revolution in the Prussian artillery as the needle-gun has in the infantry.

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A bond, dated the 23 day of November, 1864, for the sum of $8,000 signed by P. S. Wills, as principal and sec. rely, special mortgage on his property, duly recorded in said Parish, in the conditioned for the faithful performance by said P. S. Wills of his duties as Clerk, aforesaid.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said bond to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State within ninety days after the last publication of this notice, why the said bond should not be cancelled and annulled.
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J. MADISON WELLS.
By the Governor:
CHARLES O. HARDY, Assistant Secretary of State.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE, DEPARTEMENT DE L'EXECUTIF, Nouvelle-Orléans le 8 septembre 1866.
ATTENDU qu'application a été faite par P. S. Wills, pour le cancellation de son obligation ci-dessus comme greffier de la Deuxième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, savoir:
Une obligation datée du 23 novembre 1864, pour la somme de $8,000, signée par P. S. Wills, comme principal et comme par hypothèque spéciale sur propriété déclarée dans la dite obligation; la dite obligation étant conditionnée pour la fidèle exécution par le dit P. S. Wills, de ses devoirs comme greffier de la Deuxième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, sub-lis—
Avis est en conséquence donné à toutes les personnes intéressées ou pour a faire connaître par écrit, au bureau du secrétaire d'Etat, dans les 90 jours qui suivront la dernière publication de cette proclamation, les raisons pour lesquelles la dite obligation ne serait pas casse'e et annulée.
Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat, à la date ci-dessus et la 91ème jour de l'indépendance des Etats-Unis.
J. MADISON WELLS.
Par le Gouverneur:
CHARLES O. HARDY, Assistant Secretaire d'Etat.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, April 7, 1866.
WHEREAS, application has been made to me for the cancelling of the official Bond of CHARLES F. WHITE as Clerk of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, to-wit: A Bond dated the 21st of November, 1864, in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by Charles F. White as principal, and Gabriel DeFerrier and Felix Rodin as sureties, each in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, the condition of said Bond, being, for the faithful performance by the said Charles F. White of his duties as Clerk aforesaid.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above described Bond, to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days from the last publication of this advertisement, why the said Bond should not be cancelled and annulled.
Given under my hand and seal of the State as above, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.
J. MADISON WELLS.
By the Governor:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE, DEPARTEMENT DE L'EXECUTIF, Nouvelle-Orléans le 7 Avril, 1866.
ATTENDU qu'application a été faite pour la cancellation du Bond officiel de Charles F. White comme greffier de la cinquième Cour de district de la Nouvelle Orléans, savoir:
Une obligation datée du 21 de Novembre, 1864 pour la somme de $5,000 signée par Charles F. White, comme principal, et Gabriel De Ferrier et Felix Robin, comme principaux sécurités, chacune pour la somme de $2,000. Ladite obligation étant conditionnée pour la fidèle exécution par le dit Charles F. White, de ses devoirs comme greffier sus-dit.
Avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux qui sont intéressés dans ladite obligation, de montrer la cause en écrit, au bureau du secrétaire d'Etat, pendant quatre-vingt-dix jours après la dernière publication de cet avis les raisons pour lesquelles la dite obligation ne serait pas cancelée et annulée.
Donné sous ma main et avec le sceau d'Etat, comme susdit, et de l'indépendance des Etats-Unis, le quatre-vingt.
Par le Gouverneur,
J. MADISON WELLS,
J. H. HARDY, Secrétaire d'Etat.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE NEW WATERING PLACE—
GRAND ISLE HOTEL.
The new and staunch passenger steamer SAN NICOLAS, Harvey master, will leave the lands of Harvey's Canal, opposite the St. Louis, Louisiana Avenue, EVERY SATURDAY and TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Grand Isle Hotel, Fort Livingston, Barataria and intermediate landings, and returning MONDAY and THURSDAY evenings, a delightful trip through lakes and bayous to the sea shore.
Fare to the sea shore, meals included.....25
The Hotel is now open and ready for the reception of visitors, with all the requisites and comforts of a first-class hotel, offering the advantages of surf-bathing, fine fishing, boating and other amusements of the sea-coast, being surrounded by magnificent live oak groves, giving ample shade and a pleasant retreat during the heat of the day.
RATES—Board, per week, $15; Transient boarders, day, $3.
A. MARIOT JOLIET, Proprietor.
HARVEY & McMAHON, Agents, 61 St. Charles street.

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL—
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that this popular place of Summer Resort is NOW OPEN for the reception of Guests.
The accommodations which he is prepared to offer to the public are not surpassed by those of any Watering Place Hotel in the country, and his TABLE IS SUPPLIED WITH EVERY DELICACY of the place and season.
In the immediate vicinity of the Ocean Springs Hotel there are
Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
Which are celebrated for medicinal properties. Invalids will therefore find this place one of peculiar advantages, as they can have Sea or Mineral BATHS, as well as the best fishing facilities on the Coast.
TERMS—Will be very moderate for families or parties occupying room of the season.
T. C. SOARBOROUGH.

WARREN, NEWCOMB & CO.,
No 62 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
Cotton and Tobacco Factors and General Commission Merchants.

H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON consignments of Cotton and other Produce to above firms.
R. FEITUSARD,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
No. 51 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

STORAGE.....STORAGE.
S. R. LONGLEY, JOHN M. PUTNAM—DELTA WAREHOUSE, fronting on Front and New Levee, between Girod and Lafayette streets.
The above Warehouse, now being thoroughly repaired with new floors, etc., we will be prepared to receive storage for Flour, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Bran, Bagging and Rope, and all kinds of Merchandise.
LONGLEY & CO.
Refer to—S. O. & T. A. Nelson, R. Buckley & Co., Violett, Block & Co., J. S. Wallis & Co., G. G. Garner, Patton & Duggan, Conway & Bro., Lloyd R. Coleman.

MACHINERY.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURG, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
All Descriptions of Cast and German Steel,
—WARRANTED—
EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED OR MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY.
Best quality Refined CAST TOOL STEEL; SPRING, MACHINERY, PLOW, SHEET and SHEAR STEEL; RAILROAD, SPRING and FROG STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE, AXLES, CRANK PINS, PISTON RODS, SLIDE BARS, FIRE BOX and FLUE PLATE, etc.
Branch Warehouse:
NOS 42 and 44.....RAYNEY MARCH.....NOS. 42 and 44
Between Milk and Hynd streets,
BOSTON, MASS.
OLIVER HUNT, Agent.

WINTER'S IMPROVED PORTABLE
CIRCULAR SAW MILL,
—WITH—
"Lane's Patent Set and Feed Works."
"We respectfully call attention to our "IMPROVED PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL," with "LANE'S PATENT SET AND FEED WORKS," some of the particular advantages claimed therefor being as follows:
1st—Its instantaneous and unerringly certain "set" of the log by the man attending the Saw, with a single motion of the hand, under a device as novel as simple as effective, and in no wise subject to breakage or derangement—the log, of whatever length, being set at both ends at one and the same instant of time, by the Sawyer, as also the stand; and an unerring uniformity in the thickness of the plank throughout, insured.
2d—The saving so-called, not only in the number of hands employed about the mill, but the saving of that which is of far more importance, to wit: in the working time of the mill—sufficiently illustrated, perhaps, when it is stated that in the "setting time" usually required by other mills, we are able to "run back," "set," and cut another plank! Thus we are enabled to cut more twenty feet planks (if required) in a single minute! accounted for, in part by the fact that the Saw is almost unceasingly engaged, the "run-back" time excepted! In actual work from the moment the stock is in place until it is entirely converted into lumber!
3d—The peculiar arrangement of the "Feed Works," whereby the "slip" and "wear and tear" always incident to the usual rail arrangement is avoided, and in lieu, an instantaneous "starting" and "stopping" unfailingly effected.
Also—The substantial and perfect proportions of the Mill, together with its combinations of Slot Saw Mandrel, "Rabbit Metal, Self-Adjusting and Self-Adjusting Boxes," the frequent cast-iron supports to the carriage for the log, and the unusual beauty of finish, are among the other features which particularly characterize our Mill, and which secure for it the unfailing admiration of the practical.
These references are sufficient, we trust, to secure for our Mill all that it merited, and all that is asked in any instance to insure a preference, namely: "An examination before purchase otherwise."
We are, very respectfully,
WINTER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants, No. 49 Broadway, New York.
☞ N. B.—"LANE'S PATENT SET WORKS" applied with facility to Mills of other patterns.
MORROW & BEDDINGTON,
Agents for the above Mill,
No. 63 Carondelet street.

DOWDALL, HARRIS & CO.,
WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,
Engine and Machine Shop,
CORNER OF SECOND AND MORGAN STREETS, ST LOUIS, MO.,
Manufacturers of
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.
Circular Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, Tobacco Screws and Presses, Lard Kettles, Screws and Cylinders, Wool Carding Machines, Meley Saw Mills, etc., etc., constantly on hand.
Agents for the sale of JAMES SMITH & CO.'S superior Machine Cards.
We are prepared to receive orders for any of the above mentioned Machinery, etc., and will furnish any information desired.
LAMB, QUINLIN & CO.,
59 Tchoupitoulas street.

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