



The Presidential Election.

Up to the hour of our going to press election returns from over twenty different States had been received in this city by the Electric Telegraph. General Taylor has received overwhelming majorities in almost every State as yet heard from, and his election is unquestionable. The readers of the Scientific American may consider it settled that "Old Zack" is now the President elect. He will be inaugurated on the 4th of March 1849, his term of office expiring in 1853. May he not prove unworthy of the confidence reposed in him!

The Fair of the American Institute.

No. 5.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

SILVER MEDALS FOR MACHINERY.

Wm. B. Leonard, Agent, Matteawan Machine Co. Matteawan, N. Y. for 2d best Steam Engine.
G. W. Fulton, Baltimore, for 2d best Steam Engine and Pump.
Merrick & Towner, Philadelphia, for a Steam Hammer.
Allen & Noyes, Greenbush, N. Y. for best Steam Stuffing Boxes.
West & Thompson, 29 Centre-st. best Steam Coupling Joint.
Nichols & Marsh, Bridgeport, Ct. for 2d best Portable Flour Mills.
Chas. Ross & Co. 38 Broadway, for best Portable Corn Mill.
Chas. Ross & Co. 38 Broadway, for 2d best Portable Mill for Feed.
F. Harris & Son, Brooklyn, for 2d best Smut Machine.
W. B. North, Jersey City, N. J. for best Paint Mill.
C. Jacobs, Brooklyn, for best Rice-Hulling Machine.
O. Snow, Agent, Meriden, Ct. for 2d best Wood-Planing Machine.
G. B. Hartson, 42 Gold-st, for Iron Planing Machine.
G. B. Hartson, 42 Gold-st for best large Slide Lathes.
Harlow Isbill, Meriden, Ct. for best medium size Slide-Lathe.
G. B. Hartson, 42 Gold-st. for best Hand-Lathe.
M. Reynolds, 162 Suffolk-st. for improvement in Drilling-Machine.
S. Mower, Philadelphia, for best Screw-Cutting Machine.
J. A. Fay, New-York, for best Hand-Morticing Machine.
F. & F. R. Taylor, Brasher's Falls, for double acting Smiths' Bellows.
W. & B. Douglass, Middletown, Ct. for improvement in Hydraulic Rams.
James Rice, Pike, Wyoming Co. N. Y. for best Railroad Coupling.
J. Stimpson, Baltimore, for Railroad Coupling.
C. B. Turner, Buffalo, N. Y. for Railroad Brake.
Reese & Hoyt, 69 Frankfort st, for Leather Banding, with improved rivets.
Wm. Kumbel, 33 Ferry-st. for Leather Banding.
J. A. Brush & Co, 83 Pike-st. for 2d best Power Force Pump.
N. Dodge, 634 Broadway, for Balance Pump.
J. A. Brush & Co. 83 Pike-st. for best Hand Force Pump.
New-York Pressed Brick Co. Staten Island, for best Common Brick.
George J. Godfrey, Taunton, Mass. for best Fire-Brick.
Judson & Pardee, New-Haven, Ct. for 2d best Stave-dressing Machine.
Wm. B. Leonard, Agent of the Matteawan Machine Co. Matteawan, N. Y. for Shafting, Pullies, &c.
Geo. Page, Baltimore Md. for portable Wind-mill.
W. R. & A. Inslee, Newark, N. J. for Cutting Engine.

E. E. Lewis, 118 East-Twenty-eight-st for Shingle, Heading and Stave Machine.

A. Anson, Waterford, N. Y. for Sash-Moulding Machine.

B. Howard, Brandon, Vt. for Match-Splint Machine.

Thomas J. Wells, N. Y. for Saw-Mill for Slitting Boards.

Evans & Thompson, Paterson, N. J. for Change-Motion for Drawing Head.

Davison, Parks & Woolson, Springfield, Vt. for Cloth-Shearing Machine.

Manhattan Gas Works, 18th-st. for Skeleton Gas Meter.

Solomon Whipple, Albany, for File-Cutting Machine.

Joseph Holmes, Meadville, Pa. for Toggle-Joint Press.

J. S. Foster, New-York, for Rock-Drilling Machine.

W. R. & A. Inslee, Newark, for Tinners' Shears.

S. N. Riseley, 278 Fifth-st, for Dynamical Pulley.

Paul Stillman, Novelty Works, N. Y. for McNaught's Indicator.

J. F. Ostrander, 53 Mercer-st. for Machine for making Bullets, Pills, &c.

H. G. Guyon, 97 Thompson-st, for Steam Cotton Press.

Wm. Bennett, N. Y. for Wedge Caulking.

Joseph Dixon, Jersey City, for Black Lead Crucibles.

Fisher & Morris, Newport, Me for an improved Vice.

F. J. Austin, Centre-st. for Book Binders' Shears.

J. B. Carter & Brothers, Boston, for a Coffee Roaster.

Henry Nelson, Third-avenue, for Pavers Tools.

Walter M. Gibson, 349 Broadway, for improvement in Filters.

T. C. Clark, Philadelphia, for Water Filter and Filter Medium.

W. H. Sweet, N. Y. for Croton Filter and Medium.

W. H. Jennison, N. Y. for improved Filter Medium.

Seth Boyden, Newark, N. J. for Rolled Zinc and Spelter.

A. J. Cothel, 89 Water st, for Zinc.

Joseph Dixon, Jersey City, for Cast-steel.

Rays & Wilcox, Berlin, Conn. for Tinners Tools.

Joseph Dixon, Jersey City, for Pure Iron.

David Pretlove, 24 Thames-st. for Embossing Machine.

W. H. Perry, 82 Canal-st for improved instrument for sweeping circles.

J. Perry, 87 Eldridge-st, for a good Cracker Machine.

Thos. Ledgewood, Brooklyn, for a Side Lever for hoisting and setting large stones.

D. L. Holden, 245 Water-st. for Wright's self-setting Saw Mill block.

N. O. Mitchell, Gardiner, Me. for useful machine for turning tree nails.

Chas. Chermock, 54 Cliff-st for improvement in Axletrees.

Chas. S. Collier, Weatherfield, for Self-weighing Scale.

G. W. Coats, Windsor, Conn. for an improved Card Sticking Machine.

Junius Judson, for an improvement applicable to Planing and other Machines.

Joseph E. Andrews, Boston, for an ingenious highly finished Ship's Windlass.

A. Ambruster, 7 Harrison st. for a superior Zilographic Engraving Machine.

Wm. Mariany, Williamsburgh, for superior Sheet Iron Kettles.

J. A. Gawdey & Son, Providence, R. I. for Weavers' Reeds, made by Machinery.

A. T. Williams, for a set of patent Jointless Wire Harness.

Death of Thaddeus B. Wakeman.

On Tuesday last, the 7th inst. Thaddeus B. Wakeman, the Corresponding Secretary of the American Institute departed this life. He was a gentleman of a liberal education, highly respected and beloved by a large circle of acquaintances, who sincerely mourn his death.

Portable Saw Mill.

We have for sale an excellent Portable Saw Mill for more particular description of which see advertising page.

The Best Dog Power.

We saw a few days since at the Cabinet shop of Mr. Joseph Peckover, in this city, a most excellent application of dog power to the propulsion of machinery, which from its simplicity and cheapness of construction could be used to advantage wherever a small power is wanted. It consists of a large wooden drum 11 feet diameter and 15 inches wide, the axle of the drum turning on friction wheels in order to lessen the friction. The dog was placed inside the drum turning it by his weight in the same manner that a squirrel turns a wheel. By the power thus produced Mr. Peckover drives two upright saws for curves, one small circular saw and two turning lathes for wood, but not all at once.—He employs two Newfoundland dogs for his work and has trained them for it admirably. By a word from his master the dog leaps from his kennel in the yard, runs down into the cellar and jumps into the wheel. After working two hours this dog is released by the other, and so alternately through the day. We noticed in our paper a few weeks since the dog power which was exhibiting at the Fair in this city. In that case the dog was fastened by the neck to a circular platform and made to work it around, the operation being much more laborious for the dog and producing less power. By Mr. Peckover's plan the dogs are not fastened and seem delighted at the privilege of turning the drum. At a very trifling cost any farmer can employ his dogs at churning, winnowing, pumping water, turning the grindstone, &c.

Lard Lamps.

We extract the following from a letter from one of our subscribers:—

"I have tried several kinds of lard lamps, but have never been very well satisfied with them. I took a common glass lamp, enlarged the vent hole, and made another one opposite to it, then took a piece of copper wire as large as a large knitting needle bent up like the letter U, and put the ends of the wire through the hole in the top of the lamp (each side of the wick) so as to reach the bottom of the lamp and come up about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch above the top of the wick where the bow of the wire will be in the blaze of the lamp. This keeps the lard melted nearly to the bottom of the lamp and burns finely, and all the extra cost of the lamp is merely for the wire. Iron wire would answer the purpose but it is not so good a conductor of heat as copper. If this is new or worth publishing, your subscribers are welcome to it. The lard should be partially melted at least when the lamp is first lighted, or it may not burn." Yours truly, L. F. M. Albion, N. Y.

New Lubricating Oil.

MR. EDITOR.—I take the liberty to inform you that I have discovered and applied for letters patent for a new Oil for Lubricating Machinery, which is far superior to any thing heretofore used, and I am manufacturing it at present. In all the tests that have been made on Railroads and all kinds of machinery it has been found to last in many instances ten times as long as the best sperm oil, and I can and do sell it at about half the cost of the oil now used. They are using it on all the Printing Presses in this city, and is preferred to any oil they ever used. Knowing that you are pleased to hear of any new discovery, and as I consider your valuable paper the Organ of Inventors, I have ventured to inform you of it, and if you wish a few gallons to try on your Press, send me word and I will send it by Express. Yours very respectfully, P. S. DEVLIN. Reading, Pa. Oct. 27, 1848. We should be glad to receive a specimen. ED. SCI. AM.

Low Wages and Short Time.

Speaking of the present depressed condition of American manufactures a reporter of the Dry Goods Market in this city, said in his published report lately, that the manufacturers in order to save themselves, should "reduce the rate of wages and adopt the English system of short time." The dreadful cure, this "English system," is very properly scouted by the working people of America, who rightfully demand that their labor shall not be degraded to the condition of the unfortunate people of despotic countries.

The British West India Mail Line.

This company has declared a dividend of £2 per share for the last six months. From the report made by the stockholders, we learn that the steamers themselves are as good as they were seven years ago, that the loss of profit in the business with the West Indies, —owing to their depressed condition,—has been more than compensated by that with Panama and New Orleans. It is also expected that the New York and Bermuda line will prove profitable. The receipts for the last six months were £216,211. The expenditures, £148,758. The company, in order to get the Pacific trade, have expended \$18,000 on the road across the isthmus, and have agreed to spend 3000 more. This sum was to be repaid by a post office privilege granted to the company by the government of New Grenada.

The New York and Panama Line will soon be stepping in for a share of the trade.

Patent Infringement.—Brick Machine.

On the 4th inst., in the U. S. Circuit Court held in this city, Judge Nelson presiding, a suit was brought by Alfred Hall against Nye & Cosgrove and Briggs & Peck, brick makers, Hagerstown, to recover damages for infringement of patent for improvement in the press for making bricks, as to the mode of stopping the machine when obstructions occur. No defence was offered. Verdict for plaintiffs.

It was stated that defendants, since the suit was entered, have become satisfied as to the right of plaintiff, and have ceased the use of the machine, intending to purchase of plaintiff the right to use it in their works. Verdict in each case, therefore, was taken for plaintiff for \$50, which established the patent.

Manufacture of Cotton in the Southwest.

An unusual degree of interest is felt just now at the South and Southwest, in the manufacture of cotton. The St. Louis Courier says that a company of stockholders, residing in Kentucky, Indiana, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, have organized themselves for the purpose of manufacturing cotton at Cannelton, about 120 miles below Louisville. The facilities offered by this location are said to be all that can be asked—land is cheap and abundant, coal exists in almost exhaustless quantities, and there are existing causes that serve to make Cannelton one of the greatest manufacturing points in the Western country, in many other things besides cotton. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000 of which it is understood \$200,000 will not be put to use, and 20,000 spindles will be started.

The North River Lumber Trade employs about 150 boats and 720 men, and is carried on briskly from the opening of the Canal until the close of navigation. The amount invested therein by New York Lumber Merchants varies greatly. Some use two or three thousand dollars a year and others as much as \$150,000 or \$200,000. The whole amount taken annually from this city for lumber is between 4 and \$5,000,000. A considerable portion is re-shipped to Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In addition to the quantity brought to this city over \$1,000,000 worth is annually sold along the River, or sent to different parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Cheap Postage in France.

The French National Assembly have passed one practical measure which entitles its members to the gratitude of that great people. It has passed a bill for the reduction of postage on inland letters to four sous or cents. The same will go into effect on the 1st of January next. Russia has also established a penny postage throughout her great empire.

The Managers of the American Institute are now looking for a lot of ground suitable for the erection of an Institute building. The Mechanics' Institute will probably unite with the American in the expense and thus have also a permanent location and proper accommodations. Let them purchase a lot in Niblo's Garden.

The Propeller Sarah Sands arrived at this port last Saturday morning from Liverpool, making the passage in 17 days. The time will soon arrive when all our vessels will either be steamships or propellers.