The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

Anderson, Cook & Co., Proprietors.

Prominent among our manufactories, are the steel works of the gentlemen whose name heads our article. These works occupy the ground bounded by Ross, Try, Breckbridge and Second streets, the principal front being on Ross. The main building is 250 feet on Ross street, running back 160 feet. There is also another building 83 by 160 feet.

These works were first established in 1845, by Messrs Jones & Quigg. They were about commenced operations when the disastrous fire of the 10th of April of that year swept them totally away. The business at that time was the manufacture of springs and axles. They were rebuilt with such expedition, that on the first day of June, they were again in operation. At this time, Mr. Wm. Woods, a member of the present firm, entered the establishment in the capacity of an assistant in the manufacture of springs. He afterwards did the blacksmithing of the concern for a short time. When the works were first started, Mr. Jones did all the hammering himself, but in the course of a few months this work was all turned over to Mr. Woods, under whose hands all the axles and steel was drawed out for a number of years. He then took charge of the rolling department, in which capacity he worked until the year 1851, when he became the general superintendent of the concern.

In the year 1854, Mr. Quigg died, and the entire business passed into the hands of Mr. Jones, by whom it was conducted for about three years, when Messrs. Boyd and McCullough bought an interest in the works, and the firm was known as Jones, Boyd, & Co. It continued as such until the present time, having just been purchased by Messrs. Anderson, Cook and Woods.

In entering on an extended notice of works of this kind, it is very difficult for a person, not practically acquainted with the modus operandi by which steel is converted from the raw material, to give an adequate idea of the process. The manufacture of steel with us is yet in its infancy, but young as it is, it competes successfully with the manufacture of our English consists, and our enterprising manufacturers add a market where the English articles have heretofore held undisputed sway. New England with her busy factories calls upon the Smoky City for steel for the manufacture of cutlery, and the thousand uses to which it is applied, and we do not hesitate to predict that the day is not far distant when our domestic markets will be supplied with the manufacture of our own land. And why should this not be the case? We have the material and the skill, in fact everything but the cheap labor, and the mother country will have to keep a sharp look out, or we will not only go ahead of her in this, but in many other kinds of work, and be able to supply our own markets, without looking to her for aid.

In the manufacture of steel the best quality of iron is used. It is known as the Peru iron, and is obtained in the northern part of the State of New York. The blooms are first rolled into bars of a suitable size, after which they are straightened, and dipped in the converting furnaces. It is necessary that they should be perfectly straight, in order that the charcoal may be evenly distributed through the whole mass. These furnaces, of which there are four, are capable of containing thirty tons each, and each furnace turns out about sixty tons per month, or two batches per month each. It requires seven days to convert it into steel, and six days to cool. It is now what is known as American blister steel. It is then broken up, and charged in the crucibles. These crucibles are one hundred and twenty-four in number, and make a charge for sixty-two holes. They cost two dollars and fifty cents each, and can be used for only four heats. The crucibles are subjected to an intense heat, by which the metal is melted until it becomes as thin as water. This is cast in iron moulds to suitable sizes of square or flat ingots, after which it is taken out, and rolled out as may be required to fill the various orders which may be received. It is now trimmed and thoroughly inspected, undergoing a most rigid scrutiny, after which it is stamped with the name of the firm and is ready for delivery. The present proprietors are determined that nothing but the very best quality of steel shall be turned out of their establishment, and will save neither labor nor expense to carry out this end.

In entering the concern, the beholder is struck with astonishment at the complicated mass of machinery, but the complication is rendered perfectly simple by an explanation of the various workings. We were so fortunate as to have the attendance of Mr. William Woods, whose long acquaintance with the business has rendered him perfectly *au fait* with all the departments, and who rendered the visit doubly interesting by entering into the minutiae of everything connected with the mechanical department. Three engines are used in the working of the machinery, viz: a large twenty-inch cut cylinder engine for running the large steel mill and other machinery, and two others, one of which runs the trains of rolls. There are three trains of rolls suitable for turning out all sizes of steel, round or square, and also for rolling out the plates for saws, or other articles. There are ten large furnaces for annealing furnaces; eleven blast fires, for heating the cast steel for the hammers, eight hammers, weighing from one hundred and fifty to five hundred pounds each, and sixty-two annealing furnaces or boxes. There is also another engine and hammer together, made by Davy Bros., Sheffield, England. Connected with the works is a very extensive shop for the manufacture of springs and axles. These are made of every conceivable size and pattern, and constitute a very important item in their establishment. It is the intention of the present enterprising proprietors to extend this department, making some great improvements, in order to be better able to all the large orders which they are constantly receiving.

This present firm, although giving thorough attention to the manufacture of springs and axle, will make the manufacture of the best quality of steel their specialty. Their orders from the East for cutlery steel are very large, as are also their orders for axe and edge tool steel, and steel for machinery. They are manufacturing steam boiler plate of all descriptions, and cut into all shapes and sizes, railroad frog points, spring steel, all shapes and sizes of saw plates of every text quality, together with the finest sheet steel, as fine as No. 28 wire gauge, and even finer. This fine steel finds a market in Boston, and other eastern ports, a market which but heretofore been monopolized by British manufacturers. They also can plough wings and mould boards to any shape and size ordered.

The establishment turns out nearly three thousand tons of manufactured steel yearly. They employ constantly from two hundred and fifty to three hundred men, and it requires upwards of a half a million dollars yearly to pay the expenses of the concern. The value of the buildings and machinery is three hundred thousand dollars.

We would like very much to enter into an extended article upon the manufacture of steel, and its progress in our city, but we feel our incompetency to enter upon the task. A visit to the concern, and the explanation of the working of the metal from Mr. Woods will give a better idea than all the newspaper articles that could be written. The present proprietors are men of enterprise and worth, and with a thorough practical knowledge of the business, cannot fail to succeed, and we have no doubt but that Pittsburgh at some day not far distant, will be a successful competitor with England, not only in the manufacture of steel, but in other industrial enterprises.

Fire in Baldwin Township—Valley Mill Destroyed.

On Friday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Valley Steam Mill, located in Baldwin township caught fire from a spark from the flue, and was totally destroyed. The fire from the mill commenced to spread to the adjoining dwellings, one of which (occupied by Mr. William Provost, who had charge of the mill) was totally destroyed, together with a stable, one horse, three or four hogs, a stack of oats, and other property. Two other dwellings caught fire, but through the energetic efforts of the citizens, they were saved from total destruction. Mr. William Provost lost every dollar's worth of his personal property, except a working set of clothes which he had on at the time, and a small sum of money which was saved by his wife. He is a son of the proprietor of the mill, and attended to the business. The mill was a four story frame building, fifty by sixty feet, with three run of stone. It was purchased about eighteen months ago, from Messrs. Young, Ford, and Neteler, and was a very valuable property. It had recently been put in excellent repair, and the proprietor was doing a profitable business. The entire loss (including $1,000 worth of grain on hand) will foot up about $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,500 in the Lycoming Mutual.

The proprietor intends to rebuild as soon as possible, and to this end he should have every encouragement from his neighbors, as the mill cannot well be spared.

Outrageous Conduct.—A few evenings

since, as a lady was driving a buggy along the Washington pike, in company with two of her children, some malicious person threw a stone, just after she had passed the house of one, Mrs. Miller, immediately above Beltzhoover's tavern, striking her on the shoulder, but fortunately not inflicting serious injury, as the missile had spent its force before reaching her. The house alluded to is a resort for rowdyish characters, and a nuisance to the neighborhood, and the constable of the township should give it his attention. Such outrages as the above should not go unpunished.

Recovering.—John Sullivan, who was so seriously injured by being beaten with a club by Thomas Higgins, of the Valley Hotel, in Pitt township, is rapidly recovering from his injuries.

[illegible] GRAND REGATTA.

[illegible] Twenty Thousand Spectators.

GREAT FOUR OARED FIVE MILE RACE.

Friendship Crew the Winners.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

Boys Single Scull Race

GORDON JACKSON VICTORIOUS.

Five Mile Scull Between Wm. Jackson, Sr., and Biglin.

"FOUL" CLAIMED AND BIGLIN AWARDED THE PRIZE.

&c., &c., &c.

The great event of the season among the sporting circles and the general public of the two cities, which came off on Saturday afternoon, opened somewhat inauspiciously, but, notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the heavens and the visitation of a few sprinkling showers in the morning, and toward the hour of opening the races, everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The lowering aspect became modified by a cool, exhilerating atmosphere, a little chill and rheumatic for those who stood inactively looking upon the swallike motions of the various small craft which, impelled by strong arms, glided hither and thither over the placid bosom of the course, but for the contestants the air was just the right temperature for a full enjoyment of the exhilerating exercis e which had brought them together.

THE MULTITUDE

Assembled to witness the regatta could not have been less than twenty thousand, and perhaps fully numbered thirty thousand, composed of men, women and children—the male species, of course, predominating. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the races, the people began to flock to the banks of the Monongahela, and seize upon every accessible point where a good view of the proceedings could be had. The favorite point of observation seemed to be the Monongahela Suspension Bridge. They were at first denied access to this structure, as it was feared the bridge would not be able to stand the immense weight of so many persons, but the swaying crowd sagging pressed on, and soon the bridge, from one end to the other, was filled with old and young, male and female. The iron rods supporting the various spans, and the pillars, were crowded with precocious boys, who clung like leeches to their perilous position, while the ends of the piers were alike crowded by a number of the more venturesome spirits. The upper decks of the various steam boats lying in port were crowded, and a large concourse of people waited expectantly upon the wharf and either shore of the Monongahela and Ohio. Many of the house-tops and windows along Water street furnished good points of observation, which were taken up by a large number of people. The Monongahela House especially seemed to be a rendezvous for spectators, who were gathered on the porticos, on the roof, and at the front windows. Innumerable small craft were also afloat on the water, the occupants of which were merely spectators of the contest. Conspicuous among these was a full representation of various boat clubs not in the regatta.

THE JUDGES' BOAT.

The petite steamboat "Fort Pitt," which was completed four weeks since at the Fort Pitt Works, was placed at the disposal of the Judges, constituted of the following named gentlemen, viz: Charles H. Paulson, Esq., James Scott, W. W. Ward, Henry A. Weaver, Esq., Robert Jacobson, David Holmes and R. W. Elliott. Shortly before two o'clock, the little steamer, with the Judges, several members of the press and a number of invited guests on board, moved down from the boat houses below the railroad viaduct, to the Suspension bridge, and anchored below the third pier.

THE FOUR OARED CONTEST.

Upon the arrival of the Judges' boat, the several crews who had been entered for the four-oared scull race, rowed down to the starting point and took their positions in the following order, viz: the "Xantha," of Manchester, having the inside:

NEW YORK—John A. Biglin, stroke; John J. Eckerson, second; John Blue, third; and Barney Biglin, bow oar. Colors, white shirts and white handkerchiefs.

FRIENDSHIP—*Pittsburgh Crew*—William Jackson, stroke; James Hamill, second; John Hamill, third; Fred. Hoff, bow. Colors, pink.

XANTHA—*Manchester Crew*—Wm. Myers, stroke; George Speer, second; Scott Luther, third; Henry Coulter, bow. Colors, dark pink.

STARTING OFF—ACCIDENT TO THE XANTHA.

At 2:25 the small signal gun from the "Fort Pitt," was fired, and the three boats started their course amid shouts, waving of handkerchiefs and other enthusiastic demonstrations, the "New York" at a bound shooting beyond her adversaries. At this juncture, about the first stroke, Mr. George Speer, of the "Xantha," broke an oar, glided astern of the boat in contest, when it was withdrawn. The "Friendship" soon got alongside of the "New York" when the contest continued to grow in excitement, the two boats maintaining their ground tenaciously till they neared the Point, when the "New York" again led off and continued on the advance until the stake boat at Cork's run was reached.

THE RETURN.

As the boats were lost to sight after passing the confluence of the three rivers, the enthusiasm was inspired into anxious watching and after a few minutes had elapsed, the boats were descried to the point where the boats would again emerge into view. But five miles is a long run, and the suspense deepened every minute, until the boats were observed rounding the bend, when a more exciting scene ensued, especially when it became apparent that the Pittsburgh crew were in the advance. The excitement culminated in the wildest enthusiasm. Shouts rent the air for the Pittsburghers, and hats described a semi-circle; fair ladies' handkerchiefs fluttered in the breeze in token of their joy, and to crown all, the various steamboats piped their shrill whistles, and drowned all human voices in their fierce excitation.

THE VICTORS.

In turning, the Pittsburgh crew had gained the lost ground, and gradually increased their speed over the other boat until they were fairly in the advance, which they maintained until the goal was reached, when a gun from the "Fort Pitt" announced the fact. The "Friendship" won the race by a little more than a boat's length, having made the time in *thirty-two minutes and twenty-six seconds*, a gain of about six seconds on the New York crew. This is said to be the fastest time on record for a five-mile four-oared race, but the correctness of the statement is not generally conceded. The time might have been somewhat lessened by the victors, who, confident of success, seemingly slackened their pace on nearing the Judges' boat. The race throughout was most hotly contested, but good feeling prevailed. Owing to the swiftness of the current on the upper course some points on the course, the contestants labored under a disadvantage in regard to time. The New York crew had previously gone over the course, and was in a measure prepared for these irregularities, but the Pittsburgh crew were familiar with every rifle.

THE ROWING.

Of the contestants differed widely and materially, and this difference has been the subject of much remark among those who witnessed them. The New Yorkers, in rowing, swayed their bodies too and fro with each dip of their oars, thereby giving exercise to the chest as well as the arms; but the Pittsburghers sat bolt upright, bringing only their arms in play. Neither of these modes of rowing would seem to have any advantage which was not counterbalanced by the other. While it may be urged that throwing the body forward while dipping has a tendency to retard the boat, it is also apparent that in the other method, of sitting erect, the arms do not have full play in dipping, and more muscular force is required to propel the oar. However, we leave this question for rowers to decide.

MONEY CHANGING.

After starting and before the rival boats had appeared in view on their home stretch, the scene in front of the Monongahela House, and in other places where the sporting men had collected, was quite exciting. Men with pletboric pocket books in one hand and in the other a number of greenbacks, excitedly offered to bet large odds for their several favorites, and a large amount of money changed hands on the result. A considerable number of the New York "fancy" had come on to the races purposely to bet, and generally found backers among the Pittsburghers, who invariably laid their wagers on the Pittsburgh crew. At the start the odds were in favor of the Pittsburgh crew, but afterwards changed in favor of the New Yorkers.

THE SINGLE SCULL RACE.

The second race was a single scull for boys under eighteen years of age, the distance being one mile and repeat. The boats entered for this race took their position in the following order, the "Harry Beaumont" having the inside:

HARRY BEAUMONT—Ralph Falgan, of Philadelphia. Colors white.

ALEX. KING—Gordon Jackson. Colors pink.

LILLIAN ROWERS—Wm. Jackson, Jr. Colors pink.

At the signal the boats started off together, but the Philadelphian was soon left in the rear by the other two boats, which kept well together. At the upper, she lagged throughout the race, Wm. Jackson, Jr., seemed to be the favorite among the spectators, Gordon Jackson's superior muscle, however, gained him the palm, Wm. [illegible] half seconds. Wm. Jackson, Jr., came in second. Falgan, it appears, "swamped" on his return, when near the Point, and came in a considerable distance behind. Although the race was not so exciting as the previous one, a considerable amount of money was pending on the result. After the contest had been decided, a handsome sum of money was presented to Wm. Jackson, Jr., by his friends.

A FIVE-MILE SCULL CONTEST.

The final race elicited considerable interest. In this contest the following entries were made:

LILLIAN ROWERS—William Jackson, sr. Colors, white.

HARRY BEAUMONT—John Biglin. Colors, blue.

ALEXANDER KING—Frederick Zender. Colors, White, with black hat.

Some delay was occasioned before the boats took their positions, when, the signal being given, they started off, Jackson on the outside, Biglin in the middle, and Zender on the inside. Zender being left some lengths behind on the start, he continued rowing but a short distance, when he withdrew from the contest, leaving the field to Jackson and Biglin. The contestants were both fine oarsmen, and well matched, boats were lapped on the outward run, continuing in that position until they reached the buoy, when both oarsmen pulled to the left instead of the right, as provided in the rules of the association. Biglin discovered and rectified his mistake before he had passed the buoy, but Jackson, instead of backing his boat and turning in the proper direction, continued on his course, thereby distancing his competitor on the home run, reaching the goal in *thirty-nine minutes two seconds*. Biglin rowed some leisurely, and on reaching the stake-boat claimed the race as "foul." The referee asked J. Gordon Judge that he might have not in the first claim of "foul," his adversary having run before his bow while on the outward run. The setting on the race was quite lively, the New Yorkers backing up their man with great vigor. At first the betting was even, but soon changed in favor of Biglin, his friends offering to bet freely, which was readily taken by the friends of Jackson. The amount of money which changed hands must have been enormous. When Jackson made his appearance he was greeted with the wildest cheers, and on receiving the judge's boat quite a number of the stake-holders handed over the money in their stakes, the claim of foul not having become known on shore.

MEETING OF THE JUDGES.

Upon the conclusion of the contest, the "Fort Pitt" steamed up the river to the "Crescent Boat House," where the passengers were landed. The judges then proceeded to the St. Cloud Hotel, on Ross street, for the purpose of hearing the claim of foul made by Biglin. The parties to the contest were also four witnesses were examined, and the statements made by them were fully corroborated, the evidence being substantially the same as noticed above. After due deliberation the judges decided that the race was won by Biglin, and accordingly awarded the stakes and prize to Jackson, holding the opinion that he was the superior oarsman.

THE REGATTA

Was not only a success, but it was a grand ovation. The admirable management in which it was conducted reflects the highest credit upon the gentlemen in whose hands the arrangements were perfected. Not a single circumstance occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion, and we feel assured that the thousands of strangers who participated will acknowledge that the promises of an opportune and a fair race were not held to the ear "to take their course." We may anticipate, that as this regatta has been so signally successful, an annual regatta will be inaugurated, and if such be the case, we believe that a fuller scope of the course can be obtained by those on shore, but on the contrary the river is deemed to have been selected as the most suitable course, and that the Pittsburgh Association, that steamboats and other craft should keep off the course, was complied with in every instance, with the exception of the steam tug "Tiger," which, although in the contest in the four-oared race, came coming up the course with a long string of from two barges in tow, and in spite of the remonstrances of many of our citizens, persisted in continuing in the channel, to the great annoyance of the oarsmen.

The Visit of General Grant—Meeting of the Executive Committee.

We published on Saturday the reply of General Grant to the Executive Committee appointed some days since to tender him an invitation to our city, and we take great pleasure in announcing that everything will be in readiness to accord him a fitting reception, such as his signal services in the field and his high military rank should entitle him to wherever he honors the people with his presence. We feel assured that the people of Pittsburgh, who for loyalty and devotion to the Union, stand second to none in the country, will unite with the committee in giving the Lieutenant General an ovation. It will arrive on a special train from Cincinnati on Wednesday morning about ten o'clock.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Saturday afternoon, when Mayor Wm. Robinson, Jr., presiding. On motion, Hon. A. W. Loomis was appointed to make the necessary arrangements upon the arrival of the General at the Depot. Among the arrangements effected by the Committee, we may mention that the services of a detachment of the Provost Guard, under Captain Wm. Kelly, on the Grant House, for the purpose of keeping the passage clear from the train to the carriage, will be in waiting for the General. The following committees were appointed by the Executive Committee:

Reception Committee—Gen. Wm. Robinson, Hon. Edward Heyl, Hon. Jno. Morrison, James McAnulty, Thomas Bigham, Marshall, Simon Drum, John Harper, John H. Bailey, James Park, jr., Col. James M. Cooper, Gen. Thos. Williams, Hon. Simon McCandless, Wm. S. Haven, Hon. A. W. Loomis, Capt. J. W. Batchelor, S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Hon. Geo. Davis, Hon. Thos. Howe, Capt. J. P. Slagle, W. O. Hunt, B. B. Davis, Capt. J. P. Slagle, W. O. Kirkpatrick, Geo. White, W. O. H. Sulley, J. M. D. Grosser, Wm. Bagaley, Nathaniel Holmes, Col. Wm. Phillips, Gen. A. H. Pearson, Col. L. B. Duff, Capt. John Young, Major Joseph M. Knox, W. W. Ward.

Committee on Procession.—John M. Bailey, Felix Scull, Esq., Colonel Gen. J. S. Negley, Wm. H. Hirsh, Esq., R. W. Mackey, Esq.

Finance Committee.—John Harper, Esq., Francis Sellers, Esq., H. A. Weaver, Esq., Col. James M. Cooper, B. F. Jones, Esq., Capt. C. W. Batchelor, Joseph Dilworth, Esq.

Infanticide in South Pittsburgh.

The dead body of a new-born male infant was found on Sunday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, just inside the gate leading to the lumber yard attached to Millinger & Bidwell's planing mill, on the corner of Carson and Fifth street, South Pittsburgh. It was first discovered by Charles Harvey, a canaster at the mills, while entering the yard for the purpose of feeding his team. He at once communicated the fact to Squire Barker, of the borough, who sent for constable and had the child conveyed to the undertaker's Dr. Pearson, on Grant street, whereupon Lawrence Clawson being sworn, a jury was empanelled, and Dr. G. E. McCook summoned to make a post mortem examination. Mr. Harvey was called upon, and testified to finding the child wrapped up in a table cloth. Dr. McCook made his examination in the presence of the jury, and after it was concluded, testified that the child had been born living, and that he believed its death it had been a hearty well-developed infant. It had died shortly after its birth. It appeared to be a light mulatto child. There was no evidence of strangulation, but its death might have been produced by other means. After hearing the above testimony, the jury adjourned to meet at the Mayor's office on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, when it is believed some evidence leading to a knowledge of the unnatural mother may be adduced.

Contempt of Court.—Some months ago a judgment was obtained in the United States Circuit Court against the Commissioners of Lawrence county, in the great municipal bond suit, and a writ issued ordering them to assess a tax and pay the same. The writ was not obeyed and a second writ was issued directed to the Treasurer of the county. This too was neglected, and a few days since the bondholders came into Court and asked that an attachment be issued for contempt of Court. A writ was placed in the hands of Marshal Murdoch, who proceeded to New Castle and made the arrest. A hearing of the case will be had before Judge McCandless this morning at ten o'clock.

The Crim. Con. Case.—We vaguely mentioned on Friday a crim con. case which was being ventilated by one of our police magistrates, the names of the parties to which we omitted to give. As the case has had a hearing we will state that the prosecutor is Mrs. Margaret McSteen, who alleges that her husband, James, has been derelict in his duties as a husband and father, by expending his money for jewelry to adorn the person of a Mrs. Robinson, with whom he has been on improper terms of intimacy. Mary was arrested and held to bail to answer at court. All this heard before Alderman Butler, of the Sixth ward.

Sent to the Refuge.—John Braden, a colored boy about twelve years of age, who for some time past has been loitering about the market-house, supporting himself by petty pilfering, was brought before the Mayor on Saturday morning, charged with stealing a box partially filled with cigars. The Mayor thinking the house of Refuge was the best place for him, accordingly had the lad placed in charge of officer M'Callister, who conveyed him to that institution.

Serious Accident.—On Saturday, a lad named McDonald, son of James McDonald, tavern keeper, 61 Federal Street, Allegheny, fell from a peak, while ornamenting tents, and broke his left leg. The accident was caused by the breaking of a limb of the tree.

CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

AND

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ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30, 1865.

E. Rafferty, Grampian Hills, Clearfield Co., Pa.
J. S. Moore, Worth, Mercer Co., Pa.
J. W. Genheimer, Fairview, Erie Co., Pa.
J. Pollitt, Lower St Clair, Allegheny Co., Pa.
J. W. Leidigh, Allen, Cumberland Co., Pa.
N. E. Zeigler, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. Snyder, Birmingham, Allegheny Co., Pa.
J. R. Parker, Lindenville, Ashtabula Co., O.
A. G. Sturr, " " " "
J. B. Kennedy, jr., Manchester, Alleg'y Co., Pa.
S. N. McKeen, Mottsville, Muskingum Co., O.
W. Power, Malta, Morgan Co., O.
L. Letter, Mansfield, Richland Co., O.
S. F. Kerr, Oswego, Kosciusko Co., Ind.
C. C. Collins, Williamsburg, Allegheny Co., Pa.
A. Porter, New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa.
H. F. Morrison, Perryville, Juniata Co., Pa.
W. F. Hood, Temperanceville, Allegheny Co., Pa.
O. H. Findley, N. Wilmington, Law. Co., Pa.
R. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. F. Lee, Patterson, Passaic Co., N. J.
T. M. Watson, N. Wilmington, Law. Co., Pa.
A. L. Stewart, Huntingdon Furnace, Pa.
J. D. Lewis, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.
A. Pollisette, Finistone, Allegany Co., Md.

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The Day of Atonement—Its History and Significance.

Yesterday (Friday) evening, the Jews, all over the world, commenced the observance of the highest festival in their calendar, the "Yom Kippur" or Day of Atonement. The feast is in accordance with Levitical law, as found in Leviticus xviii, 27 to 32, as follows:

"Also on the tenth day of this seventh month, there shall be a Day of Atonement, it shall be a holy convocation unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls and offer an offering by fire unto the Lord. And ye shall do no work in that same day, for it is a day of atonement for you before the Lord your God. For whatsoever soul it be that shall not be afflicted in that same day he shall be cut off from among his people. Ye shall do no manner of work; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings. It shall be unto you a Sabbath of Sabbaths and you shall afflict your souls in the ninth day of the month at evening, from evening to evening shall ye celebrate your Sabbaths."

The Jewish secular new year having commenced on the first day of the seventh month of Tishri in the midst of prayers and penitential exercises, the month of Tishri inclines Jew keeps the ten days intervening between that new year and the Day of Atonement as a week of penitence, fast and prayer. Rising before daylight, it is customary to pray for four hours, and repeat until evening, when he goes to the synagogue and meet to confess him to recommence fasting again the next day.

On the New Year's festival or "Rosh-Hashana," it is said by the Talmud, the Almighty looks into man's actions during the past year and prescribes his penalty or reward, but it is not fixed until Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, so as to give the repentant sinner another chance to mend his ways, and therefore the Jew spends the ten days of penitence in fasting and prayer.

No day in the year is looked upon by the Jew, either Orthodox or Reformer, with more awe than the Day of Atonement, nor are the religious services so exacting on any day. No meal is drink is partaken of from sunset until sunset, and the entire time is spent in the synagogue, implorting the Lord's forgiveness for the sins committed during the past twelve months. A beautiful explanation of the Talmud says, however, on this point, that the Lord forgives only the sins committed against himself, but not those committed toward one's fellow man, in matter of what people or creed, unless, human forgiveness is first obtained and the wrong repaired, as far as it lies in one's power. Hence all true Jews make restitution of every thing and ask forgiveness of them who have offended.

The evening prayer, which is said by the congregation dressed in their robes of death, commences with the recitation of a form called "Kol Nidre," cancelling all obligations made in years or under excitement, but reaffirming all oaths and obligations made lawfully and with premeditation. This form is read twice, not to man, but to Him who alone has the power to forgive, alternate with prayers of penitence, hymns and songs of praise until a late hour of the night, when the entire congregation return home, while the more pious among them remain in the Synagogue all night. Huge wax candles, typical of the human soul, are burned in the houses, and allowed to burn until they are consumed. Should they be extinguished before the close of the festival, the superstitious believe that it foretells evil.

At 5 o'clock a. m., the services in the synagogue commence again, and are continued until three stars are visible in the heavens, when the feast is broken. This being followed by a delineation of three men from each congregation, the signal is given on the "shophar," a trumpet made of a ram's horn, in commemoration of the sacrifice of Isaac by his father.

This being the only day in the year in which the High Priest was allowed to enter the Holy of Holies, a portion of the order (prac.) "ceremonial" bears on this ceremony, and, unlike other days of the year, the congregation kneel three times before the Holy Shrine. A portion of the noon prayer, alluding to the greatness and power of God, Forgiveness, is said to have been written by Rabbi Jacob Meir, of Mentz in Germany, under the following circumstances: The Rabbi was one of the greatest divines of the Jews in the Middle Ages, was highly respected by the Bishop of Mentz, and consulted by him on many occasions. Being asked by his patron to forsake the faith of his fathers, the Rabbi asked three days to reflect, which was granted; but on returning, he had left the Bishop's palace than his consciences smote him for his weakness in yielding. On Tuesday evening—the time fixed, the Rabbi was arrested and brought before the Bishop, when he was asked to make his choice between the Cross and death. Remember Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening.

Serious Accident.—A few days since Miss Ellen Murdoch, accompanied by Miss Maggie Johns, riding in a carriage near Oakland station, came near losing their lives by the horse becoming frightened and running off; Miss Murdoch's injuries were very serious, and for two days she remained at a house near the scene of the accident, her friends being fearful to remove her. Miss Johns was able to walk home, but the vehicle was badly though not seriously hurt. The vehicle was broken up but the driver escaped injury. The ladies are now in a fair way of recovery.

The Closing Sale.—Remember that at Tom McClelland's Masonic Hall, Fifth street, the greatest variety of Boots and Shoes are now going off at cost, and in some cases below it. The goods are *bound to be sold*; as McClelland is preparing to have the finest store in these two cities, and is determined to have a new stock as well as a new store. Therefore now is the time to secure absolute bargains in Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters. Shelving gaz fixtures, and shoe boxes, are also on hand to be sold at low figures.

Fire.—A slight fire occurred at Anderson's foundry, on First street, on Saturday night, but it was extinguished before any serious damage was done. Mr. Thos. Hay, who was assisting in extinguishing the fire, was severely injured by falling from a beam upon which he had climbed.

From Saturday's Evening Gazette.

Meeting of the County Committee—Public Meetings to be Held.

A meeting of the Union County Committee was held this morning, at the office of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.—Dr. W. J. Gilmore in the chair.

After consultation, it was agreed to have a series of public meetings held in the two cities and vicinity, during the coming week.

A meeting will be held in the Scotch Hill Square, on Wednesday night, and (the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements: Hon. Wm. Lowry, Jr., Capt. C. W. Batchelor, J. H. Stewart, Esq., H. A. Weaver, Esq., and R. W. Mackey, Esq.

An open air meeting will be held in Allegheny, on Thursday evening, under the direction of the following Committee of Arrangements: Gen. Thomas M. Howe, Col. Jas. M. Cooper, Capt. S. Riddle, J. F. Jennings, Esq., and J. K. Brown, Esq.

It is expected that two or three speakers, of State reputation, will be present to address the meeting.

Robbery and Arson.

On Friday morning of last week, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the store of Mr. Jacob Mohr, of Sharon, Pa., was entered by some villain who broke open the safe and robbed it of about $2,000, $500 of which was in government bonds, and the balance mostly in $100 and $500 government notes—after which the building was set on fire, some inflammable material being sprinkled upon the floor to render the work of destruction doubly sure. The *Herald* says Mr. Mohr was the only occupant of the upper story, in which he resides, and might have perished in the flames, had not his dog jumped upon his bed and wakened him. He made his exit at a window opening upon an awning. Two sewing machines and two or three articles of clothing were the only things saved from the upper story. The stock was insured for $5,000, which will nearly cover its loss, but will meet no part of the loss of the money.

Bear Creek Railroad.—We learn from the Lawrence *Journal*, that the letting of the work for twenty miles on this road took place at Greenville, in Mercer county, on Tuesday last, the contracts each going to the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, two miles south of West Greenville to a point eastward of the town of Wheat; Old Monongahela Slope, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Judge Grier of the United States Supreme Court, is said to have had his pocket picked while at the State Fair at Williamsport.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BROKERS AND BANKERS REGULATE

CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, SOLMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1865.	Offered.	Asked
U. S. 6's, 1881	107 [illegible]	—
U. S. 5-20's, old	107 50	—
U. S. 5-20's, new	99 00	—
U. S. Ten Forties	93 50	—
Gold	142 00	—
Allegheny County Fives	72 00	—
Pittsburgh Sixes	90 75	—
Allegheny City 6's	97 50	—
Pitts. Fort Wayne & C. & R.	96 00	—
Connellsville 6's	60 50	—
Butler Co. 6's	—	—
Allegheny City Loan	91 75	—
Bonham's Insurance Co.	31 00	—
Gas	27 75	—
Eureka Insurance	61 00	—
St. Clair Street	35 00	—
Exchange Nat. Bank	96 65	—
Fourth Nat. "	—	120 00
Merchants' "	55 75	—
Duquesne "	61 75	—
Citizens' National Bank	—	12 00
Columbian " "	1[illegible]	—
Mech. Nat. Bank	1[illegible]	—
Phila. Lane & Cherry Run	[illegible]	—
Phoenix	[illegible]	—

The stock market has taken an upward turn in New York, outside orders are increasing on account of the general speculation, and indications favor a sharp speculative campaign. Gold is stronger. The export of specie at New York was larger than was anticipated, a fine item to nearly one million of dollars, which prompted a strong demand from sellers, the call for payments of next week on account of recently completed sales for the upland tender, coming from Washington state the Secretary of the Treasury, seems not at present contemplate any [illegible].

Our local stock market continues quiet and dull, and transactions in stocks are few and far between. There is still considerable inquiry on Coal, but the extreme views of holders have caused a total stand operations. We are cognizant of no shares being offered at auction today at 22½, which is an advance of about seven dollars per share within the past ten days. More buyers could be found at this price, but sellers have been scarce for some four days past, and the impression now seems to prevail that the stock will soon go to par again.

The report of another "strike" on Pittsburgh street with a monthly dividend of ten per cent staring the stockholders up to 292½@300 in New York. In Philadelphia, Reading shares were irregular today, with sales of Maple Shade at 62½; Lehigh at 52; Corn Planter at 67 cts, and McClintock at [illegible].

—An injunction has been placed on the American (National) Bank at Hallowell, Me., by the Supreme Court, on complaint of the bank commissioner of that state. Receivers have been appointed to settle up the affairs, and notification to Bill-holders and other creditors will soon be given to present their claims.

Two national banks may now be struck from the list, viz: The First of Attica, N. Y., capital $50,000, and the American Bank of Hallowell, Me., capital, $50,000.

—The New York *Express* of Friday, evening says: The loan rumors have no foundation in fact, and are only gotten up for effect. The Secretary will probably change fund the compound notes into Five Twenties, and not only be exchanging one investment for another.

There is a large business doing in compound interest bearing notes, which are drawing in from all directions. Banks are buying them at 1-4, 3-8, 2-8, 1-2 and 5-8 of one per cent, for October and December. The New York *Times* says of the market for these notes:

"At the present rate, compound interest is an important feature in the money market. Nearly all the Eastern banks are buying Compound Interest Notes, which are drawing in from 1-4 to 5-8 of one per cent, for the last dates. June to December. The Western banks are also purchasing these notes to the tune of $1,000,000 per week, which is equal to about $500,000 per month, as available for funding into 7-30 Government stocks at the United States, should this process be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following is from the Circular of A. Merce, dated Liverpool, Sept. 16th, which we give as we find it. "Refined Petroleum has this week advanced 1s per gallon. We have 152,000 barrels delivered in London, and we had last year—Antwerp 5000 against 45,000—their consumption 4000 against 2000 last year. London stock 200 barrels against 29,000 last year—consumption 1000 barrels against 1000 last year. Advised on the way, Liverpool, stock 600 barrels against 15,000 barrels, and all Europe just as bare. In a P. S. he states: Havemeyer is this week importing Spiritual Petroleum in bulk, and intends to refine it. Refiners seem sold to Jan. 1st. We estimate on this side that Europe will need to require 300,000 barrels refined between this and the end of March. Very great."

—The payment of November coupons in gold yesterday, at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer in this city, amounted to $54,000. The entire amount paid in the same account at New York up to the close of business on Thursday, that is for four days, was about $83,000; somewhat unusually small than the amount paid in on any one of customs. It is this demand, probably, that is strengthening the gold market, and is the hope of a further rise of gold above the quotations of the November coupon break.—*Phila Ledger.*

—The Departments at Washington, now requires all Set-off Banks to make their regular quarterly statements, in future, on a separate and distinct item, the indebtedness of Depositaries. There being some diversity of sentiment as to what constitutes indebtedness, application was made to the Comptroller of the Currency, and Deputy Comptroller Hubbard answered the following answer:

By "Indebtedness of Depositaries" is meant the amount of money loaned to your Directors, either by discounts, overdrafts, or otherwise, or any amount that makes them individually liable to you. Notes and drafts discounted for a firm, of which a Director is a member, should not be classed as an indebtedness of the Director.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact, said to be a common practice among