[From Chambers' Journal.]

LITTLE CRIPPLEGAIT THE MISER.

[CONCLUDED.]

"Have you a message for my father?" asked Alice of the new visitor, with the composure of simple innocence.

"Yess, miss; he's to be at the George Inn at six to-morrow morning, to go a short journey with a gentleman on particular business, and back again in the evening."

"Very well," said Alice; "I will take care to tell him as soon as he comes home."

The man then retraced his steps to the town, picking up by the way two or three acquaintances, with whom he took care to discuss the circumstance of a gentleman coming tumbling out of Cripplegait's cottage, tipsy, he said, in the absence of the old man.

"Ay," remarked one, "I've seen two or three of them sogger chaps after that good-looking lass down of a night about the cottage."

"And no wonder," said another, "if she packs up her tatters and follows the drum to get off from her old miserly father."

"There's one of the barrack blades that wants to get her army!" said a third, as Capt. Dinsley passed them.

Overhearing partly what was said, the consciousness of the possible results to the poor girl whose artless beauty had made a strong impression upon him, struck to the very heart of this thoughtless but generous young man. "What have I done?" said he with passionate self-upbraiding, "and how can I atone?"

"Scandalous tales, like mushrooms, spring up in night, and have as many gatherers next morning. This poor Alice, was about to experience. However in the meantime, her chief anxiety was about her father's delayed return. She received not to mention the visit of the young officer either to her brother or father—the former, she was sure, would resent it by some imprudent word or act: and the latter, from his naturally suspicious disposition, it would be difficult to convince of his entire innocence in the matter. Alice had never before felt so desolate and unhappy; tears were stealing down her cheeks—and Alice was not apt to give way to sentimental weakness, but the idea of any one deeming himself privileged by her poverty and unprotected state to offer an insult which he dared not have ventured to one in a higher position, hurt the pride of the poor girl; and for the first time the daughter dared to arraign the father, who could thus, day after day, leave his child exposed to the possibility of such an outrage.

With this new and reproachful feeling towards a parent, Alice raised her head from the table where it had been bowed down in sorrow, and as if tried and convicted on the spot, beheld her father standing gazing at her. His small shrewd eyes seemed to read her inmost thoughts; and in spite of all her filial affection, Alice shrank from the cold, gray, stone-like appearance of her father—his clothes, complexion, and half-grizzled hair, blending strangely into a leaden like hue, so that he might have been mistaken for one of the carved figures escaped from its niche in the old abbey.

"You must have much to occupy your thoughts, when you do not even hear my approach, Alice;" and a frown came over the really fine intellectual brow of the otherwise plain face of the little miser.

"No, father," said Alice confusedly; "I was anxious for your return, and—"

"How long has your brother been gone?" questioned the miser in a tone which seemed to say: "You had better speak truth, for I am aware of everything."

"He stayed with me too late, I fear; for you know father, he is compelled to be in the barracks by nine o'clock."

His superiors are more privileged, I fancy!" said her father with a sarcastic and angry compression of the lips, which was full of meaning to poor Alice, who tremulously remained silent. "I don't mind the scorn of the world for myself, Alice, but I would rather see you dead—nay, be the cause of your death myself, than that it should be pointed at you. What did the vile wretches mean when they recognised me on the road just now, by hissing after me: 'Sell your daughter for gold! leave your home that she may be an officer's lady?'"

"You know father," answered Alice, evasively, "we have many enemies, who would say anything to annoy you."

"I know we have said the miser, sadly; "but this is a new torture! O, Alice, if I thought you could encourage any one in my absence, you should soon look for my return in vain! The scanty savings I have pinched myself to accumulate, shall lie unbestowed, unclaimed: who knows where to find them! . . If you fall from the angelic purity of your childhood, Alice, I will make my grave in some ravine of the mountain or ditch by the wayside!" And the poor little miser sank in a chair, covered his face with his hands, and for the first time in her life, Alice saw him shed tears. Her first impulse was to throw her arms around his neck, but she wished to check, not encourage the painful thoughts to which they gave rise, and for this purpose she said, in the hope of diverting his attention: "There has been a message for you, father: you are to be at the George Inn by 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, to accompany a gentleman on a short journey."

"I know," said Cripplegait—"to look into some accounts." The miser was clever as an accountant, and made a good deal of money by arranging the entangled affairs of bankrupts or careless book-keepers.

"But I do not think I shall go; you need my protection. I ought to have thought of my poor motherless girl—left helpless and friendless in this hovel! No, I shall not go." Alice, who imagined her father would sink into despondency and die, if he gave up his usual avocations, now began, from duty, to urge his going—gradually awakening the ruling passion, by avarice, by representing the profit, and their lack of money even for her slender housekeeping. This overcame his real anxiety for his daughter, and his affections were quickly transmuted into a hunger for gold.

On the following day, Alice, as usual, was left to herself, by the absence of her father, and having completed the work entrusted her by the colonel's lady, hastened to take it home. On her way, the colonel, who had always graciously given her a word or a nod, now passed without either, and yet Alice felt convinced he saw her. The work was received and paid for; and in answer to Alice's inquiry, as to when she should call for further instructions, and was told "it would be unnecessary, as she would not be required again." Poor Alice! scandal had done its work. The colonel, it seems, was strolling down the road just as Captain Dinsley came out of the cottage the night before, and the colonel's man happened to be in the kitchen of the George Inn when the returned messenger was amusing the domestics at the expense of poor Alice, by an account of his visit to Cripplegait's cottage, and encounter with a drunken officer. This was a very pretty tale for the colonel's man to take to the lady's maid, who, of course communicated it to her mistress—which, combined with the colonel's own personal observation, was powerful evidence against the unfortunate girl.

Alice, who had often suffered slights and taunts on account of her father, was not likely all at once to attribute these symptoms of disrespect to their true cause. She could not conceive such wickedness in the minds of people, as to condemn so hastily one so utterly blameless; but the conviction was forced upon her when her brother, flushed and angry, entered the cottage in the evening. "Alice," he said in great excitement, swear to me by the purity of our mother's memory, and your hopes of meeting her in heaven, that Captain Dinsley was not here by your connivance last night!"

"Who is so unjust as to say so?" asked Alice, in alarm at her frenzied state.

"Every body!" bitterly exclaimed Edward. "I was taunted to-day on parade with the chance of promotion through my sister's pretty face!"

"You should not heed their evil tongues; it will bring mischief on us all."

"It will bring disgrace on us all. But I will force Captain Dinsley to give the lie to their infamous assertions before the whole regiment. What is his life, or mine either, compared with your fair fame?" said the fiery young soldier; and he rose, as if inclined to put his threat into execution without further delay.

"You shall not leave me, Edward," did Alice, clinging to him, "until you promise to abandon these rash intentions: 'tis madness! Let them talk; it matters little, conscious as I am of my own innocence."

"And yet the colonel says he was passing along the road when Captain Dinsley came out of this cottage last night."

"Edward this is folly. I received a message for my father some time after you left me, and——"

"This evasion will not serve. Beware, Alice, of any believing you guilty. I have often blushed for my father; I will never blush for my sister. You *shall* take this oath!" and with a strong arm he was forcing her on her knees, when a knocking at the door, blended with the voices of children calling "Miss Alice! Miss Alice!" made him pause.

"Oh! where, where is he!" frantically asked Alice, rushing towards the door.

"A man's bringing him down the lane," said the elder boy.

"We were late on the seashore, gathering a lot of coal and sticks after the spring-tide, with granny; and coming home, granny said: 'There's Miss Alice's father, something's happened to him. Miss Alice is always kind to us, run and break the news to her that her father's hurt;' and that's all." And away scampered the children, just as a person turned the corner of the lane close by the cottage door, bearing the body of the old man in his arms. The stranger, waved Edward aside, who had hastened out on the first intimation of the children, and suffered no one to touch the burden until he deposited it carefully and gently on the small white-curtained bed of Alice. What, then was the surprise of the brother and sister to find that the rescuer of their father was Captain Dinsley!

The old man had been returning from his journey, and was hastening home, when, at a lonely part of the road, he was attacked by two ruffians, who doubtless supposed the miser to have great wealth on his person. Madly and possibly successful resistance, but was ultimately overpowered, stabbed and rolled to the ground; when Captain Dinsley, who was accidentally within hearing, rushed to his assistance, and encountering the ruffians, and, after a severe conflict, in which dangerous wounds were given and received, succeeded in disabling both, and leaving them expiring on the ground, lifted the old man, and found that it was the father of Alice whom he had rescued; but, alas! too late.

The undivided attention of all was now given to the old man, who seemed to be dying; but the young officer, hoping that help might not be come too late, hastened to the barracks for the surgeon. In a few minutes they returned, Dinsley thoughtfully taking the precaution of bringing wine with him; a little of which, administered to the patient, seemed to give consciousness and strength. "Alice, my daughter!" were the first words he uttered on recognising her pale face watching over him. "Do you weep for me, my child?" he said, as he felt her tears drop fast upon him. "Pray for me, Alice; I have sinned; I have dragged you through scorn and poverty. But it was all for you at last!" he added with sudden energy, raising himself in the bed; when, seeing Edward, he feebly grasped his hand; "Myson, guard your sister; take her from hence, from these crumbling walls, where thieves may break through and steal. Take her to the city; I've gold, plenty of gold! Yes," said he, triumphantly, "my child shall go to the city, to the finest great city, where the well is of jasper and the city of pure gold!" And with this mysterious association of avarice, affection and religion, the miser fell back and expired.

Capt. Dinsley, who, during the miser's dying exclamations, had been leaning on the corner of the bed with his eyes fixed on Alice, now, to increase the distress of the scene, suddenly turned deadly pale, and with a heavy groan sank motionless to the ground—a wound received in the conflict, which he had contrived to staunch with his handkerchief, and which the strong excitement of the scene had enabled him hitherto to disregard, having broken out afresh. Alice, who, with the stone-like composure of despair, had been silently bending over her father's corpse, at this fresh calamity seemed to find a species of relief, or at least a mitigation of woe, by having her attention directed to a new claim, and upon its sympathy—or did she at the moment discover and betray a secret lurking unconsciously in her heart? At all events, she rushed to the spot with a scream, and lifted the head of the sufferer, while the surgeon attempted to bind up the still gushing wound. The motion brought back a temporary life and consciousness: he opened his eyes, and meeting those of Alice, a faint smile illumined his wan features, as he feebly articulated: "Alice, have I atoned?" and relapsed into insensibility.

* * * * * * *

Five years after the circumstances above narrated, a lady with two very lovely children hastened joyously across the lawn in front of a noble mansion in the north of England, to meet two gentlemen who were alighting from a carriage at the lodge-gate.

"O, papa! papa!" shouted the boy, delightfully running forward.

"And," asked the little girl, who was clinging to her mamma's gown—"is the other gentleman uncle Edward?"

"Yes, darling," said the lady; and in an instant she was in the arms of her brother.

"Well, Alice," said her husband, "I told you Edward would arrive to-day. The coach stopped just as I drove up. And now allow me to present—not Lieutenant Wheatly, but Captain Wheatly."

"Yes," said Edward, as the *Gazette* has it, "Vice Henry Dinsley, retired."

"Oh, I assure you," said Dinsley, "I find quite enough to do, on succeeding to my father's estate, in taking care of my tenants and these little sprites!" and he caught up the girl, who seemed to be his especial favorite.

"But," said the boy, not at all jealous of his sister—"I am going to be a soldier, with papa's gun, and grandpapa left plenty of money to buy me a commission."

And in due time the commission was bought; and when the boy, after fighting bravely for his country, attained high honor and rank in the profession, there were few left to remember that this great man was the grandson of Little Cripplegait the Miser.

Items of News and Miscellany.

It said there are now not less than twenty-five new churches in course of erection or just completed in Philadelphia, and about ten are being remodeled with a view to increased accommodations for their congregations.

Professor Silliman, Sen., is succeeded by his son, Professor Silliman, Jr., in the Chemical Department, and by his son-in-law, Professor Dana, in the departments of Mineralogy and Geology of Yale College.

A new batch of shinplasters have made their appearance in Stanton, Va., in the shape of 26 and 50 cent issues. The "People's Bank" is the name of this new currency. The notes are signed by W. S. Beers and a Mr. Bennett.

A new cab act has been passed in England, by which a driver is allowed to charge not only for distance, but for waiting, provided the waiting amount to fifteen minutes. For every fifteen minutes' waiting a cabman is entitled to charge 6d. in addition to his fare.

In Belgium, on the 7th of July, a regiment started to march fifteen miles, during the accomplishment of which 400 men fell in the ranks, overcome by the heat. Six of the men died.

The Charleston papers confirm the telegraphic report that a duel was fought in the vicinity of that city on Tuesday morning, between John Dunovant, Esq., of Chester, and J. D. Legare, Esq., of Charleston, in which the latter was killed at the first fire, having been shot through the heart.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." The Empress of France is ——wearing loose dresses!

Hon. Solon Borland, Minister of the United States to Central America, accompanied by Mr. Boeler, his Secretary of Legation, we learn, left Pensacola on the 30th ultimo, on board the frigate Columbia, for San Juan.

The Summer fruits are beginning to make their appearance, as cholera morbus and bilious colic unerringly indicate. Great quantities of green apples, green pears, green plumbs and green everything, are on the fruit stands. The law should require such commodities to be sold at the apothecaries, and then duly labelled, as is required of other poisons.

In England, where the brutal treatment of wives by their husbands is a great item in the criminal courts, more severe punishments are enforced in such cases, to endeavor to remove the public stigma that results from the brutality so common.

The Saratoga (New York) Republican states that a niece of the unfortunate maiden Jane McCrea has lately erected to her memory a monument of marble, handsomely sculptured, in the new cemetery, recently laid out in the Pines, between Sandy Hill and Fort Edward. The tragedy connected with her name is one of the most thrilling episodes of the American Revolution.

The Committee appointed to superintend the erection of the Scott Legion Monument, in Philadelphia, have contracted with Mr. John Baird to perform the work. It will cost about $2,000. It is to be twenty feet high, of a triangular shape, with a base of sixty feet square. The lower portion is to be American marble, and the upper purest white Italian marble.

Salmon are caught in great numbers in the Sacramento river, California, and are salted packed in barrels, and exported to foreign and domestic ports. A valuable trade has thus grown up out of this single item.

Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS ..... GEORGE T. GILLMORE.
Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 9.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR-GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN C. KNOX,
of Tioga County.

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Democratic Committee of Correspondence.

Pursuant to a call of the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County, the Committee met at the St. Charles Hotel, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Chairman being absent, on motion, R. B. ROBERTS, Esq., was called to the Chair.

On motion of M. C. Milligan, and amended by John McClowry, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Allegheny County, meet at their respective places for holding primary meetings, on Saturday, the third day of September next, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M., to elect two Delegates from each Ward, to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the Wednesday following, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the October election.

The meetings in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the Boroughs, will organise at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and remain open until seven o'clock, P. M.

R. B. ROBERTS, Chairman *pro tem.*
JAMES BLACKMORE, Secretary.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1853.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1853.

"The city of the Declaration of Independence" (mark the term) is not much crowded "just now." The Crystal Palace attraction at New York has rather "thinned out" the crowds usually found at the Philadelphia Hotels: and very many of the Philadelphians are there. If you wish to find any one here, who is not at home, the usual answer is that "he is at the Crystal Palace." That "Palace" must be a great affair from all accounts, and we intend to see it in a few days. Indeed, it is a great affair, containing as it does the best specimens of the skill and industry of nearly all the nations of Europe and America: and from the opinions of people here, who have examined it throughout, we believe the United States are well and nobly represented there in all the works of science, art and *utility* on exhibition. That idea of practical utility seems to be a pervading element of American genius and invention. The Italians may surpass us in statuary and music: the Germans in toys and curiosities: the French in silks and broadcloths, and the English in watches and a few branches of fine machinery: but the Americans at this, as at the London World's Fair, seem to be bearing off the palm as to agricultural implements, labor-saving machines, and nearly all articles of general use and public benefit.

But we are not yet writing from the "Palace," but from "the city of the Declaration of Independence," as the Editors here now style this great and magnificent city.

Some of the Philadelphia Editors are rather dissatisfied with President Pierce, because he did not, in his speeches here, compliment this city with the above distinguished appellation: We think the President ought to be pardoned for this error. True, it was here, within a few steps from where we are now writing, that the immortal Declaration was drawn up, and signed, and proclaimed to the world. To that honor this city is entitled, and she owes it mainly to her central position among the colonies at that time. But it was not here alone that the spirit that originated that declaration had its birth: else had not Benjamin Franklin's remains lain so long in an obscure grave, which we have just seen, with nothing to mark it but a horizontal slab, with a few words engraved thereon: and without which the grave itself could not be found. We hope the idea lately started of a monument to Franklin, reared by the printers of the United States, will not be forgotten.

The business of the city is said to be active and large for this time of the year: and the more pacific European news by the last steamer has a favorable effect on the money market.—Capitalists hold on to their funds while war was apparently soon to involve all Europe. But the hope of continued peace loosens the purse strings again. That hope may not be realized: and, notwithstanding all the evils of war, we care not how soon the *Autocrat* makes his long delayed and resolved attempt to conquer the Turkish Empire. We want the masses of the people of Europe to have such an opportunity to assert their rights, and secure them.

By the way, we visited the Mint just now; and, after a full view of the operations, we came to the deliberate but reluctant conclusion that money can be made there faster than even at the office of the Pittsburgh Morning Post. The way the eagles, quarters and dimes rattle out from the presses there, nearly cured the soreness of eyes occasioned by the dust and loss of sleep in a twenty-two hours' ride from Pittsburgh. As to that ride we have only to say that it was a pleasant one, without the slightest accident. And we would remind the public of the well known fact that an accident of a serious nature has hardly ever occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, or the Portage either. The Pennsylvania Railroad is the best built road in the Union, and, we trust and believe, will yet be the most popular route between the East and the West. The part of this road across the mountains, it is said, will be completed by January next. The State road, avoiding the inclined planes, we hope, will be completed in a year from that time. We will then have two Railroads across the Alleghenies, capable of carrying five times the freight and travel that has ever crossed Pennsylvania annually heretofore. G.

☞ On last Friday evening a party of Cuban exiles gave Mr. SOULE, our Minister to Spain, a public serenade. It appears to have been a very enthusiastic affair. He was addressed by Senator TOUCEY, to which Mr. SOULE replied in an eloquent strain. In Mr. SOULE's remarks there was a strong bearing of sympathy not only towards the Cubans, but to the friends of freedom wherever the people may desire it. The N. Y. *Post* says that at the conclusion of the speeches, Mr. SOULE bowed his adieu to the assemblage, and retired from the balcony, when he was warmly greeted by a large number of friends, who seemed highly gratified with the sentiments which he had expressed. The band performed a number of national and patriotic airs, after which the procession retired. Several thousand people were present in front of the hotel, and the whole affair passed off with the greatest enthusiasm.

☞ Another cargo of four hundred and fifty slaves had been landed at a place on the Cuba Coast, opposite Havana. After the slaves had been safely got on shore, the vessel was seized and part of the crew arrested by the authorities.

Gov. Larimer and the Governorship.

The Washington *Reporter* is out in a strong article in favor of the nomination of Gen. LARIMER as the Whig candidate for Governor, in 1854. He would make an excellent Whig candidate, but we do not think he would be so acceptable to the Democrats: his popularity might trouble us a little, but we could overcome it easy. We, in a political view of the case, would much rather see the other gentleman named by the *Reporter* nominated—W. F. JOHNSTON. With him for an opponent, our candidate would walk over the course, and it would not be necessary to go out of a very slow walk. There could be no hope of the re-election of Gov. JOHNSTON, and we do not suppose that the Whigs would be willing to jeopardize what little strength they have by giving him a nomination. While in office he made a most excellent Governor for them, but his peculiar views and notions did not accord with the views of the people. They were too far behind the spirit of the times to meet with favor from the progressive predilections of the people.

At the proper time the Democracy will bring out a candidate who will render it quite unnecessary for the Whigs to make a nomination, and, in the way of kindness, we would advise them to permit the election to go by default, and thus save their time and money. The only difficulty in our Convention, will be to decide upon whom to choose—but that will be amicably settled, and a popular choice will be made from among the dozens of good men whose names will be brought before the Convention. Let the Democratic nominee be whom he may, he will be elected, and it will be our painful duty to "lay out" our friend BAUSMAN's favorite, the *General*, in case he should be the Whig candidate. This will be a painful duty, but it will be an imperative one —the circumstances will allow of no other course.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors and Engineers.

We have received a copy of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors and Engineers, which convened in this city on the first instant. We give such portions of it as we deem will be of particular interest to our river men.

In accordance with the notice given by the President, the Board convened at the above place and time, for the purpose of considering subjects connected with their duties, that might be deemed important to the Board.

Present—

JOHN SHALLCROSS, President,	6th	District.
W. BURNETT,	do	do
CHARLES W. COPELAND,	2d	do
JOHN S. BROWN,	3d	do
DAVID EMERY,	5th	do
BENJAMIN CRAWFORD,	7th	do
JOHN A. CAMPBELL,	9th	do

On motion, JOHN S. BROWN was nominated and elected Secretary.

On motion, the local Inspectors were directed to *again call the special attention* of the owners of steamers to the importance of having, when practicable, a steam pipe from the boilers to convey steam into the hold, for the more effectual extinguishing of fire.

On motion, the third Regulation was ordered to be amended so as to read, "that shoulder straps be all life-preservers be recommended, or other means attached, so as to prevent the same from getting in an improper position to the hazard of life.

On motion, the 4th Resolution, (that is, the table of safety valve,) as heretofore approved, was ordered to be changed so that the word *circular* be substituted for *square* inches, and that the pressure therein specified be understood as being above the atmosphere.

The following was offered for the consideration of the Board:

Resolved, That branch pilots shall *not* receive licenses as pilots of Steamers, without their producing satisfactory evidence of their experience in piloting steam vessels.

Resolved, That in all cases (except boats navigating the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico and their tributaries,) pilots navigating steamers running on the waters of more than one local district, may obtain their license from the Local Board at either extremity of their route; but in addition, the same shall be endorsed or approved by the Local Boards of all the districts upon the waters of which said boat shall run, before such pilot shall be considered a competent pilot for the whole of said route. And be it further

Resolved, That all rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, (and their tributaries) where Inspectors are called upon to extend pilot licenses beyond the usual trade in which said pilot has been engaged, they may, on being fully satisfied, grant the same, or they may refer said application to the Board of the port to which the extension may be desired for the purpose of obtaining an endorsement of such grant on said license.

Resolved, That the Inspectors, under the Act of Congress of August 30th, 1852, relating to steam boats, cannot lawfully inspect any steamers except those carrying passengers, as specified by said Act.

Resolved further, That all steamers excluded by the 42d Section of the Act before referred to, and also steamers carrying freight only, in the opinion of this Board, should be inspected by Inspectors appointed under the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 7, 1838.

Resolved, That whenever any accident shall occur to a steam vessel, or there be any violation of the law of Congress, of August 30, 1852, which renders an investigation necessary, a proper, such investigation shall be conducted under the direction of the Supervising Inspector of the district where such accident or violation shall occur. Adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the double-acting forcing pumps of 4 inches diameter of chambers, required by the 3d Section of the Act, shall have a stroke of not less than 6 inches: Provided, however, that when other description or larger diameter of pumps are employed, if their capacity shall be equal to the above standard, it may be considered a sufficient compliance with this act.

Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Local Boards of their respective districts, the importance of having posted conspicuously, in each state-room or berth, and upon other conspicuous parts of each steamer, a printed notice, informing passengers where the life preservers or floats may be found, and the manner of applying or using the same.

* * * * * * *

Resolved, That whenever any Inspector shall find it necessary, in conducting his investigation, or in the performance of any of his duties, to call upon the Local Board of any other district, to obtain testimony, etc. it shall be the duty of said Board to comply with such request, and to facilitate by all means in their power, such investigations, &c.

Resolved, That the following Table is hereby adopted, for the guidance of Local Inspectors, in the performance of their duties:

DIAMETER OF BOILERS.

Pressure equivalent to the standard pressure for a 42 inch boiler, 1 inch iron.

Thickness of Iron.	30 Inches in Diameter.	33 Inches in Diameter.	36 Inches in Diameter.	38 Inches in Diameter.	40 Inches in Diameter.	42 Inches in Diameter.	44 Inches in Diameter.	46 Inches in Diameter.
Inches.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1-4	200.41	181.97	167.56	158.56	150.36	143.18	136.82	131.15
5-16	250.51	227.46	209.45	198.20	187.95	178.97	171.02	163.94
3-8	300.61	272.96	251.34	237.84	225.54	214.77	205.23	196.73
7-16	350.72	318.45	293.23	277.48	263.13	250.56	239.43	229.52
1-2	400.82	363.94	335.12	317.12	300.72	286.36	273.63	262.31
9-16	450.92	409.43	377.01	356.76	338.31	322.16	307.84	295.10
5-8	501.02	454.92	418.90	396.40	375.90	357.95	342.04	327.89
11-16	551.13	500.41	460.79	436.04	413.49	393.75	376.24	360.68
3-4	601.23	545.90	502.68	475.68	451.08	429.54	410.44	393.47
13-16	651.33	591.39	544.57	515.32	488.67	465.34	444.65	426.26
7-8	701.43	636.88	586.46	554.96	526.26	501.13	478.85	459.05
15-16	751.54	682.37	628.35	594.60	563.85	536.93	513.05	491.84
1	801.64	727.86	670.24	634.24	601.44	572.72	547.25	524.63
1 1-16	851.74	773.35	712.13	673.88	639.03	608.52	581.46	557.42
1 1-8	901.84	818.84	754.02	713.52	676.62	644.31	615.66	590.21
1 3-16	951.95	864.33	795.91	753.16	714.21	680.10	649.86	623.00
1 1-4	1002.05	909.82	837.80	792.80	751.80	715.90	684.07	655.78
1 5-16	1052.15	955.31	879.69	832.44	789.39	751.69	718.27	688.57
1 3-8	1102.25	1000.80	921.58	872.08	826.98	787.47	752.48	721.36
1 7-16	1152.36	1046.29	963.47	911.72	864.57	823.26	786.68	754.15
1 1-2	1202.46	1091.78	1005.36	951.36	902.16	859.05	820.89	786.94

Resolved, That local boards shall be particular to require that the hose be either constantly connected to such pumps, or be placed in a convenient and conspicuous position, that it may be promptly attached thereto: and further that the local boards shall examine, from time to time, the fire engine pumps, and their attachments, and see that they are constantly kept in good and efficient condition.

Resolved, That it be recorded as the opinion of this Board, that the articles of gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene, or other explosive burning fluids and materials which ignite by friction, shall be carried in secure chests or safes, composed of metals, or entirely lined therewith, having one or more apartments, at a secure distance from fire; the above to be construed as meaning that all such articles as will ignite by friction shall not be carried in proximity to, but at a safe distance from, the articles above enumerated, and from each other.

Resolved, That, in order to ascertain to what extent there is uniformity in the action and decisions of the various local boards, the Supervising Inspectors shall, at the next meeting of the Board, present specimens of all certificates, licenses, and tabular reports as filled out and issued by the local boards of their district.

Furthermore, That each Supervising Inspector shall obtain reports from the local boards of his district up to the 1st of October next, and present the same at the next meeting of the Board; said reports to embrace information on the following subjects:

First. The number of steam vessels to which certificates shall have been granted.

Second. The number of steamers reported for violation of the law.

Third. The number of accidents that have occurred in their district—their character and cause.

Fourth. The number of boilers found defective upon inspection.

Fifth. The number of pilots licensed.

Sixth. The number of engineers and assistants licensed.

Seventh. The number of licenses to pilots and and engineers revoked.

Eighth. The number of pilots and engineers to whom certificates have been refused.

* * * * * * *

Resolved, That the Local Inspectors shall hereafter require all boats using high pressure boilers, where wood is used as fuel, to have sheet iron spark arresters placed in such manner as to prevent the sparks from the furnace being driven back alongside the boilers.

Resolved, That one of the means of escape from the main or lower deck, to the upper deck, (in case of fire or other accident endangering life,) shall, in all cases in inspections hereafter made, be required to be abaft the wheel, or near the stern of the boat.

Resolved, That the grade of any Engineer or Assistant, shall not be raised during the time for which his original license was granted, by any other than the Local Board which granted said original license, and by that Board only when special and satisfactory reasons are assigned therefor, which reasons shall be endorsed on the new certificate granted.

On motion, the time fixed for the next annual meeting of the Board, to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, be changed from the first Monday in September, to the first Thursday in November next, and that the President be requested to notify the members of the Board of said meeting.

Resolved, That the stand pipes used on high pressure boilers, on boats navigating all rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico and their tributaries, shall be made of the same material as "steam pipes connecting the boilers," required by the 16th Section of Act of Congress approved August 30, 1852."

Resolved, That the committee appointed by the Board on the 3d of November, 1852, consisting of the members of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th districts, upon the subject of Rules in regard to the number of deck passengers steamers may carry on voyages of more than 500 miles, be continued, (in view of the absence of a member of said committee) for report at the next meeting of the Board, on the first Thursday in November next, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the National Educational Convention, are requested to meet the Local Committee at 9 o'clock this morning, at Rev. A. M. Bryan's Church, Sixth street.

The Convention will assemble at the same place at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The addresses of the retiring President Bishop Potter, and of the incoming President, Professor Henry, will be delivered this evening, at the same place, at 7½ o'clock. The public is invited to attend.

CHARTIERS RAILROAD.

We have a long and highly interesting letter on the subject of the Chartiers Railroad, written by J. KNIGHT, Esq., and originally published in the Washington *Reporter*, which we will insert to-morrow. Mr. K. is a practical engineer, and a gentleman of high standing in his profession. His opinions on the subject are entitled to much weight in considering this great improvement.

Fulton County.

The Democrats of Fulton county have nominated the following ticket:

For Sheriff—Samuel Michaels.
Prothonotary—Abner Stigers.
Commissioner—Henry Fite, Esq.
County Surveyor—A. J. Fore, Esq.
Auditor—Capt. Wm. S. Nelson.
Coroner—Simpson B. Carmack.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—About 100 tons of railway iron from the Phœnixville works, for the Treverton company, has arrived at Sunbury, and is being hauled from there in wagons to Treverton.——Two setts of boilers and 20 horse power engines, were also landed at Sunbury, a few days ago, for the Green Ridge, and Garbor Run improvement companies.——The work of the Philadelphia and Sunbury railway is in the last stage of completion between Sunbury and Shamokin. It is thought the road will be ready to pass cars, on the 10th inst.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—The *Republican* notices the fact that there are two citizens of Burnside township, James Gallagher and Ludwick Snyder, the former 95 years of age, and the latter 107, both in good health and quite active as yet.——George B. Goodlander of Brandy township, is urged for county treasurer, and James A. Reed for the legislature. Porter announces himself for sheriff and Joseph Shaw for county commissioner.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—The *Easton Sentinel* comes down on the Philadelphia Ledger in relation to the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania canal. The Sentinel asserts that the canal is in extra good order, and that the deficiency is attributable to other causes than the instemption of passage.——The exercises for the opening of Lafayette College took place on the 26th ult. The Rev. J. H. M. Knox, late pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in Easton, has resigned his place. He goes to some new field of labor.

——Break in the Delaware Division again, the amount of damage not known.——The letting of the Delaware Belvidier road, took place on the 14th ult. The contractors have all commenced work.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received, at the Office of the County Commissioners, until noon of THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for the erection of a Stone Culvert over a branch of Jack's Run, where the road leading from Allegheny to Beaver crosses the same. Further information relative thereto can be seen at the office until day of letting.
EBENEZER BOYLES,
ROBERT KING,
WILLIAM ALGEO,
Com'rs.

JAMES GORMLY, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Allegheny county, Aug. 8—[aug10d

DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, and other papers, carefully and accurately written, and official records examined by MOFFITT & LOWRIE,
aug9 Real Estate Agents, Post Buildings, 5th st.

LOTS IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.—Four Lots of Ground, on Roberts street, 20 by 60 feet each; two Lots on Enoch street, each 20 feet front by 100 feet to Webster street. For sale low, and on good terms. Apply to
MOFFITT & LOWRIE,
aug9 Real Estate Agents, Post Buildings, 5th st.

NATIONAL MINING CO.—50 shares for sale, at No. 71 Fourth street. (aug9:3d) A. WILKINS & CO.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.—100 shares of this desirable Stock for sale at No. 71 Fourth street.
aug9:3d A. WILKINS & CO.

WANTED—20 shares U. and P. Railroad Stock.
aug9:3 A. WILKINS & CO.

Mass Meeting.—The friends of a Prohibitory Liquor Law will assemble on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August, 1853, at 10 o'clock, A.M. in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Also at 8 o'clock in the evening, in the same Church.
By order of the State Central Committee.
aug9:3t

BROOMS—50 doz. common Corn Brooms on hand and for sale by [aug9] KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS.

FLAX—2000 lbs on hand; for sale by
aug9 KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS.

FLOUR—50 barrels Bisbee's extra family for sale by
aug9 KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS.

MACKEREL—30 barrels Large No. 3;
20 bbl. do do do for sale by
aug9 KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS.

LARD OIL—10 bbls. No. 1 Lard Oil for sale by
aug9 KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS.

THE DELUGE UNVEILED.

OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.—Third and Last Week of ROSSITER'S GREAT PAINTINGS, at CARGO'S HALL, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

NOAH AND HIS FAMILY IN THE ARK,
Or the Subsiding of the Deluge; with Figures full size of Mr. and Mrs. NOAH, and Mrs. LEECH, MCALPIN & CO.'S.

THE CAPTIVE ISRAELITES, 27 feet long by 12 feet.

MIRIAM, THE PROPHETESS, EXULTING OVER THE DESTRUCTION OF PHARAOH'S HOST.

Admission 25 cents; children half price. Five tickets only 25 cents; children half price. Five tick