PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEP. 18, 1851.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

Attention! Friends of Scott and Johnston.—The attention of the friends of SCOTT, JOHNSTON, and PROTECTION, in Allegheny county, is specially urged to the importance of a thorough organization, by the formation of Clubs, in every election district, for the campaign: the appointment of Committees of Vigilance, to see that every friend of Scott and Johnston is assessed, and that those who require it are naturalized, and that every voter deposit his ballot on the Second Tuesday of October next.

The following Committee on Naturalization has been appointed: H. Nixon, John Morrison, E. Eggers, E. Jones, O. K. Appleton, A. Harte, Sen., Chas. Pugh, Col. L. Schl, A. Lloyd, Capt. F. Seidenstriker, M. Breidenthal, Dr. J. K. Huey, Wm. R. Walker, James Mellon, Joseph Albrite.

By order of the County Committee.

Allegheny County Scott and Johnston Meetings.

☞ A Public Meeting will be held in the borough of Elizabeth, on Saturday, the 13th of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Noblestown, on Monday, September 15, 2 P. M.
At Sharpsburg, Tuesday, " 16, 6 " "
At Newtown, Wednesday, " 17, 2 " "
At Sewickley, Thursday, " 18, " "
At Bakerstown, Friday, " 19, " "
At East Liberty, Saturday, " 20, " "
At McKeesport, Monday, " 22, " "
At Tarentum, Tuesday, " 23, " "
At Enkel Miller's Mill, East Deer township, Monday, Sept. 22d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
At Peter Beyer's (of Leonard) Snowden township, on Tuesday, Sept. 23d, at 2 P. M.
At Jacob Kunkle's, Patton township, on Wednesday, 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
At Hugh McCurdy's, Esq., Moon township, on Thursday, 25th, at 2 P. M.
At Elizabeth, on Thursday, 25th, at 7 P. M.
At Jesse Pinkerton's, Pine township, on Friday, 26th, at 2 P. M.
At John Cowan's, Baldwin township, on Saturday, 27th, at 2 P. M.
At Wilkinsburg, on Monday, 29th, at 2 P. M.
At Lawrenceville,
At James Foster's, Jefferson township, on Tuesday, 30th, at 2 P. M.
At Clifton, Findlay township, Wednesday, October 1st, at 10 A. M.
At Perrysville, Thursday, 2d, at 2 P. M.
At Robert Williams, Upper St. Clair township, on Friday, 3d, at 2 P. M.
At Henry Leader's, Turtle Creek, on Saturday, 4th, at 2 P. M.
At Spang's Mill, Shaler township, on Tuesday, 7th, at 2 P. M.
At the late James Phillips', Robinson Township, on Monday, 6th, at 2 P. M.

At each of these meetings, our friends will be addressed on subjects important to the great political interests of the country.

Our friends in each election district of the county, are requested to organize, and have every person assessed, and make arrangements to bring all our voters to the polls. By order of

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

A LITTLE COMPUNCTION.—The New York Sun is trying to throw upon some of its cotemporaries a share of the fearful responsibility and guilt of instigating the late expedition against Cuba. It is well, and we may hail even this ungrateful sign of repentance as a good omen.

So far as the men who were concerned in that foray were held up as "patriots," so far were they encouraged to go forward, and others encouraged to join them. Even in this city, there were found men base enough to attempt to get up an excitement in favor of that piratical enterprise, hoping thereby to make themselves popular. And had the enterprise been successful—as it would have been if it had been well managed—although none the less villainous, then these men who are now trying to back out of it, would have claimed great credit to themselves for the part they bore in it, even if it were nothing more than making a harangue at a meeting, as Col. Black did.

Now we hold that success, or the want of success, does not affect the moral aspect of the question in the least; and as these men would have triumphed over us, in case of the success of the invasion, so we contend they ought to be held to a strict and severe accountability at the bar of public opinion, for the deplorable result which followed their false and inflammatory appeals to the patriotic feelings of the young and thoughtless. The blood of those young men rests upon those wholesaling reports and inflammatory harangues induced them to violate the laws of their own country, and invade the soil of a neighboring nation.

There is reason to believe that this attempt upon Cuba is the work of a band of cold-hearted and desperate speculators, and broken-down politicians. The plan was to get up a revolution at all hazards. That done, and a provisional government established, the war would be fairly commenced. Then any quantity of the script of that provisional government would have been issued, as was done in Texas. This script would have been bought in the United States at an enormous discount, to furnish the means to carry on the war; and, then, after the independence of Cuba should be established, or, as would be more probable, after its annexation, this script would command full price, and large fortunes would thus be realized by the cunning operators. Thus, ardent young men, who have some patriotism, would be palavered into a willingness to take the kicks, while the wire workers would quietly pocket the coppers. Glory on one side, gold on the other. It has been a failure, however, and while some men have lost their lives, others have lost their money, and the glory is departed from both.

WM. ODDEN NILES, son and former partner of the late H. Niles, Esq., editor of *Niles' Register*, has some thought of reviving that valuable publication. We are glad to hear it; and trust that he will receive encouragement to warrant him in going forward with his important enterprise.—Such a publication, in which every thing pertaining to our progress as a nation shall be collected and preserved, is a great national desideratum. It is in fact, a full and complete contemporaneous history of the country—interesting to the men of the present time, and will be still more so to those of future generations.

PITTSBURGH 'PATRIOTS.'

As we fear the *Post* intends to deprive us of Col. Black's speech at the Cuba meeting in this city, as the next best thing we can do to keep the memory of that great affair alive, we give the following account of it from the letter of the Pittsburgh correspondent of the Erie Gazette. So much patriotism ought not to be suffered to evaporate so sudeenly as this would do, but for our efforts to preserve it.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30, 1851.

FRIEND G.—Fire Eating is one of the common phrases now-a-days, almost grown into cants but for all that well expresses the fever occasioned by patriotism, that sort of intermittently attacks the patriotism, that sort of intermittently attacks the choice leaders of the democracy. These dainty fingered leaders of the unterrified saw, or thought they saw a rare chance for stirring up this fever in the Cuba again, and the plan being carefully developed, who should bring on the attack, who guide the ravings and the fever was on, and who step in with anodynes to cool the over-heat, our eyes were greeted yesterday with the first symptoms of what was coming, in a large placard well posted up at every corner of the street, headed in the largest of wooden type, 'Cuban Liberty!' Below was the spread eagle, bearing in his talons 'God and Liberty,' and looking down savagely enough upon the announcement that 50 Americans had been infamously mously butchered! 'Everybody' was to come and cheer to the 'indignation' expressed by half a dozen of the choice leaders whose names were paraded as speakers; knowing what sort of a time they intended to have. Of course we were there—a democrat was put in the chair; half a dozen democrats as Vice Presidents, and as many secretaries, all locos, immediately took their seats beside him; and they were ready—but up jumped one of the honest few among them, and said 'he didn't notice at first, but thought the officers were like a jug handle, all on one side, and would move,' but he could not—democracy grew rampant, and *hissed* him down. The committee on resolutions were sent out, and Col. Black, who was to do the pathetic, and call down the vengeance, came on to the stage, and at once bounded into the 'horrid and infamous butchery of 50 American citizens!' At first over-wrought phantasimes, the words 'butchery,' our banner of stars,' liberty,' &c., was all that could be seen or heard from the outside of the crowd.—He soon warmed up at the stamping of the chorus guard about the stage, and launched forth into a strain of bombast that I never heard equalled. Such fustian I never saw offered a crowd before, or to speak plainly such a mass of bald lies either. He knew it was untrue, but said our brothers, American citizens, were infamously shot, without trial, and their bodies stript and cast into the gutters where the sow wallowed! The blood of righteous Abel calls from the ground for vengeance! How could the Spanish authorities know but they were *missionaries*, carrying the word of God to the heathen.'

When the resolutions came in the crowd were ready to affirm almost anything, and then fall short of the madness of their speakers. A long batch of resolves, condemning the outrage, pointing at the "destiny of free America," and affirming our right to help the down-trodden, (not a word about the half million of black slaves whose oppression the yoke of Spain holds no comparison with :) were read with cheers, but the closing one, *to support our own Government in its duties*, was just the one these exalted Patriots did not want there! It was immediately moved to strike it off. The crowd began slowly to wake up to the meaning of all the bombast and glorification of the speakers, and when the chairman yelled out above the din, "shall it be stricken off?" the tempest of "no! no!" was deafening. The chairman, in spite of them, declared "the ayes have it!"—"No! no!" that is untrue!" "get down from there!" "hurrah for Cuba!" The question was put and lost several times. A liberal Democrat got up and was yelling to be heard, amid cries of "order! order!" "question!" "put him down!" while a fellow on the stage, more than "half seas over," kept tipping backwards and forwards with true drunken grace, yelling in the speaker's face, "sare, you an American citizen!"

The "fever" had got beyond control, the patients were running mad; a happy thought struck Mr. Bigler Dallas to start up the band,—that would quell the tumult, and silence Mr. Liberal! It was done—the crowd marching off to the inspiring strains of "Yankee Doodle," perfectly satisfied with the exhibition of Locofoco patriotism. Now what do the Locofoco leaders expect to reap for such labor? What they *did* expect they need not own, but they gained the contempt of the sensible of their own party, and the "laughter and hooting" of every body else.

* * * * * *

When men (as Locofoco leaders will, who care not a breath about virtue Liberty,) will raise, and make a political catspaw out of every bubble thrown on the surface, they deserve the execration and contempt of all honest people,—the hissing of Christendom. For once they have reaped as they have sown.

THE GREAT LONDON EXHIBITION.—It is officially announced that the exhibition will close on the 11th of October. A letter from Edward Riddle, Esq., U. S. Commissioner under date of London 26th ult., makes the following mention of the practical interest taken in the exhibition by various governments of Europe:

"Austria has supported a corps of thirty scientific men here; besides ten Commissioners, whose duties have been confined to making drawings, specifications, and reports of what was useful, new, interesting, or valuable in the Exhibition. Sardinia has sent over sixty three of the most intelligent young men from her workshops, paying them for their time, and defraying their expenses, that they might have what of good could be gained in their various arts from this great store house of the world's industry.—Turkey has a body of young engineers, shrewd, clear headed, practical men, whose investigations, if measured by the attention they have given to every ingenious piece of mechanism in our department, cannot fail to be most salutary upon the industrial progress of their country. Egypt has two of her officers now for nearly a month investigating what would be likely to turn to good account there. Russia, Norway, and Belgium are supporting each a body of artisans among the numerous articles of moving machinery in the building; while Frankfort and others of the Hanse towns are collecting every kind of statistics, through men of eminence they have sent, for comparison and publication.

The same letter has the following interesting statement of the estimate of value placed upon American contributions by the people of the Old World:

Our cotton gins will be introduced into two countries of Asia, two of Europe, and one of Africa. Our means of cleaning the long staple cotton of the sea islands will be introduced into Egypt. Grain reaping by machinery will become in a few years universal in every country of Europe. Our labor saving machines will supercede hand labor in many branches in England, France, and Belgium. Our new method of lapping cotton is within the last month introduced from the Exhibition into the mills of Lyons.—Our candle-mould machine will cause the old process to be entirely superceded. The Angle sea leg, known and used over the world for twenty-five years, according to the acknowledgment of every eminent surgeon of England and the Continent who has examined it, must now give place to the infinitely superior mechanism of Palmer's patent limb. The revolving pistols of Colt, a contraband article in England, and incapable of being sold here, have, by order of the Lords of the Treasury, been furnished to every officer who has recently gone to the Caffre war. The gun-primer of Maynard, the most efficient and practical improvement upon the musket and carbine yet invented, rendering the same body of men more than twice as powerful in action as before, though here less than a week, is already exciting much attention from officers connected with the ordinance. The mineral paint of Houston, of Virginia, will supplant white lead for many purposes where it has hitherto been used.—In fact, there are few articles which we have seen here which have not brought with them some or improved ideas. To say nothing of the endless purposes for which we are using caoutchouc and guttaperoha—subjects of constant surprise to visitors—the wood planing, tonguing and grooving machine of Woodworth, the centrifugal pump of Gwynne, the stone-dressing machine of Morey, the presses of Dick, the fire safe of Herring, the lathe and loom from Lowell, the bell telegraph of Brooks the piano-forte of Chickering and Hawes, the rail-wheels of Shattuck, the surprisingly accurate measuring instruments of Pruniere, and the new motive power of Ericsson, are all destined either to be brought into immediate use on this side the ocean, or to suggest in arts and manufactures ideas of great practical utility. These are but samples of what we have brought, and which are now beginning to be appreciated. I might specify many others equally important, and as practically useful.—But I mention these to confirm what I say, that I can find in no foreign department in this great Exhibition, either in number, or importance, any comparison in labor-saving, ingenious and perfect machinery, in useful invention, or in new principle, among all that each exhibits, with that which is exhibited by our contributors.

Short Speeches—Good Examples.—Judge Duncan, in a recent address delivered at Clarksburg, Va., on his return as Commissioner from the great London Exhibition, thus refers to his visit to the British Parliament and the Courts of Justice:

"I was present on one occasion in the House of Commons, when a measure came up, which involved the whole financial policy of the Government, and the state and condition of all the industrial classes. It was debated by the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D'Israeli; and a great many other of the leading members. The debate opened at six o'clock, P. M., and closed at 12, when the vote was taken and the question settled. Thus, in a debate of 6 hours, a great measure was disposed of, after a discussion so full, that every one present was satisfied that all had been said, on both sides, that the subject required. Yet a measure, of a similar character, in the American Congress, could not have been disposed of under six weeks' constant discussion. I was forcibly struck with the close adherence of the English speakers to the subject of debate. There was nothing extraneous or redundant. Nothing to flourish or ornament; but that which seemed to characterize the speaking particularly, was their plain, practical good sense, and an ability for condensation. Yet they are in some respects, not good speakers. Their manners are cold, without action or fluency. They hesitate and stammer, and frequently seem to be at a loss.

"In the courts of justice, the same brevity and condensation prevails, in the speeches of the Barristers, that distinguished the speaking in the House of commons; and the Judges, who seemed to be a learned, dignified and hard-working set of men, deliver their opinions so concisely and yet so distinct and clear, that the minds of the most ordinary persons present can understand them."

Were this example adopted in the American Congress and American Courts, it would be of inestimable value to the administration of government and of justice.

IMPORTED MERCHANDIZE.—An opinion has been expressed that the importations of foreign merchandize this year were much less than those of the preceding year. The following authentic facts in the case are published in the National Intelligencer of yesterday:

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June 1851, the gross receipts from customs were about $60,000,000.

From the 1st of July to the 6th of September the receipts from this source will compare as follows:

1850, about	$12,200,000
1851, about	11,700,000
Decrease	$500,000

There is a decrease in 1851 during this period at New York of about $900,000, and an increase at each of the other ports.

At the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, during the first week in September, the receipts were as follows:

1850	$848,543
1851	946,658

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 2d inst. says:

"Judge McCaleb, of the U. S. District Court, has rendered his decision in the case C. M. Rutherford and the Independent Towboat, Company against the steamship Ohio, in which it will be remembered that the libellants sued for $62,000, the alleged value of the towboat Diana and the propeller Colonel Stanton, which she had in tow, both vessels having come in collision with the steamship Ohio at the Southwest Pass in January last. Judge McCaleb reviews the whole case, and his decision fills 29 pages of foolscap paper. We have only space at present for a brief notice of it. The decision is in favor of the Ohio, the Judge being of opinion that the collision was caused by mismanagement on the part of those who had charge of the towboat Diana. Judgement is therefore rendered against the Independent Towboat Company and in favor of the Ohio for $240, the amount of damage received by the Ohio, as proved by the ship builders who repaired her.

WHIG MEETING.

At a Whig meeting, held in the borough of McKeesport, on the 13th inst., R. H. Sheldon was called to the Chair, and John Rowland appointed Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of James E. Huey, John Rowland, and R. H. Ramsey, to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the approaching gubernational election is of unusual importance to our State, inasmuch as it involves the success or defeat of the present administration, which has so effectually wiped out the *blot* of possible repudiation and given us a hope that Pennsylvania may at some future day be free from the enormous debt that now oppresses her, by faithfully paying the interest, and over half a million of the principal, without any increase of taxation.—And, Whereas, Our worthy Chief Magistrate, Wm. F. Johnston, who has so wisely, and with so much credit to our State, for the last three years filled the Executive Chair, is a candidate for re-election.

1. Resolved, That we use all honorable means to secure this result, as we have an increased and abiding confidence in his wisdom, capacity, and statesmanship:

2. Resolved, That in the creation of a Sinking Fund for the payment of our State debt, as well as in the protection of American industry we recognize a policy that meets our warmest approbation as Pennsylvanians.

3. Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of all, to consider, candidly and dispassionately the interest of Pennsylvania in the fate of those two questions of policy, and to cast their votes in accordance with these matured convictions.

4. Resolved, That we believe the laboring man, the mechanic, the farmer and the manufacturer, in voting for William F. Johnston, seek their best interests, by thus sustaining the *policy* of a *Protective Tariff*.

5. Resolved, That in voting for W. F. Johnston the property holder has the assurance of the past to inspire confidence in the future.

6. Resolved, That in view of these facts we form ourselves into a Club, to be called the "*Johnston Club of McKeesport*," and invite the co-operation of all in the vicinity friendly to the re-election of W. F. Johnston.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published. R. H. SHELDEN, Pres't,
John Rowland, Secretary.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

The following problems in commercial computations were solved by the students in Duff's Mercantile College, at their examination on Thursday last. Those of our mercantile friends who were not present at the examination, will form from them, some idea of the nature and extent of the training for business to which the students of this institution are subjected:

N., O. and P., partners in business, paid into the concern as follows:

N. paid in $2464, and drew out $986. O paid in $2665, and drew out $424. P paid in $2880, and drew out $1110.

At the time of dissolution they owe $4596 They have merchandise on hand, valued at $2218. Cash, $1120. Notes and book debts due them $2218 Their expense account is debited for $1286. Their merchandise account is debited for $40,050, and credited for $39,500 Their profit and loss account is debited for $1580, and credited for $1580. Each person shares equally in the gain or loss. Required the balance due each partner at the time of dissolution. Solved by H L Norton.

Three partners, C., D. and E., have paid into their business as follows:

C paid in $1210, and drew out $616,24. D paid in $200, and drew out $328. E paid in $1000, and drew out $412,12. C. was one half, E. three-eighths, and D. one-eighth in the gain or loss. They had cash, merchandize, and other effects, which C. and D. agree to take at $2521, and allow E. to retire from the business. Required the balance they must pay E on retiring. Solved by Darman Veeder.

THE CHRISTIAN MURDERS.

There can be no difference of opinion concerning the shocking affair which occurred at Christiana on Thursday—the resisting of a law of Congress by a band of armed negroes, whereby the majesty of the Government was defied and life taken in one and the same act. There is something more than a mere ordinary, something more than even a murderous riot in all this. It is an act of insurrection—we might, considering the peculiar class and condition of the guilty parties, almost call it a servile insurrection—if not, also, one of treason. Fifty—eighty—or a hundred—persons, whether white or black, who are deliberately in arms for the purpose of resisting the law—even the law for the recovery of fugitive slaves—are in the attitude of war against the United States; and doubly heavy becomes the crime of murder in such a case, and doubly serious the accountability of all who have had any connection with the act as advisers, suggesters, countenancers, or accessories in any way whatever.

Along with the first account of the atrocity—that which we published yesterday morning—was a report that it originated in consequence of some of "the leading abolitionists" advising the negroes to "stand their ground"—that is, to resist—to arm and fight. We are no friends or apologists of the abolitionists; but we must say we feel it difficult to believe there can be any foundation for such a dreadful charge. Were it the bedlamites of more northern regions—the Garrisons, the Abbey Kellys, the Frederick Douglasses, who have made the name equally ridiculous and odious—were it the theatrical and atheistical cruckbrains who claim ornament of the peculiar style of the laws of man and God, against whom the accusation was made—it would be credible enough, because they have continually preached such doctrines, and been proud to be abused, or laughed at, on account of them. But we are not aware there are any fanatics of this class in Pennsylvania, and we should never have thought of looking for them in Lancaster county Nevertheless, this charge, having been made, ought to be investigated, as it assuredly will be, in the most exact and rigorous way, so that full justice may be done against all engaged in this most seditious and sanguinary affair.

While we have no doubt, however, the direct complicity of the abolitionists or any other advisers, we must say that we can find, or fancy, a sufficient cause for the fearful act in the infamous party tactics of the Locofoco press of the State, which, ever since the passage of the adjustment measures, has endeavored to identify the Whigs with the abolitionists, and has never ceased in particular to charge them with—God save the mark!—hostility to the Union and the fugitive slave law! In this work of pitiful and unnatural calumny the Pennsylvania has always been prominent, as, indeed, it took the first lead in the game. It has never hesitated to betray the interests or to defame the citizens of the Commonwealth: it has shown a special activity in making Southern men believe that the good state of Pensylvania was full of agitators, enemies to them and to the Constitution and Union of the States. It has never ceased to charge the Whigs with hostility to the slave law, and opposition to its execution. This perpetual ding-dong of calumny has been wasted on white men, who understand its supreme falsehood and silliness; but it seems to have made an impression on the minds of the poor ignorant blacks—who it was in fact, natural it should. For a whole year they have been accustomed to hear the Locofoco party organs represent one half the people of Pennsylvania as opposed to the fugitive slave law and its execution. Is it surprising they should, in turn, begin to fancy, that their opposition to it, even with guns and pistols, with violence and bloodshed, would be rather approved of than found fault with! In short, crime is a plant that never springs except from seed; and it is neither an unjust nor a far-fetched idea to charge that the germ of this atrocity of the Christiana treason and murders may be found in the unnatural game attempted to be played by the press of the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania.—*North Amer.*

The same paper adds:

THE SLAVE RIOT.—We learn that Mr. Ashmead the District Attorney, Mr. Roberts, the Marshall, and Mr. Jones, a special Commissioner of the United States, left in the cars last night for Christiana, for the purpose of making a strict official investigation into the circumstances connected with the bloody affair of Thursday, and taking such other steps as may be necessary to bring the offenders to justice.

In this connection it is proper to correct an error in our reporter's account yesterday, in which it was stated that Mr. Gorsuch was attendea, among other official personages, by two United States officers from this city. This, we learn, is not true. Neither Mr. Roberts nor any one of his deputies was called upon to serve the process, which was entrusted to other hands; nor had they any knowledge of it, or of the riot, until intelligence of the latter was received on Thursday evening. Had the process been confided to them, it is possible the event would have had another and far less deplorable termination.

INCREASE OF TRAVEL.—The wonderful increase of travel induced by low fare and competition, is almost incredible. The trains are now so heavily laden over the Central route, from Albany to this city that it is very difficult for them to make their time and we understand it is decided to run one or two extra trains through the season, for Fall travel, or till after the Exhibition of the State Fair at least, in order to secure more dispatch and a prompt connection of the trains at the different points on the roads, and with the boats at this place.—[Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

NEW MACHINE FOR BLOOMING IRON.

The purpose of this machine, which has been invented and patented by Mr. J. Brown is to perform the process of blooming the iron from the puddling furnace, which is usually done by hammering, and in some instance by squeezing; the object being to squeeze out the cinder from the puddled ball, and to compress the iron into a form ready for rolling into a bar, which is done at the same heat. The machine consists of three large eccentric rolls, placed horizontally in strong bolsters, the centres of the rolls, being arranged in a triangular position, and the bottom roll nearly central between the top rolls. These all rotate in the same direction, and are driven by a centre pinion working into three pinions of equal size, fixed in the roll spindles. In the present machine the driving power is applied direct to the bottom roll, by means of a large wheel, for the convenience of carrying the main shaft under the floor, but it could be applied to the centre pinions, if preferred. The rolls are cast solid with their journals like ordinary rolls and are driven in the usual manner by coupling boxes and spindles. The roll faces are sixteen inches long, and the bottom roll has strong flanges at each end, eight inches deep, between which the two upper rolls work.

The object of these flanges is to upset or compress the ends of the bloom as the iron in the operation becomes elongated, and the ends are forced against the flanges, which make them square and sound. The top roll has a large hollow, in which the puddled ball is placed by the puddler, and this roll carries it around and drops it into the space between the three rolls, this space being at the moment at its largest capacity. The three projecting points of the rolls, immediately impinge upon the ball and compress it forcibly on three sides, and giving a rotating motion to the ball, at the same time they have a powerful kneading action upon the iron, squeezing out the cinder very effectually, which flows freely away down each side of the bottom roll. The space between the rolls gradually contracts from the eccentric or spiral form of the rolls, thereby maintaining an increasing compression upon the iron on all sides and on the ends, until it is finished by the point marked on the top of the bloom, which falls down and is discharged by the machine at the same moment that another ball is dropped in at the top of the machine The projecting teeth on the surface of the rolls assist this action, by seizing hold of the iron, and kneading into it as it rotates, and finally to cut them off. Diminish in projection, the last portion of each roll being plain, and the bloom is consequently turned out in a smooth compact form. The space between the flanges of the bottom roll is widened for a short distance beyond the point, for the purpose of allowing the bloom to drop out readily and admitting the fresh ball. The time occupied in producing the bloom is 12 seconds, by the ordinary plan it is from 60 to 80 seconds.

Considerable difference of opinion was expressed as to the relative value of iron bloomed by the machine and the hammer, some of the members contending that the machine lapped the cinder up, while Mr. Cowper and others, who had seen the machine at work, held the contrary was the case. Mr. Slate said that there could be no doubt that the machine was far superior to the ordinary squeezers. Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson said that he had entered the room with strong prejudices against the machine, but he was bound to say that the samples of iron produced had removed them in some degree. Still he doubted if the iron produced was superior to that made by the hammer. The Chair remarked that it was desirable that the relative qualities of the iron, and the cost of the different processes, should be accurately ascertained, and he suggested that Mr. Beasley should make further experiments and report to a subsequent meeting.—*Birmingham Journal.*

A SUPPOSE WINDFALL.—Quite an interest has recently been excited in Camden and Gloucester, N. J., among the families of Lippincotts, Prices, Flanagans, and Burrough's, in consequence of the discovery, as they suppose, that they are the legal heirs of one William Jennings, of Acton Place, London, who died intestate in 1798, leaving an immense estate in consols, local stocks, annuities, bank deposites, &c., valued, according to statement made by the British authorities, to £8,000,000, or $40,000,000 In addition to which there is an iron chest deposited with a London banking house, and which has not yet been opened, said to contain plate, &c., of great value The several claimants have united, and empowered Mr. J. B Price, of Philadelphia, their agent, who has been in London for some months, acting in concert with able counsel there. Late advices from the agent state, that the British authorities acknowledge the title to be vested in American heirs; they are therefore in confident expectation of being able to make out the case. The claimants have organized, and appointed J. W. Cooper, Esq., President, and Henry Curtis, Esq., Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

That veritable citizen, the oldest inhabitant, has never known such continued and oppressive hot weather, as we have experienced for the two weeks While the mercury rises to near 100 in the shade, and continues from day to day, and night and day, with but little variation, all are more or less scorched and debilitated; and when we add that for the two weeks we have scarcely had a drop of rain or even a cloud, except of dust, we should expect of course to notice, as we do, the withering effect of this drouth and heat, as well in the animal as in the vegetable kingdom.—Along the lines of travels the heat and dust are very oppressive, and what was green and fresh in spring, is now coated over with dust, withered and crisped The streams are dry, and the springs and wells in the country dry, or very nearly. Much difficulty is experienced in procuring water for the stock. All signs of rain, as is usual in a dry season, have failed so often, that the wisest of our weather-mongers have ceased to predict rain The equinoctial period is rapidly approaching, and if we have no rain previous, we may look for a down pouring of water about that time. We hope the corn crop in this region is too far advanced to be seriously injured, though in many fields it may be prematurely ripened. On Thursday a gentleman in this city exposed two thermometers on the ground to the direct rays of the sun, one laid on a piece of white cloth, the other on black. The mercury in that on the black cloth run up to 127, while on the white it fell ten degrees short. This fact should infer to farmers the propriety of looking for them in Lancaster county Nevertheless, this charge, having been made, ought to be investigated, as it assuredly will be, in the most exact and rigorous way, so that full justice may be done against all engaged in this most seditious and sanguinary affair.

While we have no doubt, however, the direct complicity of the abolitionists or any other advisers, we must say that we can find, or fancy, a sufficient cause for the fearful act in the infamous party tactics of the Locofoco press of the State, which, ever since the passage of the adjustment measures, has endeavored to identify the Whigs with the abolitionists, and has never ceased in particular to charge them with—God save the mark!—hostility to the Union and the fugitive slave law! In this work of pitiful and unnatural calumny the Pennsylvania has always been prominent, as, indeed, it took the first lead in the game. It has never hesitated to betray the interests or to defame the citizens of the Commonwealth: it has shown a special activity in making Southern men believe that the good state of Pensylvania was full of agitators, enemies to them and to the Constitution and Union of the States. It has never ceased to charge the Whigs with hostility to the slave law, and opposition to its execution. This perpetual ding-dong of calumny has been wasted on white men, who understand its supreme falsehood and silliness; but it seems to have made an impression on the minds of the poor ignorant blacks—who it was in fact, natural it should. For a whole year they have been accustomed to hear the Locofoco party organs represent one half the people of Pennsylvania as opposed to the fugitive slave law and its execution. Is it surprising they should, in turn, begin to fancy, that their opposition to it, even with guns and pistols, with violence and bloodshed, would be rather approved of than found fault with! In short, crime is a plant that never springs except from seed; and it is neither an unjust nor a far-fetched idea to charge that the germ of this atrocity of the Christiana treason and murders may be found in the unnatural game attempted to be played by the press of the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania.—*North Amer.*

THE DUMB CAN SPEAK.—MRS. TRACY, in a letter to the *Ohio Statesman*, written from London, says—"I go by special privilege to spend a day at the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb. I called there a day or two since, and learned what I long ed to know with certainty, that the Dumb are taught to speak. I never was so overcome with pleasant excitement in my life. I wanted to cry "Eureka," for I thought how many heart among those I know at home would dance for joy at the thought. I shall to-day make as thorough investigations as I can, and report to you by the next mail. Meanwhile, say to those who long to know it, the Deaf and Dumb may be taught to speak, and to understand their friends"

WHO ARE "UNION" MEN?—Let the people remember, whenever a Locofoco boasts that their party throughout the country are sustaining the Compromise, that every Secessionist who has been elected to Congress in Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, or throughout the South is a Loco, and that all the Secession Candidates in Mississippi and Georgia, belong to the same party.

MURDER OF THE DEPUTY SHERRIFF.—A deliberate murder was committed last Saturday at Columbia Cross Roads, in Bradford county, Pa. The circumstances are as follows:—A fellow by the name of Peters had become in debt to a merchant in Troy, Pa, by false pretences in the sum of $100. A writ was issued for his apprehension and a young man named Pomeroy deputized to take him.

There being a trotting match at Columbia Cross Roads, he went there and found him; and as he refused to go peaceably, he was tied and put into a wagon, seated beside Mr Pomeroy

Two persons, by the name of Benson, made some noise and threats about trying the prisoner, and one of them actually stepped up to the wagon, cut the rope and handed the prisoner the knife, which he immediately plunged into the heart of the Sheriff. He fell over the side of the wagon, and was caught by Mr. Saddler and helped out.—He remarked that he was stabbed and they must secure the prisoner, secure him well. He then walked a few steps and said "I am dying," and immediately expired.—The twoBenson made their escape but were caught the next day, and all three are now safely lodged in Towanda jail.—[Elmira Gaz.

☞ WOMAN OVER THE FALLS.—The Courier of this morning learns from a reliable source, that yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, a woman fell into the water at the edge of the Horse-shoe Fall and was carried over—She was a crazy woman, well known to all visitors on the Canada side, and for some years has been a terror to Ladies walking alone A man was arrested and examined on a charge of pushing her into the water but we understand he was discharged, for want of evidence. He alleged that the motion made by him, and which were thought to be intended to push her over, was only intended to save her Still, some by standers think they plainly saw him shove the poor creature into the stream.—[Buffalo Adv., 11th.

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their large and well

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,
IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS,

And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C. S. AXES always on hand. aug15y

Petroleum!

SHIRLEYSBURG, Huntingdon co., Pa., March 4, '51.

S. M. KIER:—Dear Sir, Your Petroleum is working wonders in this vicinity; therefore we would desire you to procure us two down by the Pennsylvania Railroad. We are entirely out, and it is being inquired for almost every day. Yours, respectfully, JOHN LONG & CO.

HATCHVILLE, Ashland co., O., March 10, '51.

S. M. KIER:—Dear Sir, Your Anointing Oil has come, I left with us four dozen Rock Oil, which we have sold. Please forward to us six dozen immediately.

Your medicine is working wonders in this region. We can obtain several excellent certificates, if you desire them. Yours, &c., W. W. SCOTT.

For sale by Kerper & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; H. A. Fahnestock, 4, Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh. sep12d&w7

☞ For all hardened lumps, galls, stiff complaint, distemper, sore eyes, blindness, flatulent colic, sweeny, &c., in horses, H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment has acquired a reputation that no substitute of the kind ever enjoyed. It is equally efficacious for erysipelas, salt rheum, coughs and colds, sick headache, sore throat, burns, sore breasts, chilblains, &c., in mankind. sep1

☞ DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The astonishing demand for this great medicine seems to be on the increase Where it has been introduced, it has attained a popularity unprecedented in the annals of medical practice. Dyspeptics are using it in many cases, at least when they can obtain it. Patients, however, need not be under the expense of asking medical advice, as they can purchase a box of the Liver Pills, with printed directions for use furnished, which will work a speedy cure. The following letter from an agent shows its popularity in the section from which the letter is dated

BEAVER LANDS, Bedford co., Pa., March 24, 1847.

J. KIDD & CO.—Gentlemen, We find we can sell a great many more of Dr McLane's Liver Pills than your agent left with us These Pills are rapidly rising in favor, and we have almost sold all that we had. If you can send us 10 or 12 dozen more boxes, they will last perhaps until your agent can bring us a new supply

For sale by A. J. KELLY,
J. KIDD & CO.,
No. 60, Wood st

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS

President—JAMES S. HOON
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCLURAN
Treasurer—JOHN S. LAIRD
Secretary—C. A. CATON

See advertisement in another part of this paper. sep12

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

Office No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of H. GRANT

W. M. HIBBERT, President.... A. W. MARKS, Sec'y

This Company is now prepared to insure all merchandise, in river, and in transit, vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded by the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence and integrity

DIRECTORS:—H. Hubbert, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. Sisk, Edward Heazleton, John Harworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. sp8d3t

THE number and formidable character of diseases originating in a diseased state of the liver, has long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of consumption, have been supposed incurable, and the unhappy patient was allowed to die, without medical assistance, being called to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily there is no longer be the case A remedy has been found which will cure all these complaints of whatever character, arising from derangement of the liver The Pills discovered by Dr M'Lane, of Virginia, act directly on the liver, and by correcting its operation, and purifying its disease, cuts off and extirpates the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ Remedies hitherto proposed for these diseases have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease, but Doctor M'Lane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the liver, and by cleansing the functions, dry up the impure streams of disease which have been the bane of their existence For sale at J. KIDD & CO'S.

Corner Wood and Fourth sts. sep18

DIED,

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 17, WHITEHURST, youngest daughter of Mr. Mary Meleaff. Her funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, corner of Fulton and Cliff sts., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Co.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Sept. 18, 1851.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock of the above Company, who have not paid their first instalment of $5 per share, will be called upon to do so on or after the 1st proximo.