The Pittsburgh Post.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JUNE 4.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

(Subject to the Decision of the National Conventions)

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SIGNAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, OF COLUMBIA CO.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., MONTGOMERY CO.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
TIMOTHY IVES, POTTER COUNTY.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND RIFLES.

Start not, gentle reader, at this ominous caption; we do not intend to treat you to another chapter on dire events in Kansas; we leave that to those sorrowful republicans of vinegar aspect who delight daily to descant on such dark subjects. We find in a late number of the New York Evening *Post*, an elaborate and interesting chapter on the manufacture of fire-arms in this country, which we wish to condense for the edification of our readers. The subject is somewhat apropos to the present degenerate times, and in introducing our subject, therefore, we need not imitate the man who, having a favorite gun-story to tell, always created an opportunity for relating it, by slapping his foot upon the floor, and exclaiming: "What's that? a gun; by the way, speaking of guns, reminds me of a story," &c. But we find ourselves digressing from our original intention, and therefore come at once to the point.

Few persons have anything like an adequate idea of the extent to which the manufacture of fire-arms is carried on in this country. Not only in New York but in other cities are large establishments for the supply of these instruments of destruction, to say nothing of the immense amounts which are constantly being turned out at our National armories. In the city of New York alone this branch of manufacture gives employment to a vast number of mechanics, and the materials used constitute no small portion of trade and commerce. For superior guns the manufacturers require the best imported steel, which is mostly obtained from Sheffield and Birmingham, in England. Even the government imports large quantities of steel for the manufactories at Harper's Ferry, Springfield, &c. The manufacture in New York is mostly confined to fowling pieces and rifles; no very fine pieces are made there, the best being imported from Germany. The Germans are, besides, celebrated for their manufacture of rifles, many of which are very costly and of curious workmanship. New York has, however, attained to some celebrity in the manufacture of revolvers, of which Bolen's and Simms' patents are the principal kinds. These revolvers consist of a revolving barrel, containing six or more chambers, which, by the cocking of the hammer, is made to revolve on the bare pin; at each revolution the hammer strikes the nipple or cone on which is the cap, and thus discharges the pistol. By the continuous pulling of the trigger the pistol is discharged with great rapidity, without having to go through the tedious operation of re-cocking the pistol each time before firing, thus possessing a superior advantage over the common single-barreled pistol.

Besides the revolvers made in New York there is a manufactory in Norwich, Conn.; one in Worcester, Mass.; one in Windsor, Vt.; and one in Springfield, Mass.; but the largest and most extensive manufactory of revolving pistols in the known world, is that of Col. Colt, at Hartford, Conn., whose pistols have obtained so widespread a celebrity that we need not enlarge upon their merits; suffice it to say that their superiority over all others was fully established by the Texan Rangers during the Mexican war. This revolver, unlike those of Simms, Bolen or Allen, has but one barrel, and it owes its title to the name of revolver to the fact that the breech is made to revolve at the base of the barrel. The manufactory of Col. Colt, at Hartford, was established in 1849; at that time he had in his employ about 350 men and boys, and his machinery was valued at from $50,000 to $75,000. Since then his establishment has been greatly enlarged, and the number of hands proportionably increased. The greatest care is taken in the manufacture of his revolvers, every one of which is tested. In 1850 Maj. Thornton, in his report to the U. S. Ordnance Department, stated that out of 2082 which were tested, but two were found to be defective. It has been estimated that over 400,000 revolvers had been turned out in the manufactory in Hartford, over one-third of which have been sold in California; 6000 to the United States, and 2000 annually to jobbers and the retail trade.

Next to the Colt pistols come the rifle and musket, which are mostly manufactured at Harper's Ferry, Va., Springfield, Mass., and other armories, for the supply of the State arsenals and militia. Great improvements have been made in these weapons within a few years.

There are also several manufactories for rifles and muskets on the United States, aside from the government armories. One of the most prominent of these is the one at Windsor, Vt. There is also one at Middletown, Ct., which turns out considerable work for the Government. In Hartford, Ct., Sharpe's celebrated breech-loading rifle is made, which, as an effective arm of the service, for rapidity of discharge, simplicity of construction, and accuracy, is a great competitor to the revolver of Colt. It is fast getting into notice, and soon government will introduce it into the service. It is better for foot than mounted service, however, as it is too heavy to answer the purpose of the cavalry musketoon. A great many of these rifles are sold in New York city, where its agent and part owner resides. This rifle has been brought into notice recently, in connexion with the Kansas cause and a certain celebrated divine in the east. But it is to be hoped that Kansas will be settled by a sturdy, peaceful emigration, rather than by the force of arms.

The common cheap fowling guns, sold at from $1,50 to $10, have mostly iron barrels, and are as dangerous to use as they are cheap to purchase. They are made principally for *sale work* and not for use. They are not tested by proof, and consequently are uncertain. Some of the barrels are rolled and then welded, but most of them are bored. These, indeed, are very dangerous and should never be put into the hands of boys for use. Of these guns, there is an immense quantity sold by the Hardware trade in New York city.

The number of fire arms, of all descriptions, manufactured and sold in the United States, seems almost incredible, and the cost to government is enormous even in time of peace. There are twelve large government depots for arms, besides two national armories who do nothing but manufacture. In these twelve depots are estimated to be stored 142,000 stand of small arms, such as guns, pistols and carbines, not counting what have been issued to the army, or what have been distributed to the arsenals of the various states. In 1854-55, there were distributed to the militia forces of the United States, 1819 muskets, which at $8 each, would amount to $14,552; 1,407 rifles at $14 each, $20,944; and 1,320 pistols of all kinds at $10 each, would amount to $13,200. For the army during the same term were distributed 1,378 muskets, 86 rifles, 219 cavalry pistols, and 10 Colt's pistols, which, furnished at the same prices, would amount to $14,085—the total amount for both militia and regular troops being $63,354. In 1854-55, the armory at Springfield, Mass., turned out 10,000 muskets and 2,000 cavalry musketoons, while that at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, manufactured 9,000 muskets, and 2,071 rifles. Colt has manufactured 6,000 of his revolvers for the army. At Watervliet Arsenal, at Troy, during the same year, were 39,642 stand of arms stored for use in perfect order. At the Allegheny Arsenal, 13,840 muskets, and 11,000 pistols were put in order. At the St. Louis Arsenal were stored 32,475 stand of fire arms of all kinds. These statistics do not include the cannon, howitzers and mortars stored at the above named depots. It will thus be seen at what an enormous expense the government must be put to in the manufacture of fire arms for the regular and volunteer service of the Union.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, June 2—Morning.

Dear Post—As the hour for the Convention to assemble approaches, the crowds have become more excited and anxious. It is impossible to judge with certainty as to what turn affairs will take, but up to this hour the friends of Buchanan see no cause to fear: and scarcely any reason to doubt that he will be the nominee. There seems to be a determination to nominate either Buchanan, Pierce or Douglas; and not to attempt to select a new man. And it seems quite certain that Gen. Pierce will not be the choice. He will probably receive a large vote at first, and then the real contest is between Buchanan and Douglas. The South has a hundred and twenty votes, and will give a considerable portion of them to General Pierce, at first, and then wait for the North to indicate its choice.

If Douglas has the most Northern votes, the South will add their's; if Buchanan has the most, the South will give him theirs, and soon carry him over the two-thirds rule. Whether Buchanan or Douglas will have the most Northern votes, then is the great question: and it seems impossible to doubt on that subject. I think that, as between the two, Buchanan would have two to one. I have *conjectured*, in a former letter, from where they will come, and if my estimates are wrong, then three fourths of the people here are entirely mistaken.

You can pretty safely tell the freedom-shrieker at Pittsburgh that "Mr. Buchanan has still some fever, but is thought to be out of danger," and that Mr. Buchanan is going to be nominated. Of the first fact there can be no doubt, as the telegraph has assured us of it so often: and of the last named fact there is scarce any doubt now. It is true, Mr. Buchanan's friends "have still some fever," but the political doctors assure us that they "are out of danger." I think so: as Mr. Fillmore said when the Know Nothing obligation was administered to him, *I do not tremble*." And so Mr. Fillmore said when told that his "joining" would make him President, so say I of Mr. Buchanan—nomination—I hope so with all my heart, for the sake of the Union."

It would do a Pennsylvanian's heart good to be here and hear men from Florida, to an old man from Iowa, Michigan, Maine, and many an intermediate State, arguing and urging for tried Buchanan nomination as earnestly as Pennsylvanians themselves. It don't look as though Mr. Buchanan was a Pennsylvanian merely, but a *national* man in every sense, and one who has won a whole nation's confidence and gratitude. If he is nominated he will surely be elected, and then all the haters may keep up their fiddles. Agitation will be useless then, and there will be

"No more work for poor old Ned,
Or his worshippers, either. And, in any event, he has will be a Free State, at the Beecher and Buffum and Stillman and Greeley abolitionists will at all one. As the account now stands in that terrible the Sharpe's rifle party have the advantage in number killed. According to all accounts more pro-slavery than free State men have been killed. In the revolutionists "knock under" to all that has blood of the dead on both sides cries on them—all those who urged resistance to laws, and claim to be for civil war.

But I would not have our friends be too confident of Mr. Buchanan's nomination. There is a possibility, of course, of a failure, though it is not now seriously apprehended. I shall be more mistaken than ever before should such be the result. It would seriously disappoint the Pennsylvania Democrats, I do not disparage them. We fight for principles, and will fight on, and fight ever.

Col. Benton is here, urging the admission of the Benton delegates from Missouri to the Convention. They were irregularly appointed the delegation not full, and the record on technical and substantial grounds is against them. "Old Bullion" is suspected of making in this a little side movement in behalf of that son-in-law of his, should he be nominated by the Republicans."

The two contending New York delegations are likely to be both excluded. Each claims to be the true democracy, but the impression seems to be that they will be sent home to prove their democracy by settling their own quarrel. The difference between them is more a quarrel among men than about principles.

Soule is here, rather inclined for Douglas, but thinks Buchanan has both the "inside track" and "outside pressure," both of which are undoubtedly true. Governors, ex Governors, Senators and ex Senators, Representatives and ex Representatives, Generals, Judges and all sorts of "eminent folks" are eminently plenty and busy, and all appear deeply impressed with the importance of the task in hand: that of making a ruler of the greatest free nation of the world for the next four years. The editors here have not yet been counted. Inside and outside of the Convention they, no doubt, nearly equal the whole number of delegates. But I shall be able to tell you more that is to the point and the purpose after the first session of the Convention is over: till then, adieu.

CINCINNATI, Monday Evening, June 2.

Dear Post—As I write, the telegraph is probably conveying to you the proceedings of the first day of the Convention. The Convention was full, with the exception of the New York delegation. The hall is not large enough for such a purpose. The members have to sit very close together, and there is scarcely any room for spectators. Neither delegates, reporters nor spectators are admitted without tickets. At 12 M. the doors were thrown open, and the rush was furious for seats. They were soon filled. Immediately afterwards there was a row at the door, a fight, and the utmost confusion. When order was restored it was found that it was occasioned by the Benton delegates from Missouri having by force overcome the door keepers and made their way into the hall without tickets, and fought their way into seats by main strength. Nobody was much hurt, but there were some that were a little scared. It was thought by many that the building was tumbling down.

To explain this: The democrats of Missouri elected delegates to the Convention in the usual manner. After that was done, some of Mr. Benton's friends got up a set of delegates in a most irregular way, and sent them on to claim seats. The National Committee gave tickets to the regular delegates, refusing them to the Bentonites, and referring their claim to the Convention for a hearing and decision. Knowing they had no real right there they resolved to get in by force *willed* get in, and took seats for a little while. They were invited to leave, requested to leave, ordered to leave, and finally received a hint that if they did not go out peaceably they might find themselves out in the same way they came in. They then announced that they "seceded" from the Convention, and retired. Col. Benton was here to tell them how to act. Of course they don't want their claim investigated. They are to go home now and make a great ado about the matter, Col. Benton write a long letter against the Democracy, and suggest Fremont as the Republican candidate. The "republican" papers are to pick it up and make lots of capital out of it. "Mr. Sumner has still some fever, but is considered out of danger," has been the daily report. We shall now have another tale. "Col. Benton's delegates have been excluded from the Democratic Convention," will go the rounds, and Col. Benton's son-in-law and Charles Sumner are now rival candidates for Black Republican martyrdom.

After quiet was restored the Convention proceeded to appoint three committees, one on permanent organization, one on credentials, and one on resolutions. The first makes the officers of the Convention, the second will decide the New York case, and the third makes the platform. On the first, Hendricks B. Wright, of our State—on the second, Hon. John L. Dawson—on the third, Hon. J. Glancy Jones. You see, then, that our State has good men in important positions.

Col. Sam Medary is the temporary chairman, a position of no importance, since the Convention appoints the Committees, each State naming one. Medary is a Douglas man, though the people of his district have instructed him for Buchanan. He will vote for Douglas a while. There was a good deal of discussion on various points in the Convention.

This morning the delegates from Iowa held a final caucus, and voted unanimously to vote for Buchanan in a body in the Convention. Iowa and Wisconsin are expected to come to the same conclusion this evening. Buchanan's strength is increasing every hour, and I see no possibility of his defeat. There is very little disposition to seek for a compromise candidate. It must be either Buchanan, Pierce or Douglas, and it is safe to estimate Buchanan's strength as more than equal to both the others. All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the intention of Douglas and Gen. Pierce to have their names withdrawn, and give "Old Buck" a unanimous nomination. This, however, is not likely. I published a prediction some time ago that he would be nominated by the 8th or 9th ballot. It will not go over that number, and I think he less. May be deceived, but such is now the general impression. The outside pressure is immense and constantly increasing. The Pennsylvanians have taken Cincinnati by storm; and the Ohioans are pouring in by hundreds from all the principal towns to their aid. There is no doubt that Buchanan is at this moment the choice of the people of every State of the Union. I will not except one. The delegates are becoming fully aware of this, and will, I think, carry out the will of the people. You will soon know.

O.

CINCINNATI NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

ARRIVAL OF THE EARLY MEN.

The representatives of the Democracy in Convention assembled, are, as a whole, good looking men. The number of big party men is remarkable. The general appearance of the body of the delegates is decidedly superior to that of a House of Representatives. Among the other things, it is evident that the South has sent its strong men to represent it on the occasion in hand.

THE DISTURBANCE IN THE CONVENTION.

The disturbance in the Democratic Convention this morning was occasioned by a Benton delegation from Missouri, which the National Committee had refused to recognize. They took an assault upon the door-keepers—and so behaved the main passage of the Hall. At one time it looked as if they would carry into the Hall there was a vigorous display of pugilism, and several persons who opposed the Bentonites were knocked down, but amid cries of shame, the Bentonites of the Missourians marched down the aisle, and his friends got seat—shame, order, and cries prevailed for a few minutes, and then a vote was taken, which showed a majority in favor of the Bentonites entitled to seats. The Chairman announced the result, and with his friends he left the hall. These were the people who had refused to recognize him and with his friends he left the hall. These were the people who had refused to recognize him and with his friends he left the hall. These were the people who had refused to recognize him