

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1856.

Business Notices

A BEAUTIFUL HAT is the chief attraction in a gentleman's wardrobe...

TO PURCHASE CARPETINGS As Good as New...

Ladies, if you wish handsome GAITER BOOTS...

JENNINGS & Co., at their old location, No. 231 Broadway...

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, with double doors...

DR. TURNBULL'S OCELESTIC AND AURICULAR, for the cure of deafness...

DEAFNESS AND DEAFNESS, Between twenty and thirty patients attended...

And what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on obstruction of the auditory nerve...

DR. TURNBULL'S OCELESTIC AND AURICULAR, for the cure of deafness...

PANTALOONS, Experience must have satisfied the majority of our countrymen...

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE—SPEED AND PERFECTION, for family sewing, quilting and other light work...

PIANOS AND MELOPHONES, The HORACE WATERMAN modern improved Pianos...

HARRY'S TRICHOPIGUS is universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest article for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the human hair...

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with Hally Patent Powder-Fire Locks...

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, with Charts and Written Descriptions by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, BROADWAY, where Messrs. MORRISON, Hygienists...

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, at Wholesale, KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 251 Broadway...

NUTTING'S ZOLICON.—This instrument has produced the highest economy from the press and the perfection of its rich, mellow, and delicate sound...

WRITING FLUID, The public are invited to inspect the improved LINDY FLUID, which is in all respects equal to the best English...

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND CLOCKS, elegant articles only, cases and materials, at Wholesale, W. B. BROWN, No. 241 Broadway...

RUPTURE.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace...

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The danger of these diseases is to be feared against the dangerous effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous debility...

SARAH HARMOND of No. 198 East 34th-st. had a bad cough for two years, she coughed up sometimes half a pint of blood during the night...

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Plucking, N. Y., offer for sale a large assortment of Trees and Plants for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden and the green house...

CURTAIN MATERIALS, of every description, at Wholesale, PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway...

WIGS—HAIR-DYE—WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupes have improvements peculiar to their houses...

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 646 Broadway, new Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fine Importations of English and French Carpets...

DESTRUCTION OF AN OLD HISTORICAL LANDMARK.—The Lonsdale Courier says: The bright light which lit up the heavens so brilliantly on Friday night depicted the burning in Jeffersonville, of perhaps the only building of historical interest in this vicinity...

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TO CORRESPONDENTS, To Our Readers.—Subscribers, in sending us communications...

A limited number of advertisements are taken in The WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies...

Fremont Not a Roman Catholic, For several months past letters have been pouring in by hundreds and by thousands begging for something conclusive on the question whether Col. Fremont is or ever has been a Roman Catholic...

At Poughkeepsie, yesterday, the voice of Pennsylvania and Ohio received from the river counties of New-York a magnificent response. An acre of women and several acres of men were addressed for three hours by the Hon. Henry Wilson, the Hon. Thos. H. Ford, and many others...

There will be a Fremont Meeting THIS EVENING at the Academy of Music, at which GEORGE LAW and Gov. JOHNSTON will speak. We are assured that Mr. LAW will certainly be on hand.

The vote on the rival State Tickets in PENNSYLVANIA is so close that the Official Canvassers may be required to determine the result. Contradictory dispatches from several Counties are current, and we are obliged to guess which is most nearly correct, or split the difference between them...

The Buchananers telegraphed last evening from Philadelphia that they have carried the State by Three Thousand majority, and we should put faith in their superior organization and correspondence if it were not for their obvious determination to claim a victory at all hazards...

Our dispatches give the State to the Anti-Buchanan ticket by about One Thousand majority, but we do not claim a triumph on so narrow a margin as this. It may be for us, it may be against us, by a mere fraction, which decides nothing as to the vote for President...

OHIO is for us by a majority largely increased from last year, in spite of a desperate Fillmore opposition, sustained by Buchanan money. Her vote for Fremont is beyond question.

INDIANA is a drawn battle. We think Willard, the Buchanan candidate, is elected Governor by a small majority, while the Republicans have six of the eleven Members of Congress and the Senate, and the House against them. Here, too, the vote for President must be counted; it cannot be anticipated.

Fellow-Republicans! the election of our President is not yet secured, nor is it lost. It will take all the work that is in us to carry it, but that will do it. Let not a nerve be relaxed, an effort abated, until sunset of the 4th of November!

The Daily News, a principal Buchanan organ of this city, conscious of the heavy burden imposed upon its party here at the North, by the infamous bogus Kansas laws—of which even Gen. Cass has acknowledged the atrocity—and by the policy endorsed by the Cincinnati platform of employing Border Ruffianism to force Slavery upon Kansas, makes a desperate effort to cut itself and the party free from this crushing weight...

The Democratic party is in no way answerable for those laws, for can any responsibility be justly laid upon it in reference to their validity or propriety. The responsibility is responsible to the country and to the world for the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, asserting for the people of the Territories the right to govern themselves and to frame their own institutions...

Metallurgists have of late had their attention directed to several new methods in the manufacture of iron and steel, recently produced in Europe. Among these, the inventions of Messrs. Duchatrus, Bessemer and Avril hold the first rank, both as respects their simplicity and cheapness of operating, as well as from the quality of the article stated to be produced. In these methods the laborious and expensive process of puddling appears to be entirely done away with, and steel of the first quality produced directly from cast iron...

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the atomic system by fusion, but also to have done this in the preparation of the material. Before fusion, the cast iron is mixed as much as possible with the metallic oxide, and the application of heat only terminates what the preparation has commenced. Among other advantages which appear to be derived from this new method, is economy in material; for, from numerous experiments made by the French Government, the loss is stated to be only 4 to 5 per cent upon the cast iron submitted to the atomic treatment, and as the metallic oxides will part with what they have taken, the loss will even be less. The theory of the operation is of easy explanation, based as it is upon well-known chemical facts. On surrounding the cast iron with oxygenated bodies, and applying heat, the grains part with their carbon, and this element combines with the oxygen of the metallic oxides, and is liberated under the form of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide. Another very important advantage attributed to this invention, is that Mr. Duchatrus is enabled to regulate his proportion of oxygen in such a manner that, by adding a certain quantity of forged iron, he can produce ten different kinds of steel. If this is so, it is a most essential point; for, to be able to undertake the manufacture of steel with a certainty as to the quality to be produced, would be of vast importance. All persons familiar with the business know that little dependence can, in this respect, be placed upon the usual methods. Mr. Duchatrus's manner of tempering is the same as that employed in making English cast steel. It is said that the expense of producing 1,000 kilograms (about 2,250 lbs.) will not exceed \$92, whereas to make that quantity of ordinary steel costs, in France, \$200, and of the best quality \$500. These prices would be materially diminished by establishing the works in the vicinity of coal mines, where a supply of fuel could be obtained cheaply. If the price of steel could thus be reduced, it would undoubtedly replace iron in many cases; a great economy would also result from its employment in making pieces of artillery where cast steel would have the immense advantage of being lighter, less costly, and more solid than copper. Experiments are now being made at the arsenal of Vienna to determine this point. A Committee appointed by the French Government to examine the discovery of Mr. Duchatrus, report that the cast steel produced by his method is calculated to replace iron with great advantage in the manufacture of pistons, rods, axles, and connecting rods; also that the process is simple, and can be employed without great outlay; and lastly, that cast steel of various degrees of hardness can be obtained by modifying the proportion of the materials first employed. These materials being cast iron, and other substances of no great cost, it follows that the cast steel produced by this method will cost less than any other. These are some of the advantages set forth as belonging to this invention; but until it has been tested thoroughly upon a large scale, it is impossible to assert anything concerning it with certainty.

Of Mr. Bessemer's process we have already published several accounts. He acts upon the supposition that crude iron contains about five per cent of carbon, and that if this element at a white heat be brought in contact with oxygen, a combination must take place, and combustion be the result; and the rapidity of this combustion will be in exact proportion to the extent of surface exposed. He takes a cylindrical vessel of three feet diameter, and about five feet in height, lined with fire bricks; five tuyères three-eighths of an inch diameter, are inserted at about two inches from the bottom, and so adjusted as to admit of their being removed and replaced in a few minutes when worn out. A hole is made in the vessel, by which the metal is let in, and one on the opposite side, by which it is allowed to escape when finished. The capacity of this vessel should be such as not to hold less than one nor more than five tons of fluid iron at each charge.

A blast cylinder capable of compressing air to about five pounds or ten pounds to the square inch is connected with the tuyères. The converting vessel requires to be heated for the first operation by making a fire inside. After this is done and the fire carefully raked out, no more fire will be necessary until a new brick lining is required. To prevent the fluid metal from entering the tuyères before the blast should be turned on before it is allowed to run in. After this is done, the following results will take place within the converting vessel: the fluid metal will boil with great noise, being dashed against its sides, and flame will issue, accompanied by bright sparks; this will last for about twenty minutes, during which period an elevation of temperature has ensued from the combination of the oxygen of the air with the carbon of the iron; the sulphur of the iron also combines with the oxygen to form sulphurous acid gas, and is driven off in this state. The operation is known to be terminated by the diminution of flame; the crude metal having been converted into pure malleable iron, free from cinder or other foreign matter. This result is attained with one-third the blast at present used in fining furnaces. Thus three to five tons of crude iron pass in the space of thirty-five minutes into several piles of malleable iron. Among other advantages stated to result from this process are, that the manufacturer will be enabled to produce bars which by the ordinary plan he could not do, as he can employ larger masses; that the iron will be of the quality known as charcoal iron; and lastly, that various qualities of metal may be obtained by stopping the process at certain points of the operation. In comparing this method with that of Mr. Duchatrus, it would seem that the facility of making various qualities of metal is more certain in Mr. Duchatrus's mode than in that of Mr. Bessemer; for the former would appear to be enabled, from the employment of metallic oxides, to regulate his supply of oxygen with more certainty than when common air is used. This invention is not, however, yet complete, as there are many points which experiment can alone determine—whether air or a mixture of air and other gases is best; what length of time the process should continue, and the like. Among some objections made against it these appear to be the most important: The loss of heat in the passage of the cast iron into the converting vessel, and the rapid destruction of the lining of that vessel in consequence of the violent action of the metal upon its sides; as well as that the jets of air cannot penetrate the mass. All these points will be doubt be well tested in some experiments which Mr. Bessemer is preparing to make at Manchester in obedience to the request of a number of persons interested in the manufacture of iron; after which we shall expect to have a report upon the merit of this process considered in a practical point of view, when we shall be better able to form an opinion as to its real advantages. We hear that it is to be tested in this country under the

auspices of Mr. Peter Cooper and some others of the leading iron masters. The third new method before the public is that of Mr. Avril, a Frenchman. This appears to have the advantage over the others of greater simplicity, as well as a remarkable saving of fuel. Cast iron also serves as its point of departure. The ore in the blast furnace will come out either malleable iron or steel, according to the desire of the operator. The means employed to effect this end are a modification of the crucibles at present in use; tuyères of oxidation on the parabolic bottom of the crucible, and, lastly, what is entirely new in metallurgy, the employment of ozone. The blast furnace is here a definite agent, whereas with Mr. Bessemer it is only preparatory; therefore Mr. Avril hopes to be enabled to deliver steel much below the price at which Mr. B. can produce it. In some experiments he has succeeded, and what now remains to be done is to test practically the value of his plan of constructing a blast furnace. By employing ozone he does not expose himself to any of the bad results that may follow from the introduction of nitrogen with oxygen, as is done by Mr. Bessemer, who employs atmospheric air. As to which of these three methods will be found the best it is impossible to say at present, neither having been thoroughly tested. They are, however, a proof of the genius of the present epoch, which has accomplished so much for industry and science, and will, without doubt, in this, as in other cases, attain the desired end in spite of all obstacles.

Some few fools have been frightened out of their propriety by the articles in The Express on the pamphlet which we have issued, entitled "Fremont not a Roman Catholic," because the writer and compiler of that little document has brought out the very important fact that there were two Fremonts in Washington, and that Sewell L. Fremont, whose name was formerly Fish, but who changed it to the popular name of Fremont, was in the habit of attending the Roman Catholic Church. Such thin-skinned brethren as these are nuisances in a party; they had better belong to the other side. They are of the old school of small politicians, who think that something else is better than the truth; or, in other words, they choose to rely on chicanery and low cunning, rather than plain, outspoken facts.

We do not believe in any such stuff. We hold that honesty in politics, as in everything else, is the best policy. We do not believe falsehood is stronger than truth. Now just look at the matter. It will do to pronounce such men as Cook, McMaster and the Brookers liars; but even so vulnerable a witness as Alderman Fulmer has received a sort of certificate of good character from Lieut. Governor Raymond; and there were other men of unimpeached veracity who really believed that they had heard Col. Fremont declare himself a Roman Catholic in sentiment. The whole thing is explained entirely, and consistently with the truthful intentions of these men, by the clear proof which has been furnished of the existence of Capt. Sewell Fremont, an habitual attendant on the Catholic Church, who has been mistaken for Col. John C. Fremont, whom he resembles in appearance.

This single fact in the pamphlet will change hundreds of votes. Let the fools busy themselves about something else, or spend their time sucking their thumbs. A letter from Philadelphia yesterday, ordering a fresh supply of this document, says: "It is a regular broadside." So it is. It finishes the Catholic story. It demolishes that lie.

The Commercial Advertiser has all along attempted to pass itself off as a pure partisan of Fillmore. It has represented itself as not a Know-Nothing, but as having confidence in Mr. Fillmore personally as an old Whig, and as supporting him in the trust and belief that he can and will be elected, and that his election will save the country. We have all along seen through this thin disguise, by which, while attempting to deceive others, The Commercial very probably deceives itself—that being a thing of comparatively easy accomplishment. We have called the attention of The Commercial to the fact that, while thus pretending to be a partisan of Mr. Fillmore and to be laboring for his election, it was in reality in effect and at heart a partisan of Mr. Buchanan and laboring for his election. Even folly and stupidity, by having the control of a newspaper—especially one which, under different editorial control, acquired a distinguished reputation—cannot but exercise a certain degree of influence; and all the influence of The Commercial, whatever may be left of it, now goes directly to aid the election of Buchanan, and thereby to obtain a national indorsement for that ruffianism at Washington and ruffianism in Kansas, of which The Commercial has still remaining decency enough to pretend to be ashamed, while throwing its whole political and moral weight in favor of the perpetrators of those outrages. That such is the fact—that, under pretense of supporting Fillmore, The Commercial is laboring for, and at heart desires, the election of Buchanan—is evident enough from a late article therein respecting the politics of Pennsylvania. The Commercial says:

"The Republicans have put forward no electoral ticket in Pennsylvania, but their plan, and hope is that if the Democracy is defeated to-day, the Fillmore party will admit them to a share in their electoral ticket, but which under no contingency, and under no circumstances, will be accorded. Every man on that ticket is pledged in writing to vote for Fillmore, and for no one else, and all propositions from the Republican party for such a union have been peremptorily and promptly refused, and the Fillmore and Donelson Committee have just put forth an address, entirely repudiating any idea of a fusion of the kind."

Of the statement thus confidently made on the part of The Commercial, the wish is evidently father to the thought. That print exists in the idea that a coalition by which Mr. Fillmore might get a certain number of electoral votes in Pennsylvania, will certainly be prevented, and that a course will be adopted in that State on the part of the pretended friends of Fillmore which it existingly trusts will secure the entire vote of the State for Buchanan. Poor Mr. Fillmore! With his present friends thus laboring and anxious to elect Buchanan, on what a broken staff does he lean!

The Express has the following paragraph: "No Fusion in Pennsylvania.—We are assured by our friends in Pennsylvania that there can be no successful attempt at fusion in the State. The independent Fillmore Electoral ticket will be run, and even if it were possible for Thurlow Weed to corrupt any of the leaders there, with the \$5,000 taken there the 'Americans' of the State would repudiate them. In no event can there be so unnatural a coalition as a complete one by corrupt wire-pullers. This is in answer to a score of friends in New-York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, who, like our own, are the friends of Fillmore who stand by him to the last."

The Express seems to be of opinion that all the Fillmore leaders in Pennsylvania can be bought up for twenty thousand dollars. Unreliable as The

Express is on other matters, it has far better means than most other prints to know the exact price for which Fillmore leaders can be bought. Twenty thousand dollars we conclude must have been about the figure paid by the Buchanan men to buy up the Fillmore leaders in New-York, with perhaps the Irish Catholic vote for Ematus Brooks thrown into the bargain. If, however, they paid that amount, we can't but think they were badly taken in.

We learn that the following interesting dialogue took place yesterday at Bixby's Hotel, between a Fremont man and a Southerner: Fremont—Col. Fremont is the only conservative candidate, and according to your views of Slavery you ought to vote for him. Southerner—You don't know anything about him. Fremont—What do you know? Southerner—I know he has been a Roman Catholic. I have seen him kneel in the church and dip his finger in the water, and cross himself, and go through with all the ceremonies of members. Fremont—Will you bet money on that? Southerner—Yes. Fremont—I will bet ten thousand dollars. Southerner—I haven't got so much money. Fremont—(drawing a \$50 note)—Will you cover that? Southerner—Well—his parents were Catholics. [The Southerner then incontinently sloped.]

Among the very numerous applications addressed to the Secretary of the Fremont Volunteer Document Committee for the name of the beautiful young lady who stepped into the office and contributed fifty dollars, is the following: "Six: If you will procure for me a respectable and proper introduction to that beautiful young lady alluded to in The Tribune two days of last week, I will give you five dollars, to be used as you may see fit. But you shall not inform any one that I made you the offer. I am a lawyer in business for myself, was never married, and can give you and her as satisfactory recommendations, probably, as any one else—lawyer, merchant, mechanic, farmer, printer, physician, clergyman, politician, &c.: am actively engaged working for the Republican cause. H. B. Tribune Office. New York, Oct. 15, 1856."

As the Secretary of the Committee has no other means of laying the communication before the lady, he has handed it to us for publication. When The Commercial Advertiser thinks the Union State ticket is beaten in Pennsylvania, it is a Republican defeat; when that ticket is elected, it is a Fillmore triumph. A happy state of mind that.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE ELECTIONS. PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. BULLETIN OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16-24 P. M.

The returns are so utterly confused and unreliable that it is impossible to decide how the election has resulted. The city is full of forged returns from different counties, and are being extensively circulated for gambling purposes. All that now can be said with confidence is that the result in the whole State is very close, and it may require official returns to decide which party has been successful.

Tioga Co.—Majority for Opposition, 2,500. Wyoming Co.—50 Democratic majority. Bradford Co.—Opposition majority, 4,000. Centre Co.—375 Democratic majority. A dispatch from Whiting says Washington Co. gives 900 majority for the Opposition. The Democratic Committee have it only 100.

EASTON, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1856. A dispatch from Wilkesbarre says that Wayne Co. gives 300 majority for the Opposition. Special Dispatch to The Journal of Commerce. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 16-1 P. M. The editor of The Pennsylvania has returns from all the counties, and the Democrats have carried the vote by over 3,000 votes.

Table with 4 columns: Counties, Dem. 1855, Opp. 1855, Dem. 1856, Opp. 1856. Lists counties like Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Bedford, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Fulton, Green, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Tazewell, Union, Wayne, Washington, Westmoreland, York.

Total, 34,433 Dem., 14,391 Opp., 31,419 Dem., 32,569 Opp.

The Democratic majority in the above 58 counties in 1856 was 12,012. The Fusion majority this year is 1,111. There are six counties to come in, viz: Blair, Elk, Fayette, Juniata, Venango and Warren. These gave last year a total of 869 Fusion majority.

INDIANA ELECTION. CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1856.

In forty-three counties of Indiana the returns make Willard (Dem.) for Governor 2,400 ahead. We are unable as yet to ascertain the complexion of the remaining counties. Three Republican Congressmen are certainly elected. The remaining Districts not yet reported.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 16-1 P. M. In seventy-seven counties of Indiana Willard (Dem.) has a majority of about 5,000. The Republicans have elected Kilgore, Wilson, Colfax, Breton and Poth to Congress, while the Democrats have carried the