[From Poems by Mollie E. Moore, of Hesmleb, Texas.]

THE BIRD IN THE DAGGER TREE.

A mocking-bird sings in our dagger-tree!
About and above the days,
Above and about the sharp-edged leaves
She hovered! With manifold ways

She strove to enter the heart of the shade,
But ever the leaves, like spears,
Held her at bay, 'till her breast was wrung,
And her wings were shaken with fears;

'Tis all on a sudden the sly South wind
Stole in from the open sea,
And showed her the way! and the bird flew in
And sang in the Dagger-tree!

She sings, and the tree he thrills to the heart
Whenever her voice is heard!
But no bird knows of this entrance way,
None save the mocking-bird!

Dear love, you fenced me out of your heart,
You wounded me, held me at bay,
With sneer or smile, 'till my breast was wrung
And my heart bled day on day!

But all on a sudden some fair chance came,
(Sudden and fair and unknown!)
And showed me the way, and my heart
entered
And dwelt in your heart alone!

Hidden away from the envying world
'I rest, with a rest divine!
But no heart knows of this entrance way,
Dear Love, no heart save mine!

LITERARY.

The *New Eclectic* begins with a good read, if for nothing else, for its interesting study of Poe's remarkable prose-poem "Eureka," by William Hand Brown, of Baltimore, in which the poet's anticipations of recent science are considered. The selections include the last instalment of Auerbach's "Little Barefoot," and a number of the best essays that have recently appeared in English or American periodicals.

The political complexion of the *New Eclectic* is becoming very distinct. The portrait in the present number is that of the rebel General B. G. Humphreys, whom the populace elected "constitutional" Governor of Mississippi in 1868, and whom Gen. McDowell displaced, accompanied by a laudatory biographical sketch. An enthusiastic sophomore takes occasion, while speaking up very properly for "Our Southern Colleges," to complain that at Harvard and Yale "much of the training is conducted by "half-educated tutors and half-fledged theological students," and that the great guns (Agassiz, Longfellow and Lowell) are "sparers" in a "successful swindle." The *New Eclectic* likewise sips out with relish those paragraphs about America which the *Saturday Review* and *Pall Mall Gazette* have been preparing since Sumner's speech for the coaching of British opinion. The Southern heart is evidently firing with the warm weather.

Every Week, a journal of general literature, has changed its form from that of a pamphlet to a twenty-four page quarto—a great deal for six cents. It is a lively sensational collection, with plenty of romance. It is illustrated, and presents a fleshing picture of the Oneida affair. Messrs. Horning & King are the publishers.

The sparkling child's journal, *The Little Corporal*, has a fine number for August. It has palpably improved.—Sewell & Co., Chicago.

—The fifth volume of the "final edition" of Carlyle, edited carefully by the venerable Author, contains the Life of Schiller, originally written in 1825. Goethe's appreciation of it led him to prepare an introduction for the present translation. In this preface the great monarch of literary Germany spoke with peculiar but discriminating regard and even affection, both as his friend, the subject of the book, and of his distant Scotch critic, whom he never saw. He even illustrated it with two views of Thomas Carlyle's home in the south of Scotland, "in an uninteresting district," he calls it, "under the fifty-fifth degree of latitude."

Carlyle, in the present edition, introduces Goethe's remarks with the following words:

"Certainly an interesting little circumstance in the history of this book, and to me the one circumstance that has any interest, is that a German translation of it had the altogether unexpected honor of an introduction prefixed by Goethe, in the last year of his life. A beautiful small event to me and mine, in another remote circle, coming suddenly out of the little outbreak of sunshine and azure, in the common prose history of life. It was one of the more salient points of a certain individual relation and far-off personal intercourse which had grown up now years before with the great man whose we had never seen and never saw, and whose name was joyful, high, singular and dear to us—to myself and to another who is not with us now. A little gleam as of celestial light appeared, almost, but indisputable, shining out on us always from time to time and seemed to foretell for us the much of impediment that lay there, and forbidding it altogether to impede. Truly there are fain hours when one remembers with more bright or pious feeling than our then reader, amid the Scottish moors, to the man whom we, of others I the most honored, and felt that I was the most indebted to."

—Charles Dickens, Jr., has written a tale which will shortly appear in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

—John Ruskin's new work, just published in London, is entitled, "The Queen of the Air: being a Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm."

—The Count de Paris's work on "Trades Unions of England," has been translated by Mr. N. J. Senior, and edited by Thomas Hughes, and is shortly to appear in London.

—According to the Paris *Temps*, on the day when Victor Hugo's new work, "L'Homme qui Rit," was published in Paris, the following translations appeared: Three in English, viz: one in London, one in Leipsic and one in New York; one in German, at Berlin; four in Spanish, viz: two in Madrid, one at Havana and one in Mexico; two in Portuguese, viz: one in Lisbon and the other at Rio Janeiro; one in Russian, at St. Petersburg; one in Polish, at Warsaw; one in Dutch, at Rotterdam; two in Greek, viz: one at Athens and the other at Constantinople; one in Hungarian, at Pesth; one in Swedish, at Stockholm, and one in the Czech language at Prague.

—Mr. Gladstone's new work has just appeared in London. It is entitled "Inventus Mulia: The Gods and Men in the Heroic Age." *The Athenæum* says of it:

"Mr. Gladstone has undoubtedly drawn out what he calls the body, or outward and tangible part of the contents of Homer. The ethereal spirit, he tells us, could not be submitted to such a dissection; but the readers of this volume will assuredly rejoice to hear Mr. Gladstone's promise that this analysis will be separately published as soon as other calls upon his time will permit. The present volume, which the author too modestly describes as a "homely production," was "mainly the production of the two recesses of 1867 and 1868." Seldom has leisure been better earned by labor, or put to nobler purpose.

CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.

How the People Take It.

THE ARTISAN CLASS IN TOWNS.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

The class which grumbles most at the conscription is the artisan class in towns. The boys are generally apprenticed to trades at an early age, and, according as more or less skill is to be acquired, the premium demanded by the master is heavy. This payment, and the keep of a boy who up to the age of sixteen or seventeen earns little or nothing, is a great pull upon a poor family. It is hard that at twenty, just as he might have helped his parents a bit, he should be taken as a soldier, and made to learn drill, and forget all he has learnt at so much cost about watchmaking, engraving or upholstery. But here, again, there is hope. Allah is merciful, and the exemptions for infirmities, defective sight, insufficient stature, and what not mostly tell in favor (?) of this class. There are chances—a statistician would starts you by telling you exactly how many—that the stunted and rickety town youth will be left at home to recruit the population of the agricultural of France, and that to make up the deficiency some sturdy rustic will have to march. The council de révision has comparatively little to do in the rural districts. Still the working men of the better sort pretty well understand and appreciate the burdens of war, both as regards blood and taxes, and consequently dislike it; but, as a rule, they are thoroughly proud of the Imperial Government on other accounts, and war would not cost Napoleon III. many voters in this class.

BLIND PATRIOTISM.

If we look higher in the social circle, we come to the bourgeoisie or middle class, which with us is the stronghold of *chauvinisme*. The blind patriotism known by that name, and to which national conceit and vain-glorious emotions are largely mingled, exists among the valiant among literary and professional men, merchants and manufacturers. There it is that the unity of Germany is felt to be an intolerable wrong; that Belgium is coveted and the frontier of the Rhine desired. There, among those classes, which with you is so innovatory in life, the Emperor is daily accused of having forfeited the high position which France held in the world; there the equilibrium of Europe is synonymous with the preponderance of France. Yet it is this class which in newspaper articles and parliamentary speeches declares war most strenuously, and in very truth dreads it most at heart.

The stronghold of *chauvinisme* is also the stronghold of the Liberal Opposition—a position which owes its chief strength in the present day to a point which (in one of my former letters) to the fact that the prestige of France has not been kept up by the Emperor, as had been expected of him. As patriots and Liberals, many Frenchmen are torn by conflicting feelings, and they are generally disposed to give liberalism the precedence, because they consider that they will the more easily give satisfaction to their patriotism when they have got the Government under control—or, it may be, in their own hands. In a word, as was lately said by the Parisian correspondent of the *Times* (than whom no man can be better acquainted with the feelings of the Orleanist fraction of the Opposition), while they think a collision with Prussia inevitable, it is more or less distant in time, they wish for a settled Government and a better opportunity.* I wouldrefer those who wish to be more fully enlightened on this point to the concluding chapter of M. Prevost-Paradol's last work, "La France Nouvelle," or again to M. Thiers's speech in favor of peace, in the Corps Legislatif, some three months back, on the 16th of April.

THE RUSTIC CONSCRIPT.

Another contributor to the same journal thus amusingly describes the initiation of a victim from the country:

In the matter of the conscription especially, there is a growing tendency on the part of the bucolic intelligence to look with extreme aversion on its fate. Formerly the rustic was hand into a nubiguey whirligig, and thereby lessing upon the whole fate of one's life; and I have had the opportunity of noting that the rustic who draws a bad number betays less consternation than you would think considering the immense importance of the conscription. Jean Tripou, when drawing his initiation number round, howled hideously; and it was the melancholy to hear him as there were a good many who howled in his company. A knot of clean, all simple louts who believed in sheeps' tails, were gathered together outside the village mairie, looking blue in the face, blouted about the eyes, and occasionally one of them would pipe forth a wee bleat. Rebellious spirit, was affame in them: "Why," unloaded one, "should I be taken from my field? father can't till it, alone, and he'll not find a hand to do the work I did before the conscription day. If the Government wants to fight the Prussians, why can't it go and do so by itself?" (N. B.—For the rural mind the Government is a machine very much located in Paris, but made so as to be moved by local action in the departments. Jean Jacques, another, "and why should I, who was earning my fifty sous a day, and might in ten years have had a little place in the line of land—why should I be clapped into a pair of red trousers and sent off to fight the Prussians next nine years? When I'm thirty I shall be just where I am now, and have to begin at the bottom with a cudgel." Here Tripou chimed: "And does the Government think that Marie Pichu will wait nine years for me, and remain single until I come back again?" Why, if I draw a bad number this morning, old Pichu will be walking down the lane for me with his stick, and if I try to speak to Marie he will hit me on the head. I know him. Besides, by the time I've done my soldering, Marie will be married to somebody else, and have a lot of children; I know her." At this juncture Tripou's feelings became too bitter for him, and he began to sob again grievously. "Le pauvre garçon! dadah," cried a dragoon who was standing near, "Est ce comme ça qu'on s'enrôle? Allons, tête de bête, bientôt tu verras you'll draw a good number yet; or perhaps some day you'll become captain and general. I knew an honest lad who became captain and general, but he didn't howl like you!" "Why do you cant the Pichu girl, either? If she won't wait for you, you'll find plenty of others. Les femmes, voyez-vous, c'est comme les pommes de terre, ça ce trouve partout." It is to be remarked that there are always dragoons standing ready to administer spiritual comfort of this sort. There is always a gendarme, too, who has been reading in yesterday's paper what Government intends to abolish the conscription the week after next, so that those who draw bad numbers will probably not be wanted. In the case of Tripou, however, this advice came too late, for he remarked that a gendarme had said the same thing the year before. He prognosticated that the conscription would continued without ceasing until the Prefect arrived, in company with a General of division, and was received at the door of the mairie by the Mayor, the Municipal Council and seventeen Frenchmen, all in uniform. Tripou then rubbed his knuckles in his eyes, stuffed his handkerchief into his pocket, and with a sigh more piteous than anything he had sighed before, went in to meet his fate.

The operation of conscription is exceedingly simple. The prefect of the department, the

*"Prevost-Paradol is another of the series in the London *Times* on French Politics.

CARBOLIC ACID.

Our attention has been called to the following communication in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the signers of which are scientific men. Prof. E. S. Wayne is an eminent chemist, and Dr. Davis is a professor in the Ohio Medical College:

Preservative Properties of Carbolic Acid.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette*:—In your issue of to-day you allude to the allegations contained in an article on the preservative effects of coal tar, which you copy from the *Scientific American*, and which you appear to endorse.

As scientific men we know well the nature and action of carbolic acid, and are certain that the theory of the article referred to is incorrect and totally at variance with scientific facts; and we take pleasure in submitting what appears to us a vindication of the Robbins patent from the accusation that it is substantially the same with that of Moll.

The article in question makes three propositions:

1. "Carbolic acid (or the creosote of coal tar) does not prevent fermentation or putrefaction;

2. "Bethell's process of saturating wood with the products of coal tar has proved a failure as regards the preservation of the wood fibre;

3. Robbins's process for preserving wood by substituting for the injurious ingredients of the coal tar is merely a re-invention of Moll's process.

We propose to reply to these propositions in their order:

1. That carbolic acid does prevent both fermentation and putrefaction is so well proved by the united testimony of the scientific world, and by universal and long-continued practical experience, that it is astounding that any man should be so bold as to venture an assertion to the contrary.

"As regards scientific testimony on this point, we give the judgment of Pasteur, who says that "all fermentation and putrefaction is due to the presence of microscopical vegetables or animals, which, during the vitality, cause loose and effect changes in the organic substances. Carbolic acid destroys the power of putrefaction, without any destructive action on the organic substances."

Dr. Lyon Playfair, Calvert, F. R. S., says of carbolic acid: "M. Robouard made use of this product for preserving organic bodies from putrefaction, a property which has received, of late, very important applications."

In the report of the conference of medical men assembled at Weimar, in 1867, Professors Aldo and Grimm state that they have discovered a minute microscopical growth that seems, thus far, to be exclusively produced in cholera excrements. The spores of that little growth multiply with marvelous rapidity, and they are not destroyed by ordinary doses of chlorine or chloride of lime, but are killed by carbolic acid."

The *Scientific American* of September 8, 1866, says:

"Disinfectants, and almost everything contained in the air which is offensive to the senses, are the products of the fermentation or the putrefaction of organic matter. Now, it has been found that carbolic acid is the sovereign and never-failing anti-putrescent and antiseptic agent known. The power of carbolic acid is wonderful for its promptness and its persistence. Putrefaction can neither go on nor be commenced in its presence. It preserves everything *in statu quo*."

"It acts as a preventive. It destroys our enemy in the egg. No noxious effluvia can come from any matter with which it is in contact. It mixes kindly with everything. A very remarkable fact about it is that in doing its work there is no chemical change. It remains always free carbolic acid, and the matter with which it is surrounded continues the same as at the first instant of contact. Thus the carbolic acid is never consumed, and may continue forever to exert its office of restraining the common."

Charles T. Jackson, M. D., State Assayer to Massachusetts, says:

"The products of coal tar are powerful antiseptics, carbolic acid, or the creosote of coal tar being one of the strongest known, capable of preserving both animal and vegetable matters from putrefaction, and also perfectly resisting the action of parasitic vegetationand insect predatory, for no spores can vegetate in the presence of this powerful substance, and insects of all kinds are thus repelled."

And in the same strain we could quote hundreds more, among them the eminent Dr. J. W. Schenck, Professor of Chemistry, Hampden College, N. J., Dr. Guyot, the world-renowned geologist and scientist, and Dr. George W. Cook, Professor of New Jersey State Geologist of Chemistry at Rutgers College.

Practically, too, the fact that carbolic acid arrests decay and prevents putrefaction is universally understood. In the Atlantic Monthly, number of the *Chesbrough Lancet and Observer*, is given a paper on carbolic acid, prepared by Dr. William B. Davis, and read before the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, in which we learn "As an antiseptic and disinfectant, carbolic acid has no equal." 1-1000, even 1-5000 will prevent decomposition, fermentation or putrefaction," &c., &c.

"Carbolic acid has been used by the boards of health of our principal cities as a disinfectant, and has in every instance been found to perfectly prevent putrefaction. There is not a physician in the United States, France, nor England, who has investigated the subject, who will not unhesitatingly affirm that carbolic acid will prevent putrefaction and fermentation.

Passing to the second allegation, we would say that the testimony is unanswerable, that Bethell's Process has not only not proved a failure, but has been a most complete success.

Dr. Andrew Ure, in his "Dictionary of Arts," treating of Bethell's Process in the earlier history of its application, says:

"The effect produced is that of perfectly coagulating the albumen in the sap, thus prevent the putrefactive fermentation. The wood that will be much exposed to the weather, and alternately wet and dry, the more coagulation of the sap is not sufficient; for although the albumen contained in the sap of the wood is thus rendered insoluble, it will yet, if left to the lightness fibre itself, after it has been deprived of all sap, will, when exposed in a warm, moist situation, re and crumble into dust. To preserve wood, therefore, that will be much exposed to the weather, it is indispensable that the sap should be coagulated, but that the fibre should be left in its natural consistence, which is effectually done by this process.

"The atmospheric action on wood thus prepared, remains perfectly unknown. Specimens A post mule of beech, or even Scotch fir, is rendered more durable, and as strong as one made of the best oak, by coagulating substances with which all its pores are filled, acting as a cement to bind the fibres together in a close, tough mass; and the more porous the wood is, the more durable and tough it becomes, as it is upon these properties of solidity and toughness oil, which is proved by its increased weight. The materials used for this purpose are resin and other metals from corrosion; and an iron bolt driven into wood so saturated, remains perfectly sound and fast. Dry rot, it also resists the attacks of insects, and it has been proved by Mr. Bethell, the patentee, that the *teredo navalis*, or naval worm, will not touch it.

"Wood thus prepared for sleepers, piles, posts, fencing, &c., &c., is not at all affected by alternate exposure to wet and dry; it requires no painting, and after it has been exposed to the air for some days, it loses every unpleasant smell.

"This process has been adopted by the following engineers, viz: Mr. Robert Stephenson, M. Brunel, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Brandreth, Mr. Buck, Mr. Harris, Mr. Vicstead, Mr. Prichard and others; and has been used with the greatest success on the" Great Western Railway, the Bristol & Exeter Railway, the Manchester & Birmingham Railway, the Great Northern, the Southeastern, the Stockton & Darlington, and the Newcastle & Berwick, and large numbers of the excellent appearance of the prepared sleepers, after three years exposure to the weather, is never to be distinguished from new." Robert Stephenson that the sleepers laid down by him on the London & Birmingham Railway, continued in good condition for the season. All other sleepers, after three years exposure to the weather, are rotten and worthless." Mr. Brunel, the engineer, says: "I have laid down in your columns 6 reply to the allegations contained in an article on the preservative effects of coal tar, which you copy from the *Scientific American*, and which you appear to endorse.

As scientific men we know well the nature and action of carbolic acid, and are certain that the theory of the article referred to is incorrect totally at variance with scientific facts; and we take pleasure in submitting what appears to us a vindication of the Robbins patent from the accusation that it is substantially the same with that of Moll.

The article in question makes three propositions:

"Carbolic acid (or the creosote of coal tar) does not prevent fermentation or putrefaction;

"Bethell's process of saturating wood with the products of coal tar has proved a failure as regards the preservation of the wood fibre;

"Robbins's process for preserving wood by substituting for the injurious ingredients of the coal tar is merely a re-invention of Moll's process.

"We propose to reply to these propositions in their order:

"1. That carbolic acid does prevent both fermentation and putrefaction is so well proved by the united testimony of the scientific world, and by universal and long-continued practical experience, that it is astounding that any man should be so bold as to venture an assertion to the contrary.

"As regards scientific testimony on this point, we give the judgment of Pasteur, who says that "all fermentation and putrefaction is due to the presence of microscopical vegetables or animals, which, during the vitality, cause loose and effect changes in the organic substances. Carbolic acid destroys the power of putrefaction, without any destructive action on the organic substances."

Dr. Lyon Playfair, Calvert, F. R. S., says of carbolic acid: "M. Robouard made use of this product for preserving organic bodies from putrefaction, a property which has received, of late, very important applications."

In the report of the conference of medical men assembled at Weimar, in 1867, Professors Aldo and Grimm state that they have discovered a minute microscopical growth that seems, thus far, to be exclusively produced in cholera excrements. The spores of that little growth multiply with marvelous rapidity, and they are not destroyed by ordinary doses of chlorine or chloride of lime, but are killed by carbolic acid."

The *Scientific American* of September 8, 1866, says:

"Disinfectants, and almost everything contained in the air which is offensive to the senses, are the products of the fermentation or the putrefaction of organic matter. Now, it has been found that carbolic acid is the sovereign and never-failing anti-putrescent and antiseptic agent known. The power of carbolic acid is wonderful for its promptness and its persistence. Putrefaction can neither go on nor be commenced in its presence. It preserves everything *in statu quo*."

"It acts as a preventive. It destroys our enemy in the egg. No noxious effluvia can come from any matter with which it is in contact. It mixes kindly with everything. A very remarkable fact about it is that in doing its work there is no chemical change. It remains always free carbolic acid, and the matter with which it is surrounded continues the same as at the first instant of contact. Thus the carbolic acid is never consumed, and may continue forever to exert its office of restraining the common."

Charles T. Jackson, M. D., State Assayer to Massachusetts, says:

"The products of coal tar are powerful antiseptics, carbolic acid, or the creosote of coal tar being one of the strongest known, capable of preserving both animal and vegetable matters from putrefaction, and also perfectly resisting the action of parasitic vegetationand insect predatory, for no spores can vegetate in the presence of this powerful substance, and insects of all kinds are thus repelled."

And in the same strain we could quote hundreds more, among them the eminent Dr. J. W. Schenck, Professor of Chemistry, Hampden College, N. J., Dr. Guyot, the world-renowned geologist and scientist, and Dr. George W. Cook, Professor of New Jersey State Geologist of Chemistry at Rutgers College.

Practically, too, the fact that carbolic acid

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

SENATOR FENTON, of New York, sailed for Europe on Saturday.

The crop reports from Southern Georgia and Florida are very promising.

LOPEZ is now in the mountains of Paraguay, with, it is said, five thousand men.

WALTER BROWN, of Pittsburgh, won the single scull race at the Lachine (Canada East) Regatta, on Saturday.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has written a letter in support of Stokes, the Radical candidate for Governor in Tennessee.

PRINCE NAPOLEON is not satisfied with the new reforms, and thinks them scarcely full enough.

AMNESTIES are being made daily in Madrid, and the martial law of 1821 has been revived and put in force.

Four persons, two of them young ladies, were drowned by the sinking of a boat at Autoyn, Ala., on Saturday.

MARTIN COLLINS was stabbed to death on the street in Cincinnati, by Thomas Kinney, Saturday.

SHAW & RICE'S spirit barrel factory, at Wilmington, N. C., was burned on Saturday evening. Loss, $25,000.

SPRAGUE has appealed from the judgment of the Circuit Court, in favor of Amasa Walker, Craig $40,000 for breach of promise of marriage.

CAPT. JOSEPH SUTTON, a well-known commander in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died at San Francisco on Friday.

ISAAH PACHA suddenly left Marseilles, and took steamer to Alexandria, on Friday. The cause is supposed to be a quarrel in the Khedivial Turkey.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a communication, calls attention to the fact that the coolie trade is in violation of United States statutes.

The bark Lyman Cann, from Matanzas for Queenstown, put in at New York yesterday, having collided with a schooner off the Jersey shore, and lost a boat, and a portion of her bulwarks.

SEVERAL men were injured, one fatally, by the caving in of a bank of earth, on the line of Central Railroad, near Illion, on Saturday morning.

Two men were killed and several wounded in a political fight in the Barnwell district of South Carolina, recently. The combatants were all whites.

The board of trustees of the Iowa University, at Iowa City, have unanimously elected ex-Senator James Harlan, United States Senator from that State, president of the institution. It is not known whether he will accept.

THE Congressional Ways and Means Committee arrived in San Francisco from Portland, Oregon, on Saturday, and are to return eastward to-day.

A TYCOON-SAILS greenback has been sent to the Treasury Department as counterfeit, by a New York bank. On examining the note the experts of the Department differ, some holding it to be genuine and others counterfeit.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter in support of Stokes, the Radical candidate for Governor in Tennessee.

A SHOCKING Railroad accident occurred on the Nashville & Chattanooga, on Saturday, by which one man was killed and another wounded.

MOLL's patent is briefly this: He distills from coal tar a chemical which he calls cupion, and another called creosote. These he purifies, and dreams into separate vessels. He then distills to saturate wood with cupion, by keeping the wood immersed for a time in cupion vapors, the chamber in which the wood is placed being maintained at a temperature of from 90 to 100 degrees, in order that the heat may expel any moisture from the wood. After the cupion has permeated the wood, the vapor of creosote is allowed to flow into the chamber, so that it is drawn into it by the affinity which creosote is said to have for cupion. Thus, then, the wood is to be immersed in a bath of hot liquid creosote.

Moll's seller says: "I have carefully examined both patents, and am of the opinion that the two processes are essentially different. * * * Moll's process has no other identity between the two. Moll does not even suggest the idea of combining cupion with the creosote vapors to the direct application of such vapors to the timber, and it does not appear that he had any idea of the value of cupion." See note: * * In my opinion, two processes intended for the same purpose could not be more unlike."

The communication which you have set forth is very generally signed, and is a mass of unsupported assertions, devoid of truth in their statement, and utterly illogical in their argument.

The writer avers that coal-tar will not prevent wood, and nevertheless refers to it as the best informer of all the ingenious and scientific men in regard to the cause of decay in wood, and its practicability and necessity of its preservation. And Moll, strange as it may seem, believed wood could be preserved, and by the elements of coal-tar. The cost of his process and its impracticability left it evermore a dead letter, which cost Moll himself and my successor ever made use of.

But the whole argument contemplates the simplest form of distillation of coal tar, and the subjection of the wood to the distillates so obtained, in the simplest form of process. Thereby the wood becomes thoroughly saturated from circumstances well known, of the Scotch fir sleepers laid on the Northeastern Railway, in 1841, eighty years ago, are doing duty at the present time, and such cases of decay as have occurred were found to have taken place in the sapwood. In the sleepers laid on Belgian State railways had sent him some specimens not long ago, which showed no trace of the same fact. The half round sleepers latest longer than the square form, because the sapwood is cut off. The sleepers were, also, have more creosote in it, but in the square form it is equally good. The Belgian sleepers mentioned here that the Robbins process thoroughly, saturates all the wood, heartwood as well as sapwood, and that it does so, and does,)

Thus much, then, in direct answer to the *Scientific American*, and to show that I condemn the use of coal-tar as a preservative of wood. So far from taking such a view each time I have had occasion to use it, I am the utmost enthusiasm in favor of its use, as the result of long and varied experience. The *Scientific American* is the editor of the *Scientific American* writer are, we believe, fully exposed, and the chamber in which the wood is placed being maintained at a temperature of from 90 to 100 degrees, in order that the heat may expel any moisture from the wood. After the cupion has permeated the wood, the vapor of creosote is allowed to flow into the chamber, so that it is drawn into it by the affinity which creosote is said to have for cupion. Thus, then, the wood is to be immersed in a bath of hot liquid creosote.

Moll's seller says: "I have carefully examined both patents, and am of the opinion that the two processes are essentially different. * * * Moll's process has no other identity between the two. Moll does not even suggest the idea of combining cupion with the creosote vapors to the direct application of such vapors to the timber, and it does not appear that he had any idea of the value of cupion." See note: * * In my opinion, two processes intended for the same purpose could not be more unlike."

The communication which you have set forth is very generally signed, and is a mass of unsupported assertions, devoid of truth in their statement, and utterly illogical in their argument.

The writer avers that coal-tar will not prevent wood, and nevertheless refers to it as the best informer of all the ingenious and scientific men in regard to the cause of decay in wood, and its practicability and necessity of its preservation. And Moll, strange as it may seem, believed wood could be preserved, and by the elements of coal-tar. The cost of his process and its impracticability left it evermore a dead letter, which cost Moll himself and my successor ever made use of.

But the whole argument contemplates the simplest form of distillation of coal tar, and the subjection of the wood to the distillates so obtained, in the simplest form of process. Thereby the wood becomes thoroughly saturated from circumstances well known, of the Scotch fir sleepers laid on the Northeastern Railway, in 1841, eighty years ago, are doing duty at the present time, and such cases of decay as have occurred were found to have taken place in the sapwood. In the sleepers laid on Belgian State railways had sent him some specimens not long ago, which showed no trace of the same fact. The half round sleepers latest longer than the square form, because the sapwood is cut off. The sleepers were, also, have more creosote in it, but in the square form it is equally good. The Belgian sleepers mentioned here that the Robbins process thoroughly, saturates all the wood, heartwood as well as sapwood, and that it does so, and does.)

Thus much, then, in direct answer to the *Scientific American*, and to show that I condemn the use of coal-tar as a preservative of wood. So far from taking such a view each time I have had occasion to use it, I am the utmost enthusiasm in favor of its use, as the result of long and varied experience. The *Scientific American* is the editor of the *Scientific American* writer are, we believe, fully exposed, and the chamber in which the wood is placed being maintained at a temperature of from 90 to 100 degrees, in order that the heat may expel any moisture from the wood. After the cupion has permeated the wood, the vapor of creosote is allowed to flow into the chamber, so that it is drawn into it by the affinity which creosote is said to have for cupion. Thus, then, the wood is to be immersed in a bath of hot liquid creosote.

Moll's seller says: "I have carefully examined both patents, and am of the opinion that the two processes are essentially different. * * * Moll's process has no other identity between the two. Moll does not even suggest the idea of combining cupion with the creosote vapors to the direct application of such vapors to the timber, and it does not appear that he had any idea of the value of cupion." See note: * * In my opinion, two processes intended for the same purpose could not be more unlike."

The communication which you have set forth is very generally signed, and is a mass of unsupported assertions, devoid of truth in their statement, and utterly illogical in their argument.

The writer avers that coal-tar will not prevent wood, and nevertheless refers to it as the best informer of all the ingenious and scientific men in regard to the cause of decay in wood, and its practicability and necessity of its preservation. And Moll, strange as it may seem, believed wood could be preserved, and by the elements of coal-tar. The cost of his process and its impracticability left it evermore a dead letter, which cost Moll himself and my successor ever made use of.

But the whole argument contemplates the simplest form of distillation of coal tar, and the subjection of the wood to the distillates so obtained, in the simplest form of process. Thereby the wood becomes thoroughly saturated from circumstances well known, of the Scotch fir sleepers laid on the Northeastern Railway, in 1841, eighty years ago, are doing duty at the present time, and such cases of decay as have occurred were found to have taken place in the sapwood. In the sleepers laid on Belgian State railways had sent him some specimens not long ago, which showed no trace of the same fact. The half round sleepers latest longer than the square form, because the sapwood is cut off. The sleepers were, also, have more creosote in it, but in the square form it is equally good. The Belgian sleepers mentioned here that the Robbins process thoroughly, saturates all the wood, heartwood as well as sapwood, and that it does so, and does.)

Thus much, then, in direct answer to the *Scientific American*, and to show that I condemn the use of coal-tar as a preservative of wood. So far from taking such a view each time I have had occasion to use it, I am the utmost enthusiasm in favor of its use, as the result of long and varied experience. The *Scientific American* is the editor of the *Scientific American* writer are, we believe, fully exposed, and

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY,

ON Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
from Market above SATURDAY, June 26th, the new and splendid Steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain Hand, will leave Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Returning on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock.

FARE, INCLUDING CARRIAGE HIRE, $2 00.
CHILDREN, 1 00.
SEASON TICKETS, $10. CARRIAGE HIRE, $2.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has luxurious cabin, and is equipped with every thing to add to the comfort and safety and comfort of passengers.

Tickets and Staterooms can be secured at the Transfer Office, 434 Chestnut street, under the Continental, or on board the boat, foot of Market street.

For further particulars, inquire on board, or of

GEO. W. HAND,
No. 2 Pine street.

GEO. HUDSELL,
No. 434 Chestnut street.

jy20 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Guests

Saturday, June 26th, 1869.

Hassler's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to visit the house will apply to

GEO. FREEMAN, Superintendent,
Atlantic City, N. J.,

OR BROWN & WOELPPER,
527 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.

jo5 2m

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

For Rooms, Terms, &c., address

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Cox Santo's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season.

jy12 tu3t

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE MAY,

With accommodations for 700 guests, is now open.
This popular house is under the management of Prof. Geo. Bacon, has been renovated throughout.

GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor.

jy16 2m

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

A first-class RESTAURANT is open to the city, will be opened by AUGUST PROSKAUER, of 222 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, at the Cape May Hotel, and office of MASON HOREE, at the corner of WASHINGTON and SECOND STREETS, Philadelphia, and Cape May City, N. J., where all orders will be left.

Lodging Houses by Day or Week to Rent.

jo30 tf

LORETTO SPRINGS,

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,

Will be opened to Guests July 1st.

"Excursion Tickets," good for the season, over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, can be procured from the Agents of the Company at a reduction from the regular rates. Parties purchasing these tickets will be in readiness to convey guests to the Springs.

The proprietor notice Homeseekers in addition the public that the hotel is in proper order, and all amusements incident to a place of the kind will be found on the above resort. Terms, $2 per day.

FRANCIS J. CHESSELDEN, Proprietor.
Formerly of the Atlantic Hotel, Newport.

jy17 tf

LEBANON SPRINGS—THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, situated on the summit of the BLUE MOUNTAINS, 1,400 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA, will be open for the reception of Guests on the 1st of June. The Springs are now thoroughly renovated, and the Proprietor begs to assure his patrons that the house will be in readiness to convey guests to the Springs.

The proprietor notice Homeseekers in addition the public that the hotel is in proper order, and all amusements incident to a place of the kind will be found on the above resort. Terms, $2 per day.

FRANCIS J. CHESSELDEN, Proprietor.
Formerly of the Atlantic Hotel, Newport.

jy17 tf

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.

This elegant hotel, known as the "Congress Hall," is now receiving guests.

AARON GARRETSON,
Proprietor.

jy24 2m5t

BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE, BROAD TOP CITY, PENNA.

W. T. PEARSON, Proprietor.

jy24 tu

DELAWARE HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the reception of Guests.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

jy21 tu

LUMBER.

Lumber Under Cover,

ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Ash, Oak, Cedar, Cypress, Hemlock, Shingles, &c.—always on hand at low rates.

ARCH STREET WHARF.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

2500 South Street.

PATTERN MAKERS.
CHOICE SELECTION
MAGNOLIA, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK
AND PINE
FOR PATTERNS.

1869. SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK. 1869.

1869. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. BEST QUALITY. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. 1869.

1869. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. 1869.

1869. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT PLANK. 1869.

1869. CABINET WALNUT. BUILDERS' 1869.

1869. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869.

1869. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869.

1869. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA SCANTLING. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869.

1869. CEDAR SHINGLES. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. LARGE ASSORTMENT. 1869.

1869. PLASTERING LATH. PLASTERING LATH. 1869.

MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
2500 SOUTH STREET.

THOMAS & POHL, LUMBER MERCHANTS, No. 1013 S. Fourth street. At their yard will be found a large and well assorted lot of lumber, stock, &c., &c., at reasonable prices.

THOMAS POHL,
JAMES SCULL.

mh26 3m

TO CONTRACTORS, LUMBERMEN and Others—Hemlock Sawed Timber, promptly orders for Southern Yellow Pine Timber, Timber and Lumber, Long Leaf Pine Timber, &c., 22 North Front street.

YELLOW PINE LUMBER—ORDERS for cargoes of every description Sawed Timber cut promptly and shipped from the Southern ports. Apply to EDW. H. ROWLEY, 16 South Wharves.

fe9

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC GENERALLY

Are invited to the latest style, fashion and assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Can be had at

ERNEST SOPPIS,
No. 1 NORTH NINTH STREET.

Better than any house in Philadelphia. Trial only will convince the public.

GIVE US A CALL.

MORTGAGES.

PRIME INVESTMENTS.—$30,000, $15,000, $10,000. Prime City Mortgages, Gas Stock and