Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868. NUMBER 181.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FROM EUROPE.

English Press on the Rights of Naturalized Citizens—Confederate War Vessels and France—Case Decided Adversely to the United States—The War in South America.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 29.—The act passed by Congress for the protection of American citizens abroad is unfavorably criticized by the English press, though its passage does not appear to excite surprise or anger. The journals affect to consider the bill as a partisan measure for effect on the elections, but they think it will not promote the success of American negotiations with foreign powers to secure the establishment of principles of nationality.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Times* says the passage of the American citizen act will surprise no one. It was to be expected that the majority of the United States Congress would make, through such a measure as this, a direct bid for the Irish vote in the coming election. There is nothing in the general principle of the bill for England to deny or oppose. Irishmen who have taken out their naturalization papers in the United States may properly use American passports while traveling in Europe, or serve in the armies of the United States, even against Great Britain. So long as their new citizenship is a *bona fide* qualification, made in accordance with the American naturalization laws, nothing can be said. The real purpose of the Fenian is protected by the new citizenship thus conferred on him to make war upon the Queen of England in her realm. But here they must be treated as subjects guilty of treason. Aliens and natives are on the same footing in such a case. The denial of a jury *mediatate lingua* in the trial of the Jacmel packet prisoners was right, because the trial of such a case as that depended on internal, not international laws. The evidence obtained in the United States against these prisoners, to prove that they were members of the Fenian Brotherhood, was merely collateral. The real crime charged against these men was committed on British territory.

The *Times* even accepts the rule that a naturalized citizen of the United States may come to England with impunity, after plotting against the Queen in America, if he comes peaceably.

The *Morning Post* says the adoption of the bill by Congress anticipates and consequently delays the settlement of the question of rights of naturalized citizens between the United States and European powers. The latter may justly resent such action, even while making allowance for the exigencies of the approaching Presidential election.

LONDON, July 29.—*Midnight*—The usual banquet given at the conclusion of the session of Parliament to Ministers came off at the Mansion House this evening. Mr. D'Israeli, in the course of his speech, touched upon the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. He said with regard to the subjects of misunderstanding which have been so much dwelt on by the United States, every day leads to better feeling upon them, and he expressed the opinion that their solution is near at hand through the mutual good sense and feeling of two great and kindred nations.

DUBLIN, July 29.—The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is to be made a Duke.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 29.—The Corps Legislatif closed its session yesterday.

PARIS, July 29.—In the case of the United States versus Arman and others, judgment was to-day rendered against the plaintiff, with costs. In its decision the Court says the evidence adduced was insufficient to support the case made by the United States; that the plaintiffs failed to prove that the Messrs. Armans had contracted to build vessels of war for the Southern Confederacy, or that said Arman had received any monies belonging to the government of the United States.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, July 29.—The mail steamer from South America has arrived out. Intelligence has been received from Brazilian sources that the President of Paraguay, General Lopez, had sent propositions for peace to the allied powers through the medium of the American Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Washburn.

Dispatches had reached Rio Janerio from Buenos Ayres, via Montevideo, announcing that Senor Domingo F. Farmiento, formerly Ambassador to the United States, has been elected President of the Argentine Confederation.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—Emperor Alexander has called a conference of thirteen members to meet on the 10th of August at St. Petersburg, for the purpose of arranging the details of an international convention, pledging all great powers to abandon the use of explosive bullets in time of war.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 29.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 94¾ for both. Bonds steady at 76. Illinois, 94¾; Erie, 43¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 40½. Tallow declined 6d. Refined Petroleum 1s. 5d. Calcutta Linseed advanced to 64s. 6d. Sugar to be quoted at 25s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—Cotton closed heavy; sales 8,000 Uplands, at 9½; Orleans, 9¾. Rosin advanced to 35s. 3d. Rosin, 6s. 3d.

ANTWERP, July 29.—Petroleum 51.

FRANKFORT, July 29.—Bonds 76½.

Large Fire in Boston—Loss $90,000.

[Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, July 29.—About eight o'clock this evening a fire occurred in the large double front building, No. 42 Summer street, which destroyed property to the value of about $90,000. The sufferers are Lewis Brown & Co., $25,000; Leavy, Foster & Bowman, $30,000; Porter Bros., $8,000 and Lewis & Cohen, $25,000. All believed to be fully insured.

Fires in the Woods in Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, July 29.—It is reported that large fires are raging on the north shore of Lake Superior. The weather in this neighborhood continues dry and warm. The atmosphere is so hazy that steamers find navigation exceedingly difficult. A dispatch from Montreal states that navigation in the St. Lawrence is almost suspended from the same cause.

ST. LOUIS.

Saw Mill Burned—Gens. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan—Libel Suit—Serious Disturbance at a Democratic Meeting, in Which Three Men were Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The large saw mill of Hill, Lemmon & Co., Second street, between Bremen street and Angelica streets, was burned to-day. Loss on mill and machinery $45,000, on which there is the following insurance: Liverpool, London and Globe $5,000; Excelsior and Security, New York, each $2,500; Merchants and Enterprise, Cincinnati, each $2,500; Maryland, Baltimore, $2,500; Phœnix, St. Louis, $2,500.

Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan arrived at Macon, Mo., at 2:30 P. M., and were received in an enthusiastic manner by nearly all the people of the town. The party were introduced to the crowd and returned thanks, after which they left on a special train for St. Louis, and will reach here to-night.

Francis Rodman, Secretary of State, has sued the *Republican* of this city for the publication of a libelous article on the 19th instant, in which it is stated that Rodman and some associate went through the mock ceremony of the Lord's Supper in a saloon in Jefferson City, Rodman performing the ministerial functions, and the emblems being lager beer and crackers. Rodman claims $50,000 damages.

The *Times* publishes an account of a Democratic meeting at Elk Lick, Saline county, last Saturday, being disturbed and finally broken up by Radicals. Two or three fights occurred during the early part of the meeting, in which several heads were broken and other injuries inflicted; but subsequently, while Col. Phillips was speaking, he was interrupted by a man named Howard, who shot another named Chatham. Pistols were freely used and a general battle ensued. Three men, Radicals, were killed outright and seven others badly wounded. Five or six Democrats were also seriously hurt.

Georgia Legislature—Election of U. S. Senators.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, July 29.—Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller were to-day elected U. S. Senators on joint ballot of the Senate and House. For the long term Hill received 110 votes, Brown 94; for the short term Miller received 119, Blodgett 73; scattering 20. The announcement of the election of Hill and Miller gives general satisfaction and was received with cheers. Much confusion was manifested on the announcement and the galleries and lobbies were ordered cleared.

ATLANTA, July 29.—A grand demonstration was had to-night by the Democratic party over the election of Hill and Miller to the United States Senate. The city was splendidly illuminated. There was an immense gathering in front of the United States Hotel, and the concourse were addressed by several speakers. Mr. Miller came out in a fine speech for Seymour and Blair, constitutional liberty and the Union. General Gordon delivered a splendid oration, appealing to the people to stand by their country, the Union and the Constitution, as handed down by Washington and the heroes of Valley Forge, Yorktown and Monmouth. He paid a splendid tribute to Seymour as one of the most pure and gifted statesmen of the country, and Blair as the people's soldier, who, at the close of the war, laid his sword a sacrifice on the altar of civil law. He lauded the Democratic platform adopted at New York as broadly Catholic in principle and Christian in spirit. It is understood Mr. Hill will steer clear of parties, using his influence for the best interests of the country.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 29.—A heavy rain has been falling several days.

The remains of Cornelius Reid, who was killed by the police last night, were interred this afternoon and were followed to the grave by a large procession of citizens and firemen. It is understood that the Coroner's jury have found a verdict of guilty of murder against the police officers.

An indignation meeting will be held tomorrow to protest against the municipal government.

The election of Joshua Hill and Mr. Miller to the United States Senate is the cause of much congratulation among the citizens.

The National Temperance Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, July 29.—The National Temperance Convention met this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, and was at ten o'clock called to order by J. N. Stearns, of New York, who nominated John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, as temporary Chairman. Prayer was then offered by Rev. John Fulton, of Cleveland. On motion, Rev. J. B. Dunn, of New York; J. A. Spence, of Ohio; Rev. C. Dennis, of Maryland; Rev. J. A. Farr, of Albany, New York; Rev. J. B. Clark, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and Rev. E. H. Pratt, of Connecticut, were appointed as temporary Secretaries. A committee was appointed to examine the credentials, and also a Committee on Permanent Organization. While the Committee were deliberating, the Convention was addressed by General Neal Dow and others. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following: President, A. E. Dodge, of New York, and quite a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention adjourned until 2:30 P. M.

New York City Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 29.—Chief Justice Chase will be here to-morrow, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Chinese Embassy arrived to-night. They will remain a day or two before proceeding to Auburn and Niagara.

Three professional burglars, named Aker, Wilson and Burnett, were arrested in a liquor saloon of ill fame, on Baxter street, where a quantity of stolen property had been recovered. The goods have been identified.

Several persons were slightly injured at a German ball at Hudson City, last night, by the fall of a chandelier containing four large kerosene lamps, which enveloped the place in flames. The building was saved.

A fire occurred in the cigar store of Leon Sachey, 489 Broadway, this morning. Loss $60,000; partly insured.

An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to incendiarize No. 5 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

More of the Express Robbers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—The steamer General Buell left this evening, having on board the two brothers Reno, who have the past few days been incarcerated in the New Albany jail. They are charged with complicity in the recent Express robberies. Their destination is Lexington Jail, Scott county, Indiana.

Heavy Storm at Savannah, Ga.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAVANNAH, July 29.—The heaviest thunder storm known for years passed over this city this morning. One child was killed, some buildings struck and other damage done. Light rains continued throughout the day.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Uncalled for Interest on Government Bonds—Rush for Appointments under the Spirits and Tobacco Bill—Bank Securities Increased—Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland—Quarterly Bank Reports.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1868.

UNCALLED FOR INTEREST.

The amount of uncalled for interest owed by the Government on United States bonds amounts to over $65,000, which is payable in coin at the office of the Treasurer of the United States. Arrangements will be made to acquaint the parties interested of the fact, in order to effect a discharge of this public obligation.

REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

Only twenty-five Supervisors are authorized to be appointed under the Spirits and Tobacco bill, but already over one hundred applications have been filed for these offices. Nominations for Guagers under the same law are being made by Collectors in large numbers. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is preparing general instructions under the act.

INCREASED BANK SECURITIES.

Several of the western National banks have recently been called on for an increase of their securities, which has become requisite on account of an increased amount of public deposits. In all instances these banks have complied with the order. The First National Bank of Charleston, Illinois, has voluntarily ceased to be a Government depository.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN MARYLAND.

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has written a letter to Brevet Brigadier General Brooks, Assistant Commissioner for Maryland, directing the operations of the Bureau in that State, excepting the educational work and payment of bounties, as provided by law, to be discontinued on and after the 10th of August.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The following was issued this afternoon:

Treasury Department, July, 29th, 1868.—Holders of Seven-Thirty Treasury notes falling due July 15, 1868, are notified that the time for conversion of these notes into Five-Twenty bonds will cease on the first day of August next. Those desiring to have their notes converted should address them to the Secretary of the Treasury and deliver them to the express or mail so as to be at that day.

[Signed] H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary.

QUARTERLY BANK REPORTS.

Deputy and Acting Comptroller Knox has published an abstract of the quarterly reports of all National banks, in lieu of the abstract dated July 23d, from which the reports of forty-four banks were inadvertently admitted. The resources in the aggregate are stated at $1,571,317,136, including the following items: United States bonds to secure circulation about three hundred and thirty-nine and one-third millions; United States bonds and securities deposited to secure deposits, $38,000,000; United States bonds and securities on hand, $20,000,000; specie, upwards of $21,000,000; compound interest notes, $19,741,000; three per cent. certificates, $55,000,000.

LIGHT HOUSES.

The Light House Board has in course of construction two ranges of lights for Grand Island Harbor, Lake Superior, which will be ready for exhibition on the 15th of August.

The Horse Fair and Races at Buffalo—Trot for $10,000.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, July 29.—An immense crowd, at least twenty thousand people, were in attendance at the Driving Park this afternoon to witness the trot for the greatest purse ever offered on this continent. The first race was for a purse of $10,000, free for all horses that have never beaten 2.30 in harness, previous to June 1st, 1868—$5,000 to the first, $2,500 to the second, $1,500 to the third, and $1,000 to the fourth—mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The following is the summary:

Fearnaught	1	4	1	1
George Palmer	4	1	2	7
Col. Maynard	2	3	3	2
American Girl	2	5	5	3
Myron Perry	3	2	4	4
J. J. Bradley	5	6	7	5
Victor Hugo, (distanced)	7	7	6	0
Mollie, (distanced)	8	8	8	8

Time—2.29¼, 2.28, 2.24¼, 2.26¼.

The second prize was awarded to George Palmer, the third to Col. Maynard, and the fourth to American Girl.

The second race was a tame affair and was won by Lady Pickard.

Tennessee Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, July 29.—A bill passed the State Senate to-day unanimously expressing the inability of the State to meet its interest and providing for the funding of the State debt, principal and interest due and to become due in three years, in thirty year bonds at six per cent. interest, payable in Nashville.

The House bill to abolish the Financial Board passed unanimously.

In the Senate a resolution was offered to raise a Joint Committee to wait upon the Governor and ask him to recommend the removal of political disabilities from disfranchised citizens of Tennessee.

Ohio Congressional Nominations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, July 29.—The Republican Convention at Newark to-day nominated Charles Cooper as the Workingmen's candidate to represent the Thirteenth Ohio District in Congress. The name of Hon. Columbus Delano was presented, but withdrawn by his friends.

At Marietta the Democratic Convention nominated Hon. Martin D. Follett as Representative of the Fifteenth Congressional District.

The Democratic Convention at Cambridge nominated Josiah M. Estess, of Harrison county, as candidate from the Sixteenth Ohio Congressional District.

Affairs in Virginia.

RICHMOND, July 29.—Gen. Stoneman has gone to Washington. All parties are looking to his return for a solution of the question whether all offices in the State are to be cleared of the incumbents who cannot take the oath under the new Fourteenth Article. The date of the coming elections in Virginia is also expected to be decided when he returns.

Enthusiastic Reception of Senator Morton of Indiana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—The demonstration to-night by the Republicans in honor of the return of Senator Morton was the largest and finest that has ever occurred in this city. A delegation of forty prominent Republicans, including State and city officials, went to Centerville, the Senator's former home, this morning, and escorted him to this city. At all points along the route where the train stopped large crowds were assembled, who greeted him with enthusiastic cheers. He made short speeches at Cambridge, Dublin and Knightstown. On his arrival in this city a torchlight procession of the "Fighting Boys in Blue," over a mile in length, was formed and escorted him through the principal streets to the Court House Square, where the reception speech was made by the Hon. A. G. Porter, ex-member of Congress.

Senator Morton said, in reply: I am wholly unable to-night to attempt a response. I can only thank you from my heart for this kindness. I cannot find words to express my feelings. I must not, dare not, attempt referring to the position of things to-day, and the duties that now press upon us all. Without attempting to bring to your comprehension the vast sacrifices that have been made, it is enough for us to understand that all we have suffered and lost will be in vain if we shall at the forthcoming election place the power of this nation in the hands of its enemies, against whom we have been contending since the beginning of the rebellion. It is still the same contest.

Schuyler Colfax at Chicago.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 29.—Speaker Colfax arrived in this city at eight o'clock this evening. He was met at the depot by a number of citizens, and escorted to the residence of Lieutenant Governor Bross. At ten o'clock, in response to a serenade, he appeared on the balcony, where he was welcomed by Mayor Rice in a brief speech. Mr. Colfax spoke about twenty minutes, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He leaves here to-morrow morning for South Bend.

Alabama Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, July 29.—In the Senate yesterday and to-day was consumed in the discussion of a bill to punish and prevent Ku-Klux-ism.

In the House the extreme men are trying to bring up the common carrier bill. The matter is before a caucus and will be acted on in a day or two. The disability question and the selection of electors by the State legislature will likely be acted on in caucus to-night. The legislation is almost entirely of a local character.

South Carolina Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBIA, July 29.—Franklin J. Moses, father of the Speaker of the House, was elected Chief Justice to-day over D. F. Corbin, United States District Attorney at Charleston. The election of four Associate Justices will take place to-morrow.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—The caulkers' strike at Boston has ended, the ship-owners acceding to their wishes.

—At New York Gen. Butler was served with additional notices of suits entered against him.

—Twelve hundred emigrants arrived at New York on Tuesday in a single steamer, all bound West.

—Mr. Rhind, manager of the Quebec bank, Canada, has been arrested on a charge of perjury.

—The Republicans of the Fifth District of Michigan have nominated O. D. Conger, of Fort Hudson, for Congress.

—A man named Mashen committed suicide yesterday in Chillicothe, Ohio, by taking poison. He leaves a wife and eleven children.

—Three bridges on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad were burned on Tuesday night, supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

—The five spans of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, at Harrisburg, burned a short time since, have been rebuilt and trains are passing regularly.

—Some surprise is occasioned at the capital at the certification, without qualification, by Secretary Seward of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

—Parker's Oil Refinery, at Cleveland, exploded on Tuesday night, killing one man and injuring two others. The Diamond Oil works suffered slight damage.

—The Erie Railroad Company have contracted for 8,000 tons of steel rails, some of which have arrived and the remainder are to be delivered during the summer.

—Reverdy Johnson, Minister to England, took leave of the President on Tuesday evening, receiving his last instructions. He sails from Baltimore on Saturday.

—The Merchants Exchange of St. Louis have adopted a resolution that after August first thirty-two instead of thirty-five pounds of oats shall constitute a bushel in that market.

—The suicide mania continues unabated in New York. On Tuesday Catharine Youcham, cut her throat with a razor, Daniel Miller hung himself in his cell in prison, and an unknown man at Coney Island blew his brains out with a pistol.

—Gens. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday night, were met at the railroad depot by a very large crowd of citizens, and escorted to the Pacific House amidst enthusiastic cheers, music and firing of cannon, after which they were entertained by the Grand Army of the Republic and citizens generally. Like demonstrations were made upon the arrival of the Generals at Omaha.

—The Chinese Embassy left Washington yesterday for New York, where they will remain for some days. Next week they will visit Auburn as the guests of Secretary Seward. Niagara Falls will also be visited. They will then go to Boston, leaving for Europe about the 5th of August. The expenses of the Embassy are defrayed by the Chinese Government, and not by the United States, as has been reported.

THE Milwaukee *Wisconsin* tells a story of a German in that city who confined his wife at home by locking her up in a crockery crate which stood on end in one corner of the bed-room, and which was used as a prison cell. He placed his wife in this with her sewing. Two small chains with padlocks kept the door fastened, and here the poor woman must sit and sew and await the return and pleasure of her lord and master before she could come out. The husband, in palliation of his offense, acknowledged that he did lock his wife up in a crate, but it was done to keep her at home. She had a bad habit of getting drunk when away. The Judge said he must sympathize with the husband, but fined him $5, and put him under $300 bonds.

JOTTINGS IN THE SUBURBS.

The Way to Go Into the Country—On the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—The Outer Depot—Lawrenceville—Around the Curve at Denny's—Shady Side—Roups—East Liberty and its Improvements—The Stock Yards—Wilkinsburg and its Surroundings—Homewood—A Female Bohemian—Property About Wilkinsburg—A Suburban Residence—Edgwood—Turtle Creek—Wall's Station.

Pittsburgh in itself, dirty, dingy, disagreeable, yet withal the heart of the greatest manufacturing district in the world, where capital and labor thrive, and where idleness is almost unknown, has its garden spots in the suburbs which surround it. The city proper, overgrown, crowded, while it is a good place for the brain to thrive, is a poor place for the weary body to obtain recreation from toil. It is a place for work, but no place for recreation. The garden spots referred to may be reached in almost every direction by the Iron Highways, which chain the mountains to the seaboard, and it is one of these highways with its surroundings that demands our present attention.

The great Union Depot, located nearly in the heart of the city, with the huge Elevator frowning down upon it, sends from its portals daily over twenty accommodation trains, bearing as a living freight hundreds of our merchants and busy mechanics to the fresh air of the country, now teeming with the odor of new-mown hay, the breath of fragrant flowers, with the accompaniment of warbling birds and gurgling brooks, among which the cares of the day vanish, rapidly infusing new life and vigor into the veins, and better fitting one for the return of labor of each successive morning.

ALONG THE ROAD.

Suppose we take the early morning train of the Pennsylvania Central Railway, yclept Routh's No. 1 Wall's Accommodation. The luxurious cars fitted up expressly for the local travel—fitted up alike for the rich and the poor, for "the Lord is Maker of them all,"—far surpass for ease and comfort any other train leaving the Central Station. Slowly we leave the Depot, crawling along in a serpentine manner over the numerous switches carefully watched over by the vigilant switchmen. As we near the German Catholic Church on Factory street, the index on the clock in the tall iron spire points to 6:45. In three minutes more we reach the outer depot, where a number of brawny, iron-fisted workmen, by whose labor the motive power of this great iron highway is accelerated, step out, and away the train starts for Lawrenceville. At this point Hoevler's immense Brewery at the foot of Iron City Park, looms up in gigantic proportions, and as we wind around the curve at Denney's, new houses of mushroom growth dot the hillsides, look for all the world like the villas in the Swiss cantons, only waiting the broad roofs, herds of goats and snow-capped hills to complete the picture. As we near the station at Millvale, passing the "profane improvement" to the left, a charming ravine opens up to the right, with its race, woolen mill, and vine-clad cottage, the latter soon to be superceded by a villa of more modern construction; but the ravine, with its grand old woods, its hillside, its murmuring brook, and the picturesque rocks scattered around remind one of Nature and of Nature's God. Away we start again, and three minutes more brings us to

SHADY SIDE,

with its beautiful suburban residences, for the wealth of the city commences here to beautify the country. A fine design for a fountain, at the foot of Dr. Hussey's property, looking like a wayside fountain of sunny Italy, stands boldly out to view near the station. For more than two years it has been silent—no gushing stream having made its welcome appearance. Elegant mansions are seen through the trees in all directions, with flowers, gravel walks and fish ponds, denoting the home of taste and wealth.

ROUP'S STATION,

with its new station house, is next reached, and here are evidences of wealth and luxury on every side. Here, too, is McFarland's Grove, a picnic ground, but too often for staid Pittsburgh the scene of rampant rowdyism. More suburban residences are passed, and at five minutes past seven we reach

EAST LIBERTY.

At this point, nearly two-thirds of our passengers leave, and but few remain upon the train. With all this distance from the Union Depot, we are still in the city, although five miles from the Court House, for reader we are now consolidated, and East Liberty is but one of the wards of the great city. Two policemen, in all the dignity of blue coats and brass buttons, Panama hats and ratan canes, make us forget the country. Ten years ago, and this was a village; town lots were not then in demand, and attempts at selling property in prospective were looked upon with suspicion. Behold the change! To-day, East Liberty numbers a population of over 5,000 inhabitants, and 800 new buildings have been erected during the past year. An elegant new City Hall is now being built, a new Lutheran church added to the six places of public worship, and a new Episcopal Academy and Parsonage is being rapidly completed. Many of our leading merchants reside here, and it is one the most prominent passenger points on the accommodation line of trains.

TORRENS STATION.

Half a mile beyond East Liberty we reach a new suburb, as above named. Here are the immense stock yards of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, with their ample sheds, stables and pens, their accommodations for droves, and three telegraphic offices. A stock exchange is needed here, like that of Brighton or Bull's Head. This will, however, come in time. Near the stock yards is the depot, around which many new buildings are clustering. Within a few rods are five brick yards, which give employment to many people. Another half mile and we reach

HOMEWOOD,

Passing the elegant new residence of Counsellor Hopkins, with its Mansard roof and modern improvements, costing a large sum of money. Just back from the station stands the residence of B. L. Fahnestock, whose house and grounds are a model of beauty. The narrow highway leading by this residence is to be widened one hundred feet, and while it will form a spacious avenue, it will cut off many feet from the fine grounds skirting its borders.

Along a beautiful lakelet bordered by a grove, the shrill whistle blows, and crossing the Greensburg pike we reach

WILKINSBURG.

This place is outside the city limits, and we are now fairly in the suburbs. A large proportion of the property here is owned by James Kelly, an old and liberal citizen. As you near the depot you pass the residences of Messrs. Woodwell, Snowden and Wills, while to the right, half hidden in the trees, stands the residence of Judge Hampton, and between him and the station may be seen the quaint old homestead of the Kelleys. Up the plank road towards the village, a tasteful brick church is being erected for the Presbyterians. Farther beyond the church, on a side street, stands a small one story white frame cottage surrounded by shrubbery and flowers. In its garden may be seen daily a bright, blue-eyed, wirey-looking woman, plain as a Quakeress in apparel—independent in manner, yet courteous, agreeable to those who approach her, (providing she likes them.) This is Jane G. Swisshelm, shrewd, yet peculiar—a female Bohemian of some literary notoriety, who is now completing her volume of what she saw in Washington while connected with the Treasury Department.

Further up in the village, the elegant private residence of Mr. Singer, built of hewn stone, its interior carved in polished oak and walnut, meets the eye. It is more of a palace than a private residence in character, and yet a certain gloom seems to hang around it, perhaps from the fact that it cost the lives of three valuable men in its construction. It stands grand, gloomy and peculiar, like some ancient castle, yet sunshine is said to shine within its portals. Its elegant surroundings render it a place of much attraction, and it is said to be the most costly residence in Western Pennsylvania.

Property about Wilkinsburg is being rapidly bought up, its healthy location, its good water and good its society render it a desirable point of location. Efforts are being made to locate the Western University and the State Normal School at this point, large grants of land and money having been offered for the purpose. It is certainly a very prominent point.

EDGEWOOD AND SWISSVALE.

A new village half a mile distant is being rapidly built up, and lands are being taken up daily for private residences. Swissvale holds its own, and extensive coal mines are being worked in its vicinity. An accommodation train runs to this latter point from the Union Depot nightly, about eleven o'clock.

OTHER POINTS.

Braddocks Fields is improving rapidly and a large number of buildings are being erected. Its well known historic associations render it a place of no common interest. From Braddocks Fields to Turtle Creek the coal business predominates. Turtle Creek is growing fast, and the Westmoreland coal mines, one mile this side of Wall's Station, are doing an immense business. We lastly arrive at Wall's Station, where conductor Routh stops for breakfast, after which the train returns to the city.

The excellent accommodations of this route, the obliging courtesies of conductors Routh, Kirkpatrick and Hopkins render it an attractive road for the public. Our next will give the reader a brief sketch of another suburban route from the city to the country.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Railways in Minnesota are stated to be 591 miles long, upon the following calculation: Estimated construction for 1868, 160 miles. Built in 1867, 116 miles, and in previous years, 315 miles.

A MILL-STONE DRESSING MACHINE is in use in England by which the labor of dressing is reduced to one-sixth of that by the old method. The cutting apparatus consists of a black diamond fixed in a spindle about one inch in diameter.

IN A RECENT memoir on the bleaching of linen thread, Mr. Kolb states, as the result of much experiment, that carbonate of soda, even in large proportion, does not weaken the thread, but that the use of lime or of caustic soda has this effect in a great degree.

IT IS SAID that by glueing together vegetable fibres laid longitudinally side by side, and then examining a very thin transverse section under the microscope, the difference between the various kinds can be much better appreciated than by the usual way of subjecting a few longitudinal fibres to examination.

THE Congress of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in Chicago, commencing August 5th, promises to be an occasion of interest. With the view of securing a large attendance, special attention has been paid to the routes of travel by which those attending will be furnished with return tickets free.

A NEW method of manufacturing steel consists in grinding pig iron to powder by a rapidly moving cutter, the extreme friction producing a heat so intense that the iron is burned and falls down as a reddish brown dust. The superfluous carbon being thus got rid of, the iron dust is melted in a crucible, and when cooled is found to be converted into excellent steel.

THE first prize for declamation at Harvard College this year was taken by a colored youth, named Richard Theodore Greener; and the second by Godfrey Morse, a Jew. Young Greener is the son of a poor woman in Boston, who fitted for college at Oberlin and Andover, and one of his competitors was Robert McLeod, of Maryland, formerly of the Confederate army.

Perils of the Pendleton Escort.

The Cincinnati *Times* says: "The 'Escort,' who started for New York with clean linen-dusters, span new hats, silver badges, and bright little flags with greenbacks 'onto' them, and who entered the Empire City in a solid phalanx, with music and much banners, have been dropping in by twos and threes for a week or more. Badges and flags had disappeared; they had exchanged their hats or bought others—one man had his colored—and their linen dusters needed washing badly. They are all home now, with the exception of perhaps three or four. As they are known to have pawned their railroad tickets, and to be out of money, it is supposed that they are endeavoring to make their way home on foot. Owing to the heat of the weather and their enfeebled condition from want of food, they are not able to make over five or six miles a day. With the cooler weather of autumn they will probably make better time, and reach home by the time that winter sets in. They are reported as wearing linen dusters, worn away as far up as the middle of the back, and the rims of their Pendleton hats are entirely gone. Their shoes are worn out and their feet bound up in rags. Some relief should be sent to them at once.

One of the sufferers has written a letter to a sympathizer in Cincinnati, in which he says: 'We are moving slowly but steadily on Cincinnati, where we expect to arrive before the holidays, but cannot tell.' He continues:

We would get along faster if it wasn't for the tunnels. We are afraid to walk through them—afraid some thundering train would knock us to thunder—so we have to climb the mountain. The branches have worn our coat tails away. One, in descending the mountain, John tried sliding down the the bottom in a sitting posture. His face had a worn look at the bottom, and so had his pants."