

The Pittsburgh Gazette

A SWIM IN SALT LAKE.

I came near going awry, like nineteen purists out of twenty who visit these parts, without taking a swim in Great Salt Lake. If I had done so, you might have set me down a poor traveler indeed, for this day's experience has been quite interesting, instructive, its sensations novel, and its incidents as striking, as have been afforded by any other three days of my sojourn.

"Hullo! how do you feel now?" I asked my fellow traveler. "Oh, buoyant," is the reply. The sensation is akin to that described in the "Liberator" as "it is like one of the muddled quality of the tippler's salubriousness. You merely feel a little delicious uncertainty as to whether you are a Chicago traveler or a big air bladder, and you delight yourself with the reflection that, after all, there is not much difference between the two. The temperature is just right, and the effects seem exhilarating rather than weakening."

The Romance of Husking Corn. Honestly—and all rural proclivities apart—I do not think that husking corn is very likely to promote the love of the tender sentiments. It is simply hard work; specially when we come to count up a score or two of husks. It is another instance in which the printed pastoral is far more attractive than the actual fact. A roomy old barn, with blithe sunlight pouring in and lighting up the cobwebs and flashing in the golden locks of Joan, who wears striped brocade and glances magnetically near you, might make the work tolerable. But with half a hundred of damp shooks standing away in an angle of the cornfield, with a biting northwestern whistling among them—fingers benumbed, thumbs worn bare by the wrestle with the rasping husks, and Joan (if she be there at all) sitting on a cow-stool, and with nose pinched fearfully by the October chillness—the affair wears quite another aspect. The realist, if they venture upon the subject, may rely upon these latter data as correct. What, too, if Joan be red-nosed and ugly? She may not make the figure in a corn field in a picture; but even ugly Joan may so illumine that home of hers with smiles, with cherry activity, with delicate and unflagging attention to all home interests, as to make an atmosphere about her in which the moves transfigured, and seems ever as beautiful as the morning. Lovers think themselves wise; but in reality they are as blind as bats, and have no conception of the devotion and the self-sacrifice of which a true woman is capable.—Jk. Marvel.

The State Agricultural College. The delegates from the various County Agricultural Colleges of the State met at Bellefonte, Centre county, on the 2d, a larger number of societies being represented than in any year before known. The election of Trustees to fill the vacancies resulted as follows: Judge Watts, of Carlisle, re-elected for three years; General Henry White, re-elected for three years; Joseph P. Egan, elected, vice George Blight, retired, for three years, and A. Boyd Hamilton, late President of the State Agricultural Society, vice Hayes Hamilton, for one year. The College opened the 7th inst., under the direction of Thomas H. Burroughs, late Superintendent of the Public Schools of the State, with very flattering prospects.

John Brown's Dying Speech.

Old John Brown, whose "honi goes marching on," upon being asked by the Court that tried him in Virginia for treason, what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, immediately rose and in a clear and distinct voice said: "I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted of a design on my part to free slaves. I intended certainly to have made a clean thing of the matter, as I did last winter when I went to Missouri, and there took slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moving through the country, and finally leaving them in Canada. I designed to do the same thing again on a larger scale. This was all I intended to do. I never did intend murder or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection. I have another objection, and that is that it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit has been fairly proved for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of witnesses who have testified in this case—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so called "good," or the enemies of their friends, either father, mother, brother or sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right, and I would have been rewarded rather than punished. The Court acknowledge, too, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a Bible on the stand, which I have taken from the Bible, or at least the New Testament, which teaches me that all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them. It teaches me to be faithful to my friends and to my enemies, to be true to my bonds as bound with them. I endeavor to set up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted, I have done in behalf of His despised poor, not wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by tyrants and the hypocritical enactments, I say let it be done. Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering the circumstances it has been given me, I feel that I have been treated as I expected. But I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what my intentions and what were not. I never had any design against the life of any person, and I never intended to commit treason or excite slaves to rebel or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say also in regard to the statements made by some of those who were connected with me. I fear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not one but joined me of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them were from the State of New York, and some of them were never had a word of conversation with till the day they came to me, and for the purpose I stated. Now, I have done."

These words, so bravely spoken, have sent such a thrill through the world, that nothing which has been said since the sermon was preached upon the Mount.

The Latest Dodge.

A very ingenious trick, by which a gang of swindlers are making money by mutilating national bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, has recently come to our notice. The dodge consists of making ten bills out of nine, and is so managed that there is but one pasting to each of the manufactured notes. The nine whole bills are taken, and from the right of the first one-tenth is sliced off; from the right of the second two tenths; from the right of the third three tenths, and so on to number nine, from which nine-tenths are taken from the right, or what amounts to the same thing, one-tenth from the left. Number one is passed as it is, with a tenth gone from the right; the one-tenth taken from number one is pasted to the residue of number two, from which two tenths are taken; these two tenths are made to answer the place of the three-tenths taken from number three, and so on through. Thus nine five dollar notes are completely changed into ten five dollar notes, with a tenth gone from the left, as a tenth note.

It will be seen that but a tenth is gone from each bill, and in a different place on every one, and that ingenious pasting make the loss imperceptible to ordinary observers. It is certain that large numbers of these mutilated bills have been circulated in this city, and our readers will be able to detect them. The swindlers who have carried out the fraud were cunning in selecting the denominations they did. Larger bills would have been more closely scrutinized, and smaller ones would not have been so remunerative. A similar thing was done by parties in Williamsburgh, several years ago, with fifty dollar notes of the International Bank of this city, but that cheat was not so cleverly managed as this, and was soon detected. The department will not redeem a bill which bears evidence on its face that it has been tampered with, and we advise our friends to scrutinize their five dollar notes closely.

Shakespeare's Religion. Mr. Hepworth Dixon has discovered Shakespeare's religion. He was a Puritan. This theory is founded on the following facts. It is known to most readers of Shakespeare that Falstaff was originally called Oldcastle. In this he is supposed to have followed the monkish traditions which threw ridicule and contempt upon Sir John Oldcastle, a good knight, who was one of the earliest champions of the Reformation. Later in life the dramatist discovered that he had done grievous wrong by identifying Sir John with the buffoon and libertine, and he, therefore altered the name of this character to Falstaff. Not only did he do this, but in the epilogue to the second part of "Henry IV," he goes out of his way to vindicate Oldcastle's memory, "Who," he says, "died a martyr. And this is not the man." Mr. Dixon declares that, as Shakespeare dared to write that confession in the days of Archbishop Whitgift, he must have been a Puritan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHEENCK'S PULMONIC AND BRONCHIAL SYRUP. This is the only medicine that will cure Consumption, Cough, Hoarseness, Spitting Blood, and all the diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold by all druggists.

DOCTOR WHITE'S COMPOUND. This is a powerful medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the Lungs and Throat, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold by all druggists.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE. This is a perfect dye for the hair, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold by all druggists.

INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL PAID UP. \$100,000.00. This is a reliable insurance company, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold by all druggists.

LOOK AT THE PRICES. Spanish suits for \$20 worth \$40. English suits for \$30 worth \$60. American suits for \$40 worth \$80. This is a reliable insurance company, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold by all druggists.

DREKA. Importer and retail dealer in FINE STATIONERY, WEDDING VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING, MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

EDUCATIONAL.

DISHOP THORPE SCHOOL FOR BOYS. This is a reliable educational institution, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold by all druggists.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. This is a reliable educational institution, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold by all druggists.

PROPOSALS. For the construction of a sewer for the City of Allegheny. The proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer, until the 10th inst.

INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL PAID UP. \$100,000.00. This is a reliable insurance company, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold by all druggists.

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INSURANCE.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. ESTABLISHED 1850. LIFE, FIRE, ACCIDENT, AND INLAND INSURANCE. No. 63 Fourth Street.

Mutual Life Insurance Co., HARTFORD, CONN. A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY, Numbering Nearly 60,000 Members. ASSETS, (JUNE 1st, 1869) OVER \$25,000,000.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITING. For Every \$100 of Liabilities, IT HAS \$145 OF ASSETS. Liberal Arrangements made with Insurance Agents and Solicitors upon application at this Office.

ALSO AGENTS. CHARTERED 1819. The Most Successful FIRE INSURANCE CO. IN AMERICA. ASSETS, \$5,352,532.96.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Cor. Federal St. and Diamond, Allegheny. Office in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY. Office in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 11, 1869. WORRELL SISTERS MATINEE. Commencing at 2 o'clock. Lalla Rookh and Kiss in the Dark. SATURDAY EVENING, last time of the favorite burlesque of LION; or, The Man at the Wheel.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS. Will appear after a most extraordinary and successful tour of four years in Europe, in their MYSTERIOUS and STARTLING WONDERS. Their wonderful powers have been witnessed by the crowned heads and nobility of Europe, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all countries. They must be seen to be appreciated. Doors open at 7 o'clock to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats 25c. extra. Tickets in advance at HOFFMAN & HALB'S, 69 Fifth Avenue.

HUMBOLDT CENTENARY. Monday Evening, Sept. 13, GRAND CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PROGRAMME—PART I.

GRAND PROCESSION. Tuesday, September 14th. GRAND PROCESSION. Comp. of three Divisions, Allegheny, Pittsburg, and South Side, will start at 8 1/2 o'clock, proceeding to Allegheny Park. Route to be announced hereafter.

MEMORIAL PROCEEDINGS. 1. Dedication of the monument composed for the occasion by Henry Meyer. 2. Laying of the corner-stone of the proposed Humboldt Monument, with appropriate ceremonies.

ANCHOR AND HAZGOLLA. SHEETINGS AND BATTING. HOLMES, BELL & CO., ANCHOR COTTON MILLS. PITTSBURGH. Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM AND LIGHT SHEETINGS AND BATTING.