# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870.


BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN maimed soldier addresses a few words to Carnahan & Co., in another column.

THE "reform" men hope to accomplish a fusion with the regulars. The regulars will give them confusion enough.

THE German Republican element will seek in vain to discover a single representative on the ticket put forward by the "reformists" yesterday. Carnahan, Kirk & Co. evidently didn't like the Germans.

SOME witless friends presented in yesterday's Convention MILES HUMPHREYS, the mechanic, for the Legislative nomination. They learned, however, that the "heavy signers" don't take much stock in the worth of "greasy mechanics."

WITH two unimportant exceptions, the slate of candidates fixed up in the office of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., was put through the minority convention yesterday. Ah! Carnahan and Kirk, why didn't you make the delegates you clothed with power to represent the people swallow the whole pill.

MOORHEAD was not nominated for Congress, Carnahan was not mentioned for the Senate, Kirk was not named for Coroner, and Caruthers won't be a candidate for the Legislature. Come home, dear fathers, come home! You could not have been worse treated in the regular Republican Convention.

THE mouthpiece of purity and reform will probably have the impudence to assert to-day that the disorderly conclave of committee-constituted delegates which assembled yesterday, faithfully represented the people, and that the proceedings were marked with peace, order and harmony. If it assert to the contrary we will imagine that the hot weather is frightening it to the side of truth.

POOR Kirk! His power in the Convention was weak. He could not get out of the adopted *rice voce* plan of voting, and notwithstanding his effort to have a motion prevailed to conceal his own vote, he had to face the music. How many he had promised to support we know not, but had he marked secretly, David Kirk, after all his friends had deserted him, might have figured with one vote on the tally list.

THE, *Commercial* calls attention to the fact that last year without any primary meetings the temperance men succeeded in accomplishing the defeat of the regular Republican candidate for Commissioner. This is true, but not significant. The temperance men acted from principle and presented their arguments in such manner as to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all friendly to the good cause espoused, and hence, they received the creditable vote which threw the election of Commissioner to Mr. McGee, Democrat. That instance cannot be compared with the revolutionary movement now in progress. It was honest, if unwise; the present is neither wise nor honest. It had many leaders who were not disappointed office hunters and political quacks, but men who endeavored to work out a good problem in a wrong way. The third party organizers,—those who designed the primary meetings and wore out their boots in running after thoughtless citizens to borrow their names, and finally those who, when they found themselves repudiated by the people, took the responsibility of selecting delegates and making up the ticket for the Convention,—can lay no claims to principles or simple honesty, but mean only to ruin the Republican party. They cry reform, while in their hearts they desire to deceive the people with hypocritical cant and to some time or another ride into place and power to plunder in the name of honesty. Between them and the true temperance leaders of last fall no comparison can be drawn, and none appreciate the fact better than the people.

## THE BOLTERS' CONVENTION.

After putting forth the most Herculean efforts, the bolters succeeded in collecting sixty delegates into their disintegrating convention, held yesterday in the District Court Room. These sixty delegates represented, professedly, fifty districts out of the one hundred and five of the county. But not more than ten districts sent delegates duly certified, and even in those the primary elections were of the most farcical character, as not more than from one to five votes were cast in any of them. Yet these sixty self-elected men claimed, as the resolutions adopted show, to be not merely the representatives of the people, but the people themselves.

In the call for the Convention the people were requested to discard "the professional office hunter and the professional delegate," but it is a remarkable fact that the gentleman who called the meeting to order and the permanent Chairman have been professional delegates and office hunters for many years. The latter has grown fat on the official Federal pap which he supped most greedily, for some eight years, and has figured frequently as a delegate in political conventions. The former has been an unsuccessful candidate for several offices, and at present, if our memory does not deceive us, holds some one or two official positions. The honesty and sincerity of those who engineered the movement, and promised to discard "the professional delegate and office seeker" are at once apparent. In the very vestibule of the Convention then, a falsehood shone forth in flaming characters!

The conceptors of the nefarious scheme to disrupt the Republican party, with a view of throwing the election next fall into the hands of the Democracy, have called lustily but most hypocritically for the correction of abuses. It is an easy thing to call for reform, but there were sufficient indications in the convention yesterday to show that the members are divided in sentiment among themselves, and need reformation. With all their braggadocio about what they would do in Convention towards the reformation of political evils, they did not propose a single plan, by which the abuses they complained of might be rectified. On the contrary, the grossest abuses were tolerated. Delegates were admitted to seats without the least shadow of evidence that they were entitled to them. And when a motion was made that no delegate be admitted to a seat unless he presented the proper credentials, it was laid on the table. In the face of this action, a Committee was appointed on Contested Seats! How, in the name of common sense, could any committee give a decision in relation to the right of delegates to occupy seats, when a formal election was not held in any district, except ten, and no credentials were required? But in their frantic madness the ringleaders are ready for every disorder, and will stop at no iniquity, however hideous.

From the report of the proceedings given in an evening cotemporary yesterday, which has endorsed the movement, it is evident that there was a strong element in the Convention in favor of adjourning, and abiding by the nominations to be made by the Republican party in August next. But the political fire-eaters would listen to no counsel of that kind. They will never feel satisfied so long as they see Mordecai sitting even at the King's gate. They can only be lulled with the golden cake of a State or Federal office, which some of them have tried to, but never could secure, and from which others have been rather ingloriously ejected. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

The resolutions passed propose nothing new. They contain not a word about a change in the mode of electing delegates, or holding conventions. Our bolting friends, after all their pretensions, marched up the hill, merely to march down again. We are informed that some members of their committees, finding on the eve of the convention, that they had got into the worst kind of a "ring," and fearing they might be like the man in the "iron chest," washed their hands clean of the corrupt wire-workers, left in disgust, and did not even look in the direction of the Court House during the day.

## DEEPEST! BASEST!! BLACKEST FRAUD!!!

We hope none of our readers will fail to read the following extracts, which reveal the basest and most detestable fraud that ever was attempted to be perpetrated on an intelligent community. Speaking of one of our city papers the *Commercial* of yesterday says:

"It asserts that persons 'patroled' certain wards on Saturday without finding the primary elections of the True Republicans. Very likely. That they did not find them, shows how perfect the arrangements were. For years a class of persons have done little else than run primary elections, by 'running in' voters, or smuggling things generally, as best suited them. It was very natural that quiet Republicans should seek to keep out of the way of this class of patriots, and hold their meetings in peace. The 'organ' and its friends looked into 'the old places,' and because they found no meetings there concluded that no meetings could have been held. Never were leaders more mistaken—one of a series of mistakes which the ring leaders are making in regard to the True Republicans."

Compare the above with the following paragraph, which we extract from the bolters' call, which was published on the 23d ult., and to which the names of many respectable citizens were appended:

"Under these circumstances we call on the Republicans of Allegheny county to come out and form a ticket for themselves. For this purpose we invite you to meet in your respective election districts at the place appointed by law for holding elections, on Saturday, the second day of July next, between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M., and discarding the professional office-hunter and the professional delegate, select two of your best citizens as delegates to a Convention to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Wednesday following, July 6th, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Republican Congressional, Legislative and County ticket, and also to provide an improved method of making nominations in the future."

But this is not all. At a meeting of the voters, held on the first instant, the following conversation, which we take from the columns of the *Commercial*, the correctness of which will not therefore be called in question, was had in relation to the place of holding the primary elections:

"Mr. Jesse Lippincott, of the Eight ward, said the party who controlled the voting place in that district—a saloon-keeper—was unfriendly to the new organization, and would not allow the election to be held there.

"Mr. Carnahan stated that in cases of this kind it would be necessary to hold the election as near the usual place as possible.

"Mr. Kirk suggested that a written notice be posted up in that case, stating where the election was to be held.

"Mr. Keeler said that was just the point he wished explained a little while ago. When the voters met at a certain place, what course they should pursue? How they should proceed with the election?

"Mr. Carnahan—The parties on the ground at the hour named are the proper persons to effect the organization. They simply appoint a judge and two inspectors to conduct the election and receive the votes. The judge and inspectors count the votes and give a certificate to the two delegates receiving the highest vote."

From the above extracts it is plain that some of the most respectable and distinguished citizens in this community were invited to sign a document which was a deliberate fraud. The people were invited, in the call for the new party, to "*meet at the place appointed by law for holding such elections.*" The *Commercial* declares that the object of this was to deceive, as there was no intention on the part of the bolters to hold an election at the places appointed by law, the reason being, as we suppose, that disorganizers will not be bound by any law. This is the conduct of men who have been denouncing secrecy, and calling for *viva voce* votes in Conventions. Through their organ they have shown in the first extract that they will not come to the light, lest it might be made manifest that their deeds are wrought in evil. These men, like all evil doers, hate the light, hold their meetings in private rooms and offices, and nominate themselves as delegates, and then claim that they are the representatives of the people! And all this it is unblushingly claimed, "*shows how perfect the arrangements were.*" No matter how respectable men may be in society, we would not trust them with anything however worthless, if they would lend themselves to such a hideous fraud. No decent man will be found in company with such political tricksters as those who have been goaded on by the *Commercial* to practice duplicity on honest people. According to the showing of that incorruptible (!) journal no public meeting was held on Saturday for the election of delegates to the convention yesterday. Those, therefore, who attended were the representatives of themselves, and were not elected in accordance with the provisions of the *public*, although they may have been in accordance with the *private* call, in which confidential friends of the disorganizers were requested to secretly select delegates.

That there can be no mistake on this subject, we refer to the conversation quoted above, which was had in a meeting of the bolters, on the 1st instant. One of the bolters said the election for delegates should be held as near the usual places as possible. Another said that in the event of a change of place in any case, a public notice should be posted to that effect. The *Commercial* says all this was a part of the "perfect arrangements" that were made to prevent the people from having any voice in the matter by keeping them in the dark as to where the elections were to be held. If the place of meeting was kept secret, how could the people give an expression of their will? There never was a grosser case of false pretensions. The political history of the country does not reveal another case of fraud and deception equal to what the *Commercial* boasts the bolters have perpetrated. Men who would be guilty of such base conduct are unfit to be citizens of any country.

The action of a Convention, composed of men elected in such a way, will have no moral or other weight in an intelligent and religious community like this.

## CHINESE LABOR.

The agitation of the question of Chinese labor has been transferred from the slopes of the Pacific to the shores of the Atlantic. The arrival in Massachusetts, a short time since, of some seventy-five Chinamen, who were imported by an enterprising shoe manufacturer of North Adams, in that State, at a cost of some five thousand dollars, has aroused the indignation of laboring men and mechanics there and elsewhere. A large meeting of the laboring men of New York was held in Tompkins' Square, in that city, one evening last week, at which powerful speeches were made and strong resolutions passed, all of which were couched in terms highly condemnatory of the introduction of Coolie laborers into the United States.

In some respects, the labor problem is a difficult one to solve, but it will be regulated by the laws of supply and demand. When railroads first went into operation in England, the proprietors of stage coach lines and their employes held indignation meetings throughout the kingdom. They supposed, most erroneously, that if railroads were to be introduced they would be deprived of the means of earning a livelihood. When this system of traveling was established in the United States, many years ago, and when we had very few railroads in operation, it was said, the farmer will suffer materially in the depreciation of the price of horse stock. But the equine species has been held at a higher rate since than ever it was previously. Before and at the time the proclamation of emancipation was issued, it was predicted that every white man would be turned out of employment, and his place be filled by a negro. Has this been the result? Has any white man been turned out of employment because negroes have received their freedom, and are acknowledged as citizens? Our apprehensions of consequences are frequently groundless.

The United States have been proclaimed, more than a thousand times, not only in fourth of July orations and political stump speeches, but in the sober utterances of learned statesmen in the halls of Congress, and deliberately and elaborately written articles in the pages of monthly and quarterly magazines, and the off-hand productions of editors in the columns of the daily press, to be "the land of the free and the home of the brave,"—an asylum for the oppressed and down trodden of every nation. And so they are. We bid a hearty welcome to Irishmen, Germans, Chinese and Japanese, and the natives of every other nation when they come to our shores and cast in their lot among us to share the privileges and blessings of our free institutions. And whether these peoples may have enjoyed the benefit of a good education or not in their native land, they soon learn the price of labor. These men who have been brought from China by Mr. Sampson, of North Adams, Massachusetts, are agreed to work for twenty-three dollars a month with lodging and fuel, will not long be content with this compensation for their labor, if they find that their services, according to the law of supply and demand, are worth double that amount.

The Chinese have as good a right to come here and live in subjection to our laws, as the natives of any other nations. But we question whether Congress should tolerate a system of importing laborers, which is only a modification of the giant evil of slavery of which the country is now happily rid. Let the Chinese come as the Irish and Germans, and those of other nationalities come, at the rate of eighty thousand a month if they will, but let there be no organized system for the importation of "John" that would degrade "Jonathan," "Patrick" or "Hans" or deprive him of a comfortable livelihood. Capital has no desire, we think, to crush labor, as a general thing, and no isolated cases should be tolerated that would eventually, in all likelihood, lead to dangerous consequences.

In giving utterance to these sentiments it is not our intention to justify or even palliate the violence shown to these strangers on their arrival in Massachusetts, nor the harsh language employed by the orators at that meeting in Tompkins Square. Labor and capital are handmaids, and naturally dependent on each other. Both have their rights, and the country will never enjoy peace and prosperity until they study more closely their mutual benefit. But let nothing be done in a lawless spirit. The law making power of the nation is able to solve the problem satisfactorily. If there is not adequate protection now, under the law, let the remedy be applied at once.

### What the French think of Dickens.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows:

Charles Dickens' works are too long for French patience to get through—they want the chapters extended but over two pages, with the rivulet of text, meandering through meadows of margin. "Pickwick" was generally considered the favorite. Though "Nicholas Nickleby" was dramatized for the Ambigu Theatre, and "No Thoroughfare" for the Vaudeville, the Gallic mind was not impressed with the celebrity of Dickens, from these productions. Some three years ago, he gave a "Reading" in the *salons* of the British Embassy—a crowd of five hundred persons had to remain in the court yard, being unable to find a place. On the conclusion of the reading, Dickens appeared, and apologized for not being able to receive every one—that the price of the tickets—25 francs each—to be devoted to the British Charitable Fund—would be returned. "We do not want back our money," replied the Marquis of Hartford. "We only desired to hear you, and have succeeded"—and not a centime was reclaimed. It was the desire to hear and to see so genial an author, that his world of admirers crowded to his "readings." He has not left, as the gossip of the *salons* is agreed—

"—One immortal, one corrupted thought,
One line which, dying, he could wish to blot."

It is customary in France, when a mighty man in Israel falls, for his admirers to call, and subscribe their names in a Register, opened in the hall. Several strangers here called at the British Embassy, to subscribe for Dickens, and have been taken aback, when told such could not be done. The Empress is a great admirer of Dickens, and the Prince Imperial's selections of English readings were from "Pickwick," the "Carol," and "Oliver Twist." The Emperor has already commanded a bust of the deceased, for the gallery of celebrities at Versailles. It will stand beside Cobden's. More enduring than marble.

"To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die."

Hachette, the French publisher of the works of Dickens, received on last Saturday orders to the amount of 30,000 francs, for the complete works of the deceased.

A FEW days ago a patient called on a certain well known Parisian doctor, who is a duly qualified "*Inspecteur de Morts.*" While waiting for the doctor's appearance in the consulting-room he felt overpowered by the heat, and fell into a deep sleep on the sofa. The doctor, on entering, endeavored to wake the sleeper, but without avail. Coming somewhat hastily to the conclusion that his patient must be dead, he rushed off to the police station, made the formal declaration of decease, and returned with two men and a litter to convey the body to the Morgue. Great was his discomfiture on finding the supposed dead man rubbing his eyes and declaring himself much refreshed by his nap. Had he slept on but an hour longer he would have come to himself on the cool marble slab, with a tap of cold water running on his head.

## DENVER.

### Driving of the Silver Spike on the Denver Pacific Railroad—A Grand Masonic Occasion—A Pleasant Place to Live—About Minerals, etc., etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY, June 25th, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I have deferred writing you, this, my second letter, until the Denver Pacific was finished, and the *silver spike driven*, all of which was finally accomplished yesterday. The track was laid into town on Tuesday evening, two and two and a half miles per day having been laid for some days back, and the laying of the corner stone for the depot was done in style yesterday by the Masonic Fraternity. It would consume too much space to give you details.

All Denver was out to see it, and delegations from all the neighboring cities were present. The Masonic turnout was unusually large from all points, it being St. Johns' Day, and I have never yet witnessed anything so imposing as the Knights Templars', all mounted on coal black horses and handsomely equipped. The Kansas Pacific Railway are laying track at the east end, at the rate of two miles a day, and will commence next week from this end, and lay at the same rate, if the iron reaches here fast enough. Track laying is reduced to a science out here, and is astonishing to behold.

And now I will try and describe this city, which is bound to be one of the greatest in the west, and the MANUFACTURING POINT over and above all others.

Denver is the capital of the Territory, and advantageously situated in a slight depression in the plain nearly midway between the Territorial boundary lines from east to west, and about one third of the distance across from north to south. The course of two streams passes through the city limits, Cherry Creek, whose bed here is dry, and South Platte river, which has an unfailing flow of water.

The population is 7,000, and is rapidly increasing. The climate is delightful; for seven years out of ten the ladies of Denver have received their New Year's calls with open doors and windows. There is no disease peculiar to the country. No such thing as chills or ague is known here.

Pulmonary complaints when not too far advanced yield readily to the healthy climate, in fact this season there is a rush here of Consumptives and invalids with Asthma and Bronchitis, and all appear to be on the improve.

The days are comfortably warm, but the nights are cool and a pair of blankets is essential to comfort all the year round. The atmosphere here is a perfectly clear and sharply defined transparency which causes strangers much surprise at the facility with which they distinguish minute objects at a very long distance, being able from the streets here to distinguish single trees on the mountain 15 *miles* away. And on driving out to them they seem to recede as you approach them. The city is admirably laid out, streets all run at right angles. Substantial brick buildings for all business houses and public purposes. The American hotel, is about the size of your St. Charles, handsomely finished with good high ceilings throughout. Another large hotel is talked of to be built shortly. They have a United States mint where gold and silver ores are assayed and stamped in bullion at a small cost, two theatres, three newspapers, a fine Episcopal Seminary and a Catholic Convent, built in modern style—French roof—eight churches, good schools, &c., and the people observe the Sabbath in proper style. Water is brought from the mountains into the streets by means of a small canal or ditch twenty-four miles long. On each side of every street is a clean gutter with fine mountain water coursing through it, and from which every residence turns it into their gardens, which this year look beautiful. Over thirty-five hundred shade trees have been set out this year, those planted two years ago are doing finely, and in some portions of the city you will find sidewalks with beautiful shade trees and a stream of water running on each side of them (say eight feet from gutter to gutter) that is cleaner to drink than your Pittsburgh water.

The inhabitants seem imbued with a spirit that Denver shall be the most beautiful of all cities in the East or West as far as streets and sidewalks are concerned. As to paving no such thing will ever be done. The streets and streets are of a hard concrete that Nature has made, and in the extreme dry or wet weather you always have a road as smooth as a floor, and in this very hard soil the finest fruits and vegetables are now raised with proper irrigation.

The citizens have lately started an artesian well, and it is already in progress as regards buildings, &c., and waiting on tools from your Mr. James Bown. The beauty of the mountains in view here I will not attempt to describe. It has been done by others. But it is well these warm days to look out of your window on the snow caps, especially the beautiful one, painted Bierstadt and named after his affianced. As to the country around Denver, farms have been constantly laid out and fought out in spite of the Noble Indians until they are raising grain to sell. The mountain region as well as the plains are wonderfully grassed. Cattle live on it the year round without any other food. Beef is fatter at Christmas than at any other time.

It is estimated that over eight million head of stock can be sustained at once on these lands, and in one year or less you will see us shipping beef to the Chicago market. I met your late citizen, D. M. Edgerton, who is on a Ranche fifty miles south of here, and his stock is doing fine. He looks hearty and happy, and was up laying in supplies.

A few words as to minerals. For some years back I have read and heard huge stories of the minerals of Colorado and Nevada, and have sundry acquaintances who invested to their sorrow. The quantity of machinery that is scattered over this country, held for storage and sold for freight, is the best evidence of how heavily people went into it. Much of it is of the most expensive kind, which parties who understand the business are now picking up dirt cheap. First, as to Lead, Gold and Silver, the truth has *not* been told as to its *quantity* and *availability*. As to iron, we have it here in good quantity and among it a stock equal to Missouri or Lake Superior, but of the finest magnetic ore. (I don't mean right at Denver, but that is where it will come to for smelting.)

Copper I have not looked into personally, but there is no doubt of its existence in large quantities.

And now as to Coal, that article on which you are all posted, I have had the opportunity to personally examine this and will give you some idea of its magnitude.

The lands well known at present, lie all along the chain of mountains for more than one hundred miles, and from the base of the mountains eastward more than seventy miles. In some places single veins are more than eighteen feet, and in others, where they overlap, there is an aggregate of fifty feet in thickness.

It has no destructive elements, burns clear, leaves little ash and no kinker qualities, the finest fuel for smelting ever found, and cannot be beat for domestic or manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Wm. H. Brown, your large Coal Merchant, has been here some time and will be here a week longer, he has examined all the Coal fields from Omaha to San Francisco, and returned to this point, his judgment is that this is the best field in the United States, and that with the minerals lying so close, this is bound to be a manufacturing section. He is making this field his base, and has now control of over ten thousand acres of it, and today has gone some twenty-five miles out to look after some more, it takes a man of his judgment to decide between good and bad. He has taken the refusal of a large vein of the Magnetic Iron ore, which he goes to examine next week, and as limestone is plenty, I can see the drift of his investments.

He can open the coal on a heavy rise, and back his ten ton cars right into the diggers, and never handle it till he delivers it to the different roads, which will be endless when all are built to the different mining sections. A large company of English capitalists, have taken up a large amount of coal lands within this week, and since the road is open more are coming. Phillips, your great oil man in Pennsylvania, passed through yesterday *en route* for Georgetown. All I have said on minerals is from personal knowledge and observation, more I could not say without trespassing on information that comes through my hands officially—will keep you posted on improvements and developments in this section.

I have just met Mr. Brown and party on return from their trip. Mr. Brown reports the coal in places good for opening, first an 18 foot vein, all veins combined forty-three feet. Iron ore—ten feet in two veins of five feet each. Copper quite rich, a vein of thirteen feet—all within thirty miles of Denver. W.

## DICKENS' FUNERAL.

BY BARTLEY T. CAMPBELL.

[None but a few friends of the great author followed his remains to their final rest, and the millions of the great metropolis knew nothing of the funeral until he was interred.—*London Correspondence New York Times.*]

I.

From the haunts of grace and the social curse,
From the chancel dim and the busy mart,
They came, like shadows, to follow the hearse
As it crept through the stricken city's heart;
While the summer air was all stinging
With the saddest song ever heard in June.

II.

One of the number was saintly and fair,
With a face as pure as a lily leaf,
On which had been written, with dainty care,
The painful story of a woman's grief;
And this was Agnes, while close by her side
Clung Dora—his darling, his poor child-bride.

III.

One wore an oddly-shaped, three-cornered hat,
With never a shadow of peak or rim,
And this was Bumble; a child could tell that;
In his wake came wee Twist, and Tiny Jim.
There, too, was Paul Dombey, in neatest of shrouds,
Watching the flight of the fast-sailing clouds.

IV.

There was Nancy and Bill, walking hand in hand,
Forgetting at once their shame and sin,
And Micawber, fresh from a distant land;
Mr. Crummles and "Pop;" Mr. Wegg and Winn;
While far to the rear could just be descried
Little Emily, trying her face to hide.

V.

Next came Cuttle, Old Sol, and "Weller," too,
The vagrant tormaker, and Little Nell—
And the latter had tears in her eyes of blue;
And all of them seemed to be saying "farewell:"
As they moved onward, in saddest array,
To the silent abbey, so stern and gray.

VI.

Ah me! what a motley pageant they made—
Those children of Fancy, so dear and quaint—
And they seemed to know he, too, was a shade
Who had pitied the sinner and praised the saint;
As the abbey received the precious clay,
With the "relines" in their cars they melted away.

HON. MOSES H. GRINNELL laid the corner stone of a soldier's monument at Sleepy Hollow on the 4th.


MINERAL WATERS.

MINERAL WATERS OF EVERY KIND.
MINERAL WATERS OF EVERY KIND.
MINERAL WATERS OF EVERY KIND.
SOLD
AT THE LOWEST PRICES AT
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

A BROADSIDE FOR HUMBUGS.

Incompetence and assurance generally go hand in hand, and of all the tribes of pretentious knowsnothings with which society is afflicted, the unscientific "medicine men" who attempt to tamper with the health of the community are the most dangerous and the most impudent.

So much by way of Text. Now for a special and particular application.

It appears that a numerous growth of so-called "Bitters" is springing up under different names in various localities, particularly in the Southern and Western States, which the vendors have the hardihood to recommend to easy-going people, upon whom they think they can impose, as a substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, long recognized by every class as the purest and best medicated stimulant and invigorant the world affords.

The concoctions referred to, being composed of worthless material, offer a larger margin for profit than that Celebrated Tonic, and hence the anxiety of dollar worshiping dealers to foist them upon the public in its place.

But "forewarned is forearmed," and all parties whom these distinguished (?) beings are endeavoring to cozen and invigle into substituting trash for a standard remedy, are hereby informed of the selfish and sordid motives which underlie the representation in question.

The great popularity and vast sales of Hostetter's Bitters cannot, of course, be seriously impaired by these "tricks of trade," but as the debilitated and suffering have a direct interest in the matter, it is only an act of common humanity to put them on their guard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
SPECIAL PRICES
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Lawns,
Organdies,
Wash Poplins,
TO CLOSE OUT OUR
Summer Goods.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
(LATE BATES & BELL.)
21 Fifth Avenue.
C. D. ARNSTHAL.....G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
*Tobacco Agency,*
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.
GEORGE BEAVEN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cream Candies and Taffies,
And Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Pickles, Jellies, Sauces, Catsups, Nuts, &c.
NO. 112 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
STRAWBERRY
Baskets and Crates.
30,000 IN STORE of the MOST APPROVED KINDS.
W. W. KNOX,
137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Factory Depot, and Baskets at Factory Prices.
JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET.
Residence, 162 Fremont St., Allegheny.
CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. English and French for young ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, September 5th. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME DE HERNILLY, Principal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
GOOD BARGAINS IN NEW AND
Desirable Dry Goods.
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
AT
Very Low Prices!
DRESS GOODS.
Plain and Plaid Japanese Silks,
Cheve, Striped and Plaid Japanese Poplins,
Lawns, Bernanies, Grenadines.
Brown and Drab Dress Linens, very cheap.
White Goods.
Striped and Figured Piques.
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets.
Plain and Spotted Swiss.
Light Percales and Chintzes, at popular prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
CASSIMERES,
Cottonades and Linen Drills.
Shetland Shawls,
LACE SHAWLS,
Light Summer Shawls,
At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Clearance Sale of
HATS, FLOWERS,
Millinery Goods,
PARASOLS, SUN SHADES.
Large Additions to Stock in
EMBROIDERIES.
LACES AND LACE GOODS.
GAUZE UNDERWEAR.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
GUIPURE LACES.
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
SILK AND LINEN FANS.
At Low Prices.
NEW GOODS
Arriving Daily.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
REDUCTION.
Regardless of Cost!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
Spring and Summer Goods,
SUCH AS
Shetland Shawls,
White Skirts,
Parasols,
Sun Shades,
Guipure Laces,
Neck Ties,
Hamburg Edgings,
Ladies' Hose,
Gauze Underwear,
Lace Collars,
White P. K.,
AND EVERYTHING IN THE
TRIMMING LINE.
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry, also Silver Plate and Silver Plated-Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
We make all the American watches in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Patek Philippe and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing all kinds of Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly attended. Catalogues of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.
"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE, also FIRE PROOF FLUED-WARE for FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
Sheeting and Batting.
GRAND RE-OPENING
NEW GOODS.
Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,
AT
HENRY PAULUS',
No. 124 O'HIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.
The undersigned has again taken possession of his old place, and stocked it with a rich assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.
Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to visit.
HENRY PAULUS.
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
133 SECOND AVENUE.
Bakery, Confectionery, AND ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 397 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His silence is handsomely furnished up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction guaranteed in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A GOOD STOCK OF
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Hats, Bonnets,
AND
SUNDOWNS,
At Prices as Low as Can be Found Anywhere.
At 12½c., Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
At 75c., full sized Lama Shawls.
At $1.00, Silk Parasols, worth $1.75.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Calicos.
At 10c., all the Best Makes of Calicos.
At $1.00 for 9 yards Chintz Calicos.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a superior article.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c., Printed Challis and Alpacas.
At 25c., Double Width Chene Mohairs, a bargain.
Gloves and Hosiery.
Green and Blue Kid Gloves.
Black and Colored Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose.
Men and Boys' Half Hose.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear.
Collars, Cuffs and Neckties.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hoop Skirts and Skeleton Corsets.
Ladies' and Children's Aprons and Suits.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Jet Jewelry, Pocket Books, Satchels, &c.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
LETTER
*Copying Presses.*
WHEEL PRESSES.
BAR PRESSES.
LETTER SIZE PRESSES.
CAP SIZE PRESSES.
CARMINE AND GILT PRESSES.
WALNUT PRESS STAND.
MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.
FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.
NOTE SIZE COPYING BOOKS.
LETTER SIZE COPYING BOOKS.
CAP SIZE COPYING BOOKS.
ARNOLD'S COPYING FLUID.
SMITH'S COPYING FLUID.
FRENCH COPYING FLUID.
VIOLET COPYING FLUID.
RUBBER COPYING BRUSHES.
CAMEL'S HAIR COPYING BRUSHES.
WATER BOWLS, CHINA AND IRON.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
IMPROVED
CHERRY SEEDER.
It has been in use for the last six years, and never failed in an single instance to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
When run to its full capacity, it will seed a bushel of Cherries in 20 minutes.
The Machine is Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.
The Hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sized Cherries.
It is the best Cherry Seeder in the Market. No exception.
All orders addressed to
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will be Filled at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
260 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.
In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.
When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.
It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.
The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire line—($15,000,000.)
The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND