THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

Our subscribers in Second ward, Allegheny, will please pay money on account of papers delivered, to the young man, who formerly carried the route, as he has no authority to receive their dues.

Deputy Mayor Nicholas yesterday fined Geore Bader and wife, one dollar and costs for disorderly conduct and drunkenness.

Mrs. Donahue was fined three dollars and costs by Deputy Mayor Nicholas, for exposing her person, and acting disorderly.

The new Market House.—The Committee on Markets will meet this evening to open the bids for the Fifth avenue Market House.

A New Hotel.—We learn that a joint stock company is about being formed for the purpose of erecting a first class hotel at Bellevue, at a cost of $100,000.

A Woman was robbed on the Citizens Passenger Railway on Wednesday of $115. She described a well-known offender to Alderman Keeling, who issued a warrant.

Alderman Moreland, in the absence of police business yesterday afternoon, united in the holy bonds of matrimony a couple of German prodigalities, and a fifteenth amendment couple.

No, for the Picture.—The second company, Duquesne Greys, will meet this afternoon at 4 P. M., sharp, for the purpose of marching to the St. Charles Hotel, to be photographed as a company.

Oak Street.—A gentleman residing in South Pittsburgh, whose name we did not ascertain, was stricken down with the heat of the sun Wednesday, and at last accounts his life was disputed of.

Disorderly Conduct.—Johanna Brumaker made information before Justice Heisel, yesterday, charging Henry Blaster with disorderly conduct. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Capt. Moore's Company will turn out for parade this afternoon at four o'clock. A large photograph of the entire company at rest will be taken by an artist in front of the St. Charles Hotel, Wood street.

The Allegheny Chief of Police, Benjamin Clark, is actively pursuing the owners of vehicles who have failed to respond to the generous invitation of Treasurer Macferron to pay their vehicle license.

Obituary.—Jno. Neville Craig, aged 77 years, who many years ago made himself famous by sawing off his own leg which was injured by accident, died at Neville Island yesterday. He was widely known and respected.

A Collision.—Arbuckle's delivery wagon collided with a buggy on Penn street yesterday afternoon, in which Richard M'Price and two children were riding. The buggy was capsized and the occupants thrown out but not seriously injured.

Striking in Kilmore.—Alderman McMaster, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of one John Hagan charged on complaint of Syrus Kilmore with assault and battery in striking and kicking said deponent. The affair occurred in Hazelwoode yesterday.

Attention, Dancers.—Professor D. Mayer, who is an expert in his art, has engaged Turner Hall for a dancing school. Those who are desirous of becoming adepts in "tripping the light fantastic toe" would do well to place themselves under the tuition of Prof. Mayer.

Assault.—Kate O'Brien yesterday preferred a charge of assault and battery against a man named William Lloyd. He is charged with assaulting deponent without cause or provocation. The alderman before whom the information was made—M'Masters—issued a warrant for the arrest of William.

Keeping a Ferocious Dog.—Alderman Gerges, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named L. Zephold, residing in the Fourteenth ward, Allegheny, on the charge of keeping a ferocious dog. The complainant, a man named John A. Howard, alleged that the dog had bitten his wife and child.

Settled.—In the case of Mrs. Swindell, against Hode, for disorderly conduct, published yesterday, the parties met in Alderman Bowman's office yesterday afternoon, and there being no disposition on the part of the prosecutrix to push matters she agreed to withdraw the suit if Hode paid costs. The case was settled on these terms.

Remanded.—John Connelly, charged with obtaining money under false representations, the particulars of which we published some weeks since, had a hearing before Mayor Lowry last evening. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified confirmatory of the charges published. His Honor remanded him for a further hearing.

Slight Fire.—About half-past four o'clock last evening there was an alarm of fire from box 27, at the Independence engine house, occasioned by the burning of a roof on a house in court, off Liberty street, near Twenty-second. The firemen responded promptly, but the engines were not required to go into service. The damage is very slight.

Alleged Nuisance.—Officer David McKnight yesterday made information before Alderman Bowden, against Wm. Peterson, butcher, who has a slaughter house on Second street, Third ward, Allegheny. The prosecutor claims that said slaughter house is a great nuisance in the neighborhood, and should be abated. The parties will have a hearing to-day.

Run Into.—H. Buffum's mineral water wagon was knocked out of time yesterday by being run into by a freight train, which was backing down Liberty street, in the vicinity of the Exchange. The driver started on cross but was a little too slow, and his wagon was struck as noted. The mineral water bottles were uncorked liberally by the concussion.

Fatally Injured.—A man whose name we failed to learn met with an accident yesterday afternoon, which doubtless will prove fatal. The man was employed by Wm. Paul, Jr., Superintendent of the Water Works, and was engaged with others in laying water pipes on Vilsal street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, when a derrick fell upon him, inflicting, it is thought, fatal injuries.

Forfeiture.—Kate McGlore, yesterday afternoon, appeared before Squire McMasters and preferred a charge of fornication against a man named Theodore Gracey. The prosecutor is far advanced in pregnancy, and charges that Gracey, under promise of marriage, effected her ruin. The above was arrested, and, in default of bail, jailed for a hearing on Monday next.

For the Benefit of the Poor.—A grand ice cream festival will be held at the Allegheny Hall under the auspices of the society of St. Vincent De Paul for the benefit of the poor. All who attend will spend a pleasant evening as the managers are making every preparation for the enjoyment of their guests. Doors open at 7 o'clock. First Quadrille at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Assault and Battery.—John Dalheimer, if the statements of Mrs. Catharine Dalheimer are true, has been indulging in the not very creditable amusement of beating his wife. John is not responsible, however, as he only exercises his proprietaries for wife-beating when he is drunk. It is the liquor not him Catharine has to contend with. And a complaint to Justice Heisel who issued a warrant for John.

As will be seen by reference to card, Messrs. Laing & McKaig have removed from their old place of business on Penn street to Liberty street, in the house for many years occupied by Culp & Shepard. Messrs. L. & McK. are both shrewd and currentive young men, understand their business thoroughly, and they have succeeded in building up a large and very successful trade. Hereafter they intend to devote more attention to dealing in flour.

Child Poisoned.—A little child, three years old, daughter of Mr. Morgan, of one of the upper wards, was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning, shortly after eight o'clock. A physician was sent for, who on his arrival pronounced it a case of poisoning by strychnine. The proper antidotes were applied, and it is hoped to the prompt action of parents and physician will save the life of the little sufferer. How the child obtained the poison is a mystery, as there was none about the house.

Prostrated by Heat.—A woman named Welsh residing on Pike street, above Twelfth, was overpowered by the heat yesterday afternoon while at work in the Penn Cotton Factory. She started to go home, and succeeded in reaching within half a square of her residence, corner of Walnut and Pike, when she suddenly dropped down and became insensible. She suffered considerably from nausea, and vomited violently. A number of the women in the neighborhood bathed her head with cool water, and assisted her home. She will likely recover.

Another Old Subscriber.—Mr. J. B. Kelso, of Washington county, renewed his subscription to the GAZETTE yesterday, remarking that it was fifty years since his father, Mr. Benjamin Kelso, of North Fayette township, in this county, first became a reader of the GAZETTE, that he continued a constant reader of it until his death, about five years ago, and that the GAZETTE has come down to him like an heirloom. We hope he may live long and find nothing in the GAZETTE to prevent him from commending it to his descendants as worthy of their continued confidence and patronage.

Held for a Hearing.—The girls arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Shorrer on a charge of keeping a bawdy house, an account of which we published yesterday, were committed to jail for a hearing. The Alderman should know his own business and perhaps does, and if so certainly knows that girls boarding in a house cannot be convicted of keeping a bawdy house, and if so why put to the expense of boarding them for several weeks.

During the term of court that has just closed a case of this character was tried and the prosecutor was required to pay the costs.

Narrow Escape.

On Wednesday afternoon a driver backed his horse and cart into the river opposite the mouth of Sandusky street, Allegheny. If it had not been for the prompt exertions of Wharfmaster Davis, the horse would have been drowned. He succeeded in unreeling the animal, which was in the water up to the neck, and cutting the belly band, thereby detaching him from the cart and giving him an opportunity to swim, of which he availed himself. The cart was also recovered.

Yesterday morning an accident of a similar character occurred, in the same locality to another driver. Both horse and cart were dragged into the river, almost over the head of the animal. Fortunately Mr. Davis was in the neighborhood, to whose exertions principally is the owner indebted for saving his horse from drowning. Both accidents are due to the carelessness of the drivers, in both cases, small boys, who were unable after the accident did occur, to do anything towards rescuing the animals.

GRAND GATHERING OF GERMANS.

The European War—Meeting in Turner's Hall—Stirring Speeches—Melody and Enthusiasm—Committees Appointed and Money Raised—Procession to the Bridge.

In accordance with a call issued some days since by a number of leading German citizens, a large number of people assembled last night in the Turner's Hall to express their opinions and feelings in regard to the recent events and present state of affairs in Europe. The Hall was quite full, many persons thronging the end aisle who could not obtain seats. Owing to a misunderstanding our reporter did not reach the Hall until some time after the proceedings had begun, but from the first they were characterized by that singular unanimity with which all Germans seem to have been possessed since the recent declaration of war by France.

C. F. Bauer, Esq., editor of the *Volksblatt*, was called to the chair, and delivered an address which was well conceived and well received. He thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and, after stating its objects, said that he considered the outbreak of a war between two great nations so powerful and so great as the Germans and the French people, a misfortune. The French people, who by two great revolutions openly declared its ideas of liberty, should not now be at war with the German people who are equally liberal in ideas. It is only the Emperor on the throne of France that originates this war, and no man in the world can see, without bitter feelings, the arrogance of this man, who now seeks to overthrow the German people. But the German people will show their strength. She does not stand up now to defend a throne of a king, but for the principles of liberty, and that is the reason we, as American citizens and Germans by birth, have to help them. Not by sending money or men to help carry on the war we propose to aid, but by giving comfort and relief to the sick and wounded. To do this there will be no man in Allegheny county who would not cheerfully comply with the duty and donate his full and liberal share towards the fund.

After this the Rev. Karl Weiterhausen began a fervent and poetic oration, alternately appealing to the people and firing their hearts with his stirring language. In the midst of this speech the Birmingham delegation marched in with the Washington Colonel Hand and an American flag, which was greeted with loud cheers. When order was restored Pastor Weiterhausen proceeded saying: My friends and fellow citizens, after thanking our friends from Birmingham for this agreeable interruption I shall proceed. That which has been so long looked for has come at last. The die has been cast. The gauntlet of challenge has been at last thrown down by the traitorous and blood thirsty Napoleon and Germany has taken it up, and now she will grasp the sword and boldly draw it from the scabbard, though blood shall flow in streams thereafter. Prussia will meet and repel the onslaughts of France with a valor equal to that of old. Do not misunderstand me, I have as little feeling for the King of Prussia as I have for a King of Saxony, a Grand Duke of Nuckleberry or a Prince of Lichtelstein. (Applause.) But I do feel an appeal for the leader of the German people. Baden or Hesse or Prussia is not the German Fatherland, but the whole of Germany is the Fatherland.

And what a war must we look for. The selfish, grasping French usurper will not be content to leave things as they were before. Either subjection and slavery or a peace and grander freedom, civilization and unity. (Applause) awaits the German people. Blood will flow in the Rhine and streams in the Elbe and the Neckar and the Danube; thousands of young men will seize the sword and will die, but I hope and believe that that night which annihilates the German people will carry off the palm of victory. Many a hero I have beside me in the field of battle and man fights for man, then will the muse of Prussia, and Saxon and Bavaria sink and nothing will remain but GERMANY and Germans. I will hope to live old age to hear one land embracing all within the borders of Germany sing one grand song of freedom.

But is it enough that only words should be given here? I am opposed to speeches here. I do not think they should go from here to fight across the ocean, for Germany has men enough and all she needs. But we can express our sympathies in another way. I can send addresses out to the foot of the Prussian throne but to the people of Germany. They have swords and cannon and bullets and dogs and such things sufficient, but there are many things to be done yet in the hospitals as our American women did in our late war here where, as the President of the United States said, one hundred and fifty thousand wounded soldiers depended their lives on our women. But there is still something left for us to do. Let us provide means for the relief of our sick and wounded. Let every man give what he can, if it be only a cent. Let us open our hands, freely, for such sacrifices are pleasing to God. I see thousands of widows and thousands of orphans in the future. Let us all and them; let us not shame our noble ancestors who gave us our great New Fatherland of our adoption; let us not forget the old one. And when the time of peace shall return (and Heaven grant it may soon, I hope to see a Germany including Austria, and Lothringen, and Elsass, (applause) a free, united Germany. (Great applause.)

Dr. Jos. Abel moved that the President appoint a committee of five to draw up resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting. This was agreed to and President Bauer appointed Messrs. Abel, Roth, Michel, Ammon and Shubert.

The Frohsinn Singing Society then sang a patriotic chorus, which was greeted with the cheers, that became deafening when the Chairman announced that besides singing so well this society had subscribed $250 towards the cause.

Loud cries were now made for Dr. Meinerthagen, who accordingly, after a tune from the Washington Guard Band, delivered the following address:

German Friends. It is a serious and a mighty, a solemn, honored friend, in which we have assembled together here. Our German Fatherland is threatened by the same enemy who has so often stretched out his tiberish hands towards our glorious country. The nephew of the Corsican conqueror, having achieved the throne of France through treason, leads his armies without a cause, against the German border. He would snatch from us and subject to his own dominion old father Rhine, the loveliest of German rivers, the witness of our grand history and culture, the stream which has been ennobled by the legends and songs of our people. But God be praised, he cannot accomplish this. The German people lies not now, as it did seventy years ago, torn, insensible and bleeding from a thousand wounds. No, a proud feeling of nationality courses through all its limbs. What Ulrich Von Hutten, the champion of freedom of the Reformation, said

"Germany awakes, the spirits awake,
It is blissful now to exist!"

has become truth. The unity of Germany, long great, but for many centuries, empty word, this word whose sound has been the dream of the German youth, the heart beat of the man, and the cradle song of the aged, has fulfilled itself. The men of the South and of the North, differing a thousand ways, in speech, manners and customs, but bound together among themselves by a common history, and by a culture without parallel, now forgetting their century old quarrel, grasp each other hands in concord, and, we hope, indissoluble confederation of unity and power. Already the sons of our people are equipped for battle draw up in the common line of battle to fight with the old arch enemy, who has been the great days of 1814 have returned. Young and old are inspired with a like enthusiasm, a like readiness for sacrifice. From the auditoriums of the university the scholarly youths exchange their pen for the sword, the artist changes his pencil and chisel for the death dealing steel; the peasant leaves the plough sheet beflecked fields, out amidst the wild uproar of battle. The one thought—the Fatherland is in danger, a stranger stands threatening before the door, it is necessary to drive him back by force of arms—inspires all circles of our people.

"Unite yourself with Fatherland, colors, Hold fast to that which your hearts and soul, Therein exist the strong roots of your power."

These words of our immortal poet have become today the watch word of all German men. It is necessary to defend the honor of Germany which the assassin would, not the honor of a nation the condition of its national existence. I will once more recall the mighty words of Schiller, to which I have directed your attention upon a former occasion, and which like a solemn cry of warning resounded but a few years ago amid the jubilee of your country festival.

"Unworthy is the nation that lets not all upon its honor!"

As in the great year of the uprising of the German people against the foreign tyrant, King Frederick William, the Third, gave forth the never to be forgotten "appeal to my people," he said:

"Nor dare I shun downfall in this great holy war because the *Prussian* and the *German* defend life without honor!"

In the same strain King William has now spoken to his people, and a thousand times more inspired echo has responded to him. We, German friends, have come together in a distant land and will remember our present hour, these solemn and heavy times. We will show, as the Germans have shown in all the cities of the Union, that the fate of our German Fatherland is just as dear to our hearts as our country people in the old home. The war which now looms before us will demand the greatest sacrifices.

We will help to lighten them, according to our strength. Let us remember the widows and orphans of those who will fall in this holy war, for the honor of Germany, and help to provide means for their support. None will stand aloof from giving an impelling expression of his sympathy with the great cause of the German people. When the time again comes around, and the sun of peace again rises above the golden meadows of the blessed Germany, when it shines down upon a great, victorious, crowned, united people, then will the German people also remember their brothers across the ocean who remained faithful by his side in the hour of danger, will join still closer with him in the bonds of sympathy.

Dr. Abel, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then read them. They were sympathetic and patriotic, commending the conduct of Prussia and condemning the action of France.

The following is the text of the resolutions:

Whereas, The declaration of war made by Napoleon against Prussia is considered by us an act of unjustifiable arrogance, of brutality partaking of the character of the ill-fated Mexican expedition against our Union, which was then struggling for its perpetuation, and which was in itself the method of a banditi to accomplish an unworthy end. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply regret what we deem a shame on the civilization of the Nineteenth century, the fact of two noble nations like the French and Germans have to meet in deadly warfare to decide no cause worthy the meeting; and that we hold the perjurer leaving of the French Republic responsible for all the bloodshed and misery entailed by the present struggle.

Resolved, That we mourn the truth that a people who originated several times the cooing cry of political liberty in Europe should follow a notorious deceiver of the popular will into a war against the integrity and self-government of another nation.

Resolved, That we believe in the right of self-destination of the German Nation, and hope that this war will be begun to the intimate reunion of all the German States—even of those that have been estranged by political separation during centuries, under the banner of full liberty.

Resolved, That we stand up for the fundamental principles of the German character, for personal, social and political liberty on the basis of justice and education, and pledge ourselves to support the defenders of our cause respectively and their families with a good will, and be it further

Resolved, That we confidently expect the early victory of the German arms, which shall also release France from the Bonapartian nightmare resting on that country during the last twenty-one years.

Dr. Abel also suggested that a committee of twenty-five should be appointed to make collections of money in aid of the German sanitary commission.

Mr. Mueller amended the resolution with instructions to the committee to give in some way frequent public notice of the progress made in collecting, and thus amended it passed unanimously, and the President was requested to appoint the committee and announce the appointments at some future time.

Mr. Schubert then said that he saw Major A. M. Brown in the assemblage, and he called upon the Major to address them in English.

After repeated cheers and calls the Major mounted the stage and said: Fellow citizens: I did not come as a volunteer this evening, although these are war times, but as a drafted man. I did not expect to be called upon for a speech this evening, but now that I am here I cannot help bidding you God speed. This meeting recalls what we used to see when red handed traitors had assailed our common flag and I can not forget how Americans born in Germany and Americans by birth, joined hand in hand and swore to carry to victory that dear flag which they have greeted so enthusiastically this evening, and which you carried under Siegel to save our country though it be but yours by adoption.

This meeting is but the expression of the heart's content which animates the whole counter. And these fervent words, and earnest resolutions will go across the ocean to gladden the hearts and cheer those noble Germans who have resolved to die in the last ditch to save their land from the pollution of the daring and reckless French invader. I cannot forget that millions of Germans spread from the banks of the Rhine and the Danube and around about that welcoming, bringing to the free conservative, though adulterated American an appreciation of arts and sciences and a higher plane of civilization and education. Germans were given as pioneers of civilization, and as well as I know, God's dom's come. I guess I doubt that the result will be glorious and decisive victory for Fatherland. With liberty, education and civilization, Germans against the world. I cannot forget that Germans who died with Lyon and fought with Siegel first taught us the privilege of liberty when the clouds of war surrounded us and treason threatened our National existence. Therefore it is that from every patriotic American heart there now goes forth a prayer for the triumph and success of the German. (The Major here drew a glowing picture of John Bull's heart, groaning, seething Napoleon, which was received with great applause.) I cannot forget that during the rebellion German tickers and German words found a current and counter current of affection and sympathy beneath the ocean from Fatherland to this country. Germany was always in favor of liberty and opposed to slavery, but the tyrant Napoleon, who disgraces the land which he rules and the people whom he treads under his iron heel, has seized the opportunity to plant a Mexico whence he could come over upon us and enslave us. I know Germany courages and the German patriotism and cannot believe they will fail in this tremendous war. Although we can do but little here, we have ourselves so lately passed through the horrors and sufferings of a war that we can sympathize. We can send money, we can send lives and men—material did even across the ocean. In our country cheered up with kind words, bought our bonds and helped us through the darkest days of our war. We know they did for us as far as we are able by helping to nurse their sick and wounded and sending aid to the widows and orphans. The address was then wound up with a brilliant attack upon Napoleon which was so thrilling and rapid that your German reporter not unfrequently phonetics we are unable to reproduce.

Throughout the address the gallant Major received repeated cheers and applause and at its conclusion the cheers, noise and applause seemed to go on were for a while absolutely deafening.

Subscription lists were then opened and many people pressed forward to subscribe, and so had the next sum of $1,000 was obtained, the worthy President of the Tribune, After this the whole meeting rose for the purpose of escorting the Birmingham delegation to the Monongahela bridge where they dispersed.

A CONFIDENCE MAN.

Some of the Knowing Ones Victimized—A Young Sport Swindles His Friends Out of $1,800.

A few weeks since, a young man of prepossessing appearance, easy and attractive manners, made his *debut* in this city, and being what is usually termed a "good fellow" he soon made friends of a class of persons, particular to some extent, of the city he was seeking. He was known here by the name of Henry McCormick, how many *aliases* he has is like his whereabouts, at this particular time, unknown, it is not high to conjecture, neither is it his present habitation or in other words the precise locality where he receives his bush that we propose to discourse of at this time, but rather of what he did while here and how he did it. He probably had on his arrival in this city a small sum of money which he spent freely, and his success in coming here was to make money, in which he was successful to a certain extent. His Heaven grant it may stay, I hope to see no cases on the strength of checks drawn after leaving Europe, which he was successful in obtaining about $800, most of which was cashed by parties in this city for a weekend. Friends, thinking him all right, were the cause of many others being victimized in the small way, for he cannot recollect the Wood street, he obtained $25, and also succeeded in getting a Pittsburgh merchant for $25 more, which was obtained from another gentleman on the same street. A butcher's check, through Market was victimized to the tune of $185, which was loaned on the strength of a check drawn on the Second National bank, where of course McCormick had no business. A number of other persons were victimized in the same way, of them we will not speak, such men as would laugh at an innocent countryman for being victimized by a confidence man. They would be ashamed to publish to the world how they were so terribly taken in. Before leaving, McCormick visited Kelly's dance shop on Smithfield street where he left a gold watch, diamond ring, and a quantity of suits of clothes, all of the value of about three hundred dollars, upon which he obtained the sum of $18. His accounts credited after watching that McCormick's checks were not good, the parties who had loaned him money drawn and learning that he had "spotted" the articles had been attached, endeavoring thereby to get back a part of their funds. The question is, what did the goods come from? Were they stolen or did McCormick come by them honestly.

PAINTING.

Who to Get for the Work.

The importance of procuring good and experienced painters for outside and signi works is fully recognized by those who have much to do in this line. It is generally known that good painting to be serviceable must first be of good materials and well applied by one who knows his business. It is in these respects that Mr. John T. Gray, the well known and popular proprietor of one of the largest painting establishments of the city, excels. He uses only first class, superfine lead and zinc paints, mixes with care and skill and employs none but the very best artists and mechanics. Some of the most prominent buildings in this city have been done in this city for many years was intrust. ed to him, and he has in some instances let was the higher bidder—as he uses no cheap materials, and employs only experienced men. He promptly attends to all orders whether for city or country work, sending competent men wherever ordered. We have had our new building outside and inside painted by this firm and we find the work is well done, is pleased and satisfied with the manner he has conducted the business. We commend him to the heartiest terms to our readers.

A Chapter on the Dog Law.

We believe that the latest treatise on mad dogs asserts that it is a mistaken idea that dogs are more liable to get mad during warm weather than at other periods of the year. One thing is evident, that so far as our observation goes, we have heard of more cases of rabid dogs during the past few weeks than any other previous period. There have been no less than half a dozen cases in Allegheny City alone this week, and yet we hear of no proclamation or action on the part of the authorities to compel the dogs to be muzzled or kept without muzzles. We learned of two dogs showing unmistakable signs of madness, running through the street of the City yesterday morning, biting at each other and snapping at every person they met. Doubtless after some unfortunate person has been bitten some action will be taken to enforce the law. For public safety we would respectfully suggest to the City Code of Allegheny as bears upon this important matter:

Section 1. Any dog found going at large within the city, shall have around its neck a collar (tax) and and will remember our best interests and feelings in regard to the recent events and present state of affairs in Europe. The Hall was quite full, many persons thronging the end aisle who could not obtain seats. Owing to a misunderstanding our reporter did not reach the Hall until some time after the proceedings had begun, but from the first they were characterized by that singular unanimity with which all Germans seem to have been possessed since the recent declaration of war by France.

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And what a war must we look for. The selfish, grasping French usurper will not be content to leave things as they were before. Either subjection and slavery or a peace and grander freedom, civilization and unity. (Applause) awaits the German people. Blood will flow in the Rhine and streams in the Elbe and the Neckar and the Danube; thousands of young men will seize the sword and will die, but I hope and believe that that night which annihilates the German people will carry off the palm of victory. Many a hero I have beside me in the field of battle and man fights for man, then will the muse of Prussia, and Saxon and Bavaria sink and nothing will remain but GERMANY and Germans. I will hope to live old age to hear one land embracing all within the borders of Germany sing one grand song of freedom.

But is it enough that only words should be given here? I am opposed to speeches here. I do not think they should go from here to fight across the ocean, for Germany has men enough and all she needs. But we can express our sympathies in another way. I can send addresses out to the foot of the Prussian throne but to the people of Germany. They have swords and cannon and bullets and dogs and such things sufficient, but there are many things to be done yet in the hospitals as our American women did in our late war here where, as the President of the United States said, one hundred and fifty thousand wounded soldiers depended their lives on our women. But there is still something left for us to do. Let us provide means for the relief of our sick and wounded. Let every man give what he can, if it be only a cent. Let us open our hands, freely, for such sacrifices are pleasing to God. I see thousands of widows and thousands of orphans in the future. Let us all and them; let us not shame our noble ancestors who gave us our great New Fatherland of our adoption; let us not forget the old one. And when the time of peace shall return (and Heaven grant it may soon, I hope to see a Germany including Austria, and Lothringen, and Elsass, (applause) a free, united Germany. (Great applause.)

Dr. Jos. Abel moved that the President appoint a committee of five to draw up resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting. This was agreed to and President Bauer appointed Messrs. Abel, Roth, Michel, Ammon and Shubert.

The Frohsinn Singing Society then sang a patriotic chorus, which was greeted with the cheers, that became deafening when the Chairman announced that besides singing so well this society had subscribed $250 towards the cause.

Loud cries were now made for Dr. Meinerthagen, who accordingly, after a tune from the Washington Guard Band, delivered the following address:

German Friends. It is a serious and a mighty, a solemn, honored friend, in which we have assembled together here. Our German Fatherland is threatened by the same enemy who has so often stretched out his tiberish hands towards our glorious country. The nephew of the Corsican conqueror, having achieved the throne of France through treason, leads his armies without a cause, against the German border. He would snatch from us and subject to his own dominion old father Rhine, the loveliest of German rivers, the witness of our grand history and culture, the stream which has been ennobled by the legends and songs of our people. But God be praised, he cannot accomplish this. The German people lies not now, as it did seventy years ago, torn, insensible and bleeding from a thousand wounds. No, a proud feeling of nationality courses through all its limbs. What Ulrich Von Hutten, the champion of freedom of the Reformation, said

"Germany awakes, the spirits awake,
It is blissful now to exist!"

has become truth. The unity of Germany, long great, but for many centuries, empty word, this word whose sound has been the dream of the German youth, the heart beat of the man, and the cradle song of the aged, has fulfilled itself. The men of the South and of the North, differing a thousand ways, in speech, manners and customs, but bound together among themselves by a common history, and by a culture without parallel, now forgetting their century old quarrel, grasp each other hands in concord, and, we hope, indissoluble confederation of unity and power. Already the sons of our people are equipped for battle draw up in the common line of battle to fight with the old arch enemy, who has been the great days of 1814 have returned. Young and old are inspired with a like enthusiasm, a like readiness for sacrifice. From the auditoriums of the university the scholarly youths exchange their pen for the sword, the artist changes his pencil and chisel for the death dealing steel; the peasant leaves the plough sheet beflecked fields, out amidst the wild uproar of battle. The one thought—the Fatherland is in danger, a stranger stands threatening before the door, it is necessary to drive him back by force of arms—inspires all circles of our people.

"Unite yourself with Fatherland, colors, Hold fast to that which your hearts and soul, Therein exist the strong roots of your power."

These words of our immortal poet have become today the watch word of all German men. It is necessary to defend the honor of Germany which the assassin would, not the honor of a nation the condition of its national existence. I will once more recall the mighty words of Schiller, to which I have directed your attention upon a former occasion, and which like a solemn cry of warning resounded but a few years ago amid the jubilee of your country festival.

"Unworthy is the nation that lets not all upon its honor!"

As in the great year of the uprising of the German people against the foreign tyrant, King Frederick William, the Third, gave forth the never to be forgotten "appeal to my people," he said:

"Nor dare I shun downfall in this great holy war because the *Prussian* and the *German* defend life without honor!"

In the same strain King William has now spoken to his people, and a thousand times more inspired echo has responded to him. We, German friends, have come together in a distant land and will remember our present hour, these solemn and heavy times. We will show, as the Germans have shown in all the cities of the Union, that the fate of our German Fatherland is just as dear to our hearts as our country people in the old home. The war which now looms before us will demand the greatest sacrifices.

We will help to lighten them, according to our strength. Let us remember the widows and orphans of those who will fall in this holy war, for the honor of Germany, and help to provide means for their support. None will stand aloof from giving an impelling expression of his sympathy with the great cause of the German people. When the time again comes around, and the sun of peace again rises above the golden meadows of the blessed Germany, when it shines down upon a great, victorious, crowned, united people, then will the German people also remember their brothers across the ocean who remained faithful by his side in the hour of danger, will join still closer with him in the bonds of sympathy.

Dr. Abel, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then read them. They were sympathetic and patriotic, commending the conduct of Prussia and condemning the action of France.

The following is the text of the resolutions:

Whereas, The declaration of war made by Napoleon against Prussia is considered by us an act of unjustifiable arrogance, of brutality partaking of the character of the ill-fated Mexican expedition against our Union, which was then struggling for its perpetuation, and which was in itself the method of a banditi to accomplish an unworthy end. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply regret what we deem a shame on the civilization of the Nineteenth century, the fact of two noble nations like the French and Germans have to meet in deadly warfare to decide no cause worthy the meeting; and that we hold the perjurer leaving of the French Republic responsible for all the bloodshed and misery entailed by the present struggle.

Resolved, That we mourn the truth that a people who originated several times the cooing cry of political liberty in Europe should follow a notorious deceiver of the popular will into a war against the integrity and self-government of another nation.

Resolved, That we believe in the right of self-destination of the German Nation, and hope that this war will be begun to the intimate reunion of all the German States—even of those that have been estranged by political separation during centuries, under the banner of full liberty.

Resolved, That we stand up for the fundamental principles of the German character, for personal, social and political liberty on the basis of justice and education, and pledge ourselves to support the defenders of our cause respectively and their families with a good will, and be it further

Resolved, That we confidently expect the early victory of the German arms, which shall also release France from the Bonapartian nightmare resting on that country during the last twenty-one years.

Dr. Abel also suggested that a committee of twenty-five should be appointed to make collections of money in aid of the German sanitary commission.

Mr. Mueller amended the resolution with instructions to the committee to give in some way frequent public notice of the progress made in collecting, and thus amended it passed unanimously, and the President was requested to appoint the committee and announce the appointments at some future time.

Mr. Schubert then said that he saw Major A. M. Brown in the assemblage, and he called upon the Major to address them in English.

After repeated cheers and calls the Major mounted the stage and said: Fellow citizens: I did not come as a volunteer this evening, although these are war times, but as a drafted man. I did not expect to be called upon for a speech this evening, but now that I am here I cannot help bidding you God speed. This meeting recalls what we used to see when red handed traitors had assailed our common flag and I can not forget how Americans born in Germany and Americans by birth, joined hand in hand and swore to carry to victory that dear flag which they have greeted so enthusiastically this evening, and which you carried under Siegel to save our country though it be but yours by adoption.

This meeting is but the expression of the heart's content which animates the whole counter. And these fervent words, and earnest resolutions will go across the ocean to gladden the hearts and cheer those noble Germans who have resolved to die in the last ditch to save their land from the pollution of the daring and reckless French invader. I cannot forget that millions of Germans spread from the banks of the Rhine and the Danube and around about that welcoming, bringing to the free conservative, though adulterated American an appreciation of arts and sciences and a higher plane of civilization and education. Germans were given as pioneers of civilization, and as well as I know, God's dom's come. I guess I doubt that the result will be glorious and decisive victory for Fatherland. With liberty, education and civilization, Germans against the world. I cannot forget that Germans who died with Lyon and fought with Siegel first taught us the privilege of liberty when the clouds of war surrounded us and treason threatened our National existence. Therefore it is that from every patriotic American heart there now goes forth a prayer for the triumph and success of the German. (The Major here drew a glowing picture of John Bull's heart, groaning, seething Napoleon, which was received with great applause.) I cannot forget that during the rebellion German tickers and German words found a current and counter current of affection and sympathy beneath the ocean from Fatherland to this country. Germany was always in favor of liberty and opposed to slavery, but the tyrant Napoleon, who disgraces the land which he rules and the people whom he treads under his iron heel, has seized the opportunity to plant a Mexico whence he could come over upon us and enslave us. I know Germany courages and the German patriotism and cannot believe they will fail in this tremendous war. Although we can do but little here, we have ourselves so lately passed through the horrors and sufferings of a war that we can sympathize. We can send money, we can send lives and men—material did even across the ocean. In our country cheered up with kind words, bought our bonds and helped us through the darkest days of our war. We know they did for us as far as we are able by helping to nurse their sick and wounded and sending aid to the widows and orphans. The address was then wound up with a brilliant attack upon Napoleon which was so thrilling and rapid that your German reporter not unfrequently phonetics we are unable to reproduce.

Throughout the address the gallant Major received repeated cheers and applause and at its conclusion the cheers, noise and applause seemed to go on were for a while absolutely deafening.

Subscription lists were then opened and many people pressed forward to subscribe, and so had the next sum of $1,000 was obtained, the worthy President of the Tribune, After this the whole meeting rose for the purpose of escorting the Birmingham delegation to the Monongahela bridge where they dispersed.

A CONFIDENCE MAN.

Some of the Knowing Ones Victimized—A Young Sport Swindles His Friends Out of $1,800.

A few weeks since, a young man of prepossessing appearance, easy and attractive manners, made his *debut* in this city, and being what is usually termed a "good fellow" he soon made friends of a class of persons, particular to some extent, of the city he was seeking. He was known here by the name of Henry McCormick, how many *aliases* he has is like his whereabouts, at this particular time, unknown, it is not high to conjecture, neither is it his present habitation or in other words the precise locality where he receives his bush that we propose to discourse of at this time, but rather of what he did while here and how he did it. He probably had on his arrival in this city a small sum of money which he spent freely, and his success in coming here was to make money, in which he was successful to a certain extent. His Heaven grant it may stay, I hope to see no cases on the strength of checks drawn after leaving Europe, which he was successful in obtaining about $800, most of which was cashed by parties in this city for a weekend. Friends, thinking him all right, were the cause of many others being victimized in the small way, for he cannot recollect the Wood street, he obtained $25, and also succeeded in getting a Pittsburgh merchant for $25 more, which was obtained from another gentleman on the same street. A butcher's check through Market was victimized to the tune of $185, which was loaned on the strength of a check drawn on the Second National bank, where of course McCormick had no business. A number