THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 121½@121¼.

PRUSSIA did a gracious and graceful thing in observing Wednesday as a day of prayer and fasting. God's aid is more powerful than strong battalions.

NEARLY forty thousand barrels of crude oil were sold on Duquesne Way yesterday. Our city still manages to retain her position as one of the great central oil markets of the world.

OUR locality charges up another hundred thousand dollars to her lightning account, as loss sustained at the great fire on Wednesday night. The loss of life and property from the striking of the subtle fluid this season has been fearful.

ENGLAND in the sporting way holds the laurels in all lines above the reach of America. Sayers thrashed Heenan, Hamill was vanquished as a sculler, our college crew of oarsmen were sent home chagrined with defeat, and now comes in the English yacht Cambria ahead of the American Dauntless. The old mother country has not lost her vim yet.

THAT is a silly story in circulation to the effect that a large body of German Americans are to be organized in this country to fight under Gen. Seigel for Prussia. The Germans know that our country remains neutral in the war, and that it would be illegal for any organized body to leave the land to join the foreign army. As individuals they can go and then enlist after arrival on the other side. However, while their sympathies, prayers and money are for Prussia, but few will be foolhardy enough to cross the ocean for the pleasure of fighting the French, nor will many French Americans be found eager to get into the fight.

THOSE candidates on the "new party" ticket who are assuring their friends daily that it will be withdrawn, are still denounced by the *Commercial* as the authors of "sheer inventions," and "coined falsehoods." It commands them peremptorily to *"cease their falsehoods!"* It is hinted too that if they do not "cease their falsehoods" certain letters will be given to the public, which may not be to their advantage. This letter publishing business is just "My Policy." But really we think the members of a party so young, and so small that it cannot muster fourteen individuals, as seen in the fact that the Committee which was "clothed with full power" to fill "all vacancies" have not succeeded in filling one, should have no ground for quarrel. Gentlemen, the quarrel is not ours, but we would earnestly entreat of you for the sake of the good old Republican party from which you have seceded, to have more consideration for each other's character for veracity. Surely in a small and select party of less than fourteen, there should not be found one "sheer inventor" or "coiner of falsehoods." Still, wherever the want of veracity may lie, these gentlemen assure us the ticket will be withdrawn, and that its withdrawal has been decided upon. Let there be no strife among you. Let these mischievous letters of "solicitation" and "acceptance" be published. Their publication will do good. We have had some in type for a long time, and would like to get a chance to publish them. Then after the letters are published, give us the resolution of withdrawal. But above all things, and for the sake of the old mother whom you have abandoned, do not quarrel among yourselves, nor brand each other as "coiners of falsehoods." It is not becoming, especially in "reformers." "Cease" it for your own sakes.

WHO wrote the secret treaty, Bismarck or Benedetti? This mooted question seems to find settlement and full answer in the fact that the manuscript has been laid by Bismarck open to the inspection of all the foreign ministers at Berlin, and the writing is by the hand of Benedetti. Doubtless Bismarck is not so innocent in the matter as he would have the outside world believe. The treaty places France in an awkward position, and its publication will tend to more certainly fix the current of public sympathy against her. By this treaty France offered to acknowledge the title of Prussia to the territories she had absorbed in the course of the war, and to consent to the union of North and South Germany, provided the German provinces now embraced in Cisleithan Austria were not included. In return for this Prussia was to permit France *to seize Luxemburg and Belgium!* These conditions sound rather singular as coming from France, whose wily Emperor declared only a few days ago that the war was waged to put an end to the aggression of Prussia, and in the same breath he proclaimed that he had no designs against any of the neutral powers. In referring to the complications which will probably be brought about by the development of the secret treaty, the New York *Tribune* remarks:

We have little doubt that England in this emergency will come to the rescue of the Belgian monarchy, whose independence she is bound, in common with other powers, to guarantee; and when England has entered the field it is hard to say what other alliances may follow. We may possibly see the greater part of Europe arrayed against the Third Napoleon as it was formerly arrayed against the First. But there will be no such struggle now as there was in the time of that splendid military genius whose glory the present ruler of the Tuileries is trying to copy. England is capable alone of dealing France a terrible blow, for England can cope with the French navy and open the Prussian ports, can neutralize any French movement in the direction of the North Sea, and with the co-operation of Belgium and Holland can defeat Napoleon's purpose of making a base of operations in Denmark. The rumored evacuation of Rome is equivalent to a rumored alliance between France and Italy, and we presume there is already an alliance of some kind between France and Spain; but neither Prim nor Victor Emmanuel is in a condition to give Napoleon much help. As for Russia and Austria, it will be strange if, in the face of this new disclosure, they enter the quarrel on the French side.

AMERICAN NOVELS.

The world is divided into two classes, those who read novels and those who do not. The former of these is very large and seems to be constantly increasing, especially here in America where the demand grows greater every day for fresh fiction. This being the case it is somewhat singular that we have produced so few novel makers—so few that hitherto we have depended almost entirely for our supply upon Europe. It is true that early in the century Mr. Fennimore Cooper wrote a series of novels but they have long ceased to be read, in this the country of their birth, beyond a very limited extent, although they find their place in most standard libraries. Then Dr. Holmes has written two novels, which are favorites everywhere. Major Winthrop began in a way that promised great things, but death intervened before the promise could be fulfilled. Mrs. Stowe has written several books which would never have gained any renown if the purposes for which they were written had been less prominently before the public, and Mr. Curtis has written one really great fiction, which leads all the others, as Vanity Fair excels all other novels ever written. But as a general thing we are not in the habit of expecting much in this line from our own country, and when we read of a new serial story by a distinguished American author, we do not expect any thing either very entertaining or very elegantly written. On this account our astonishment was recently the greater when we were called upon to read a couple of American novels, and found them to be really better than the average of imported literature of the same class. "The Lady of the Ice," by James de Mille, is a racy, rollicking, cheery book, somewhat after the manner of Lever's earlier works, full of fresh humor and told with a fluency and rapidity which is very pleasing to the reader. There is very little depth and no purpose at all in the book, but it is a lively, agreeable story, well told and capital for reading in these hot summer days, being exciting and somewhat sensational, without a hint of real immorality from beginning to end. But a book of more pretensions is Miss Van Kortland, which is filled with startling situations, and wonderful sensations, but, in which there are several well drawn characters, who act and talk in such a natural American way that we can not but wonder that so much of the novel writer's highest art has been so long undiscovered. There are characters intended to be comic which might have been left out altogether, and the book, as an entertaining story, as well as a work of art, would have been greatly improved if it had been pruned of numerous side scenes between such characters, which are dull, uninteresting and sometimes almost coarse. But the main plot and characters are none of these; they are a fair reflection of such American people, as we frequently see, and there is among them nothing whatever for which the author is indebted to English fiction. The scenes are laid in New York city and in the Pennsylvania coal regions, in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, and the incidents of a miners' strike, the falling in of a mine and the breaking loose of an ascending car filled with ladies and gentlemen, are graphically and thrillingly depicted.

The author (or authoress, we imagine,) has two peculiarities. He is a ritualistic Episcopalian, but does not make the fact very prominent, excepting in his detestations of Presbyterianism; and he is not a New Englander, and glories in the fact, but even to persons who are Yankees and Calvinists this book will, we feel sure, prove very entertaining and agreeable reading.

PRIVATEERING.

The practice of employing merchant vessels to prey upon the commerce of an enemy, dates far back into the ages of the past. There was a time when, even in European countries, public fleets were not kept up permanently. In those days, when governments went to war, they had to impress merchantmen into the naval service. But it was usual also for private persons to fit out vessels, either at their own, or the public expense, for the purpose of engaging in naval warfare.

The system of privateering has in modern times been considered by many to be of doubtful propriety, and by others as unjustifiable, because it engenders a spirit of plunder, eradicates the sense of private right and nourishes a spirit of rapacity. Dr. Franklin says, "The practice of robbing merchants on the high seas, a remnant of ancient piracy, though it may be accidentally beneficial to particular persons, is far from being profitable to all engaged in it, or to the nation that authorises it." In the treaty which he drew up in 1785, between the United States and Prussia, it was stipulated that neither of the parties entering into the contract should grant letters of marque to any private armed vessel empowering it to prey upon or interrupt the commerce of the other. A similar provision was made in a treaty between the United States and France in 1789, the Netherlands in 1792, and England in 1794. As we stated a few days ago, the leading powers in Europe agreed to abandon privateering in the Paris treaty of 1856.

But whilst the practice of privateering is attended by many evils, the right of one belligerent to employ it against another is almost universally conceded. Such a system of warfare would be highly advantageous to the United States, whose navy is not maintained on the same grand scale as that of some European nations, if engaged in a conflict with England, France or any other great naval power. A belligerent has a right to cripple his enemy in every possible way consistent with the laws of humanity. By resorting to it a nation with an inferior naval force and extensive commercial marine can cope more successfully with an adversary who has a large and well equipped fleet at his command.

During the administration of Franklin Pierce our government signified its willingness to sign the treaty of Paris which abolished privateering, provided the contracting parties would agree "that the private property of the subject or citizen of a belligerent on the high seas should be exempted from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband of war." The amendment was not entertained by the powers who signed the "declaration," and our government refused become a party to the transaction.

War is waged by a nation and not by an individual, although all the citizens of the belligerents are supposed to be at war with each other. No private person has a right to seize the commerce of another nation with which his own is at war, unless he has been duly commissioned to do so. In the treaties referred to above it was declared that privateering would be held to be nothing less than *piracy*, and if an individual should seize the commerce even of a belligerent without being possessed of letters of marque he would be treated as a pirate. No private citizen has a right to wage an unauthorized war even against an active enemy of his own nation. Nor have neutrals any right to cruise against the commerce of a belligerent or a neutral.

Every privateer must be duly commissioned by the constitutional authorities of the nation under whose flag he sails forth on his voyage of plunder and destruction. It belongs to the Congress of the United States to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and without these none would be authorized under any circumstances to go forth on a cruise of privateering, even against the commerce of a belligerent.

Those, therefore, who talk about sweeping the commerce of England from the seas, in retaliation for the destruction of property by the Alabama, provided she should be drawn into the European war, do not understand the usages which regulate such a system of warfare. Privateering is not a lawless practice; none but those who have received a legal commission have any right to engage in it. The latest accounts are that a neutral flag protects the enemy's merchandize, except it be contraband of war; and that the merchandise of a neutral, except contraband of war, is not seizable under a foreign flag. The treaty of Paris is to be carried out. But even if England were at war with a power that did not sign that treaty, no privateer would have a right to destroy her commerce on the high seas. If we should get into a war with her, the case would be different.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

We find the following interesting details in the Baltimore *American*:

OUR NAVY AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

At the close of the war our navy was strong in iron-clad vessels of various styles, heavily armed and admirably adapted for coast defence. We had only one broadside iron clad, the New Ironsides, fit to go to sea as a cruiser, and she is now a wreck off League Island in the Delaware river. The double turretted monitors, such as the Monadnock, Miantonomah and Terror, had made voyages to foreign lands, and had clearly shown themselves capable of taking care of themselves in stormy weather at sea, although no one claimed that they could conduct a conflict in a heavy sea-way. Our cruisers are now, and have always been, wooden ships, satisfactory enough in their way, but quite unfit to meet the foreign iron-clad broadside ships, which are now seen as regular cruisers in all ports of the globe. In case of a war with any of the leading European powers, or in case of less serious complications, when it became necessary to display a naval force of the greatest effective strength to meet any emergency, it will be interesting to know exactly what we would be able to do.

THE GREAT IRON-CLAD STATION.

League Island, the great iron-clad station of the United States, lies six miles below Philadelphia, on the Delaware river, and to the popular eye, so much having been written about it, it must be a grand and magnificent naval arsenal, with immense dry docks, huge machine shops, splendid storehouses and all the other necessary buildings on a scale commensurate with the demands of a first class navy. Leaving the Philadelphia Navy Yard on one of its tugs, the enthusiastic visitor to League Island, filled with splendid visions of a second Toulon, would find his fine fancies rudely dispelled when his eye first caught sight of the long, low, marshy and unimpressive island, around whose shores are moored nearly half of the iron-clad navy of the United States, resting and rusting "in ordinary."

AN ISLAND SOMETIMES UNDER WATER.

The island lies so low that spring freshets overflow it and enable adventurous sailors to row over a better part of it in a small boat. Former proprietors, either as a protection to their crops or to save the island itself from the rapacious and consuming sweep of the Delaware, built a slight stone wall on the river side, which has, except in two or three instances, tolerably well protected the island from floods.

Before the Navy Department can attempt to make any expenditures on works of a permanent nature on the island it must construct a first class sea wall, lest a raging flood might some day sweep off the light sandy soil, and carry off with it the entire naval station forever.

On this island there are two or three houses now occupied by the boatswain and carpenter of the station. Such of the officers of the station as are compelled to reside there find quarters on the old sailing sloop-of-war St. Louis, which has been housed over and fitted up to accommodate a few officers and men. The St. Louis is moored alongside the island, and by her is the tremendous iron-clad vessel the Puritan, designed by Ericsson, but yet in an incomplete state.

THE PURITAN

is a single turreted monitor, to carry two 20-inch guns, with a long, sharp, wedge like ram, calculated to run through any ship afloat if her engines could drive her at the speed intended. Her immense engines are already aboard and in place, but her turret is still laying in her hold, ready to be put up at any time. It would require more than six months to make the Puritan ready for sea. Lying ahead of the colossal iron clad is the magnificently costly failure the Chattanooga, a wooden ship, designed for a swift ocean cruiser, but now thoroughly and hopelessly rotten, ere she ever breasted or plunged through the seas of the Atlantic. Her engines, costing more than eight hundred thousand dollars, are to be taken out and placed in the Connecticut, a larger craft now building in the Boston yard. The only return the government will ever receive for its outlay of nearly eight hundred thousand dollars on her hull will be for the old iron, copper and decayed timber which may come out of her when she is broken up. Astern of the Puritan, with her turret and smokestack properly covered, lies the single turreted monitor Canonicus, carrying one 15-inch and one 11-inch gun. She has seen service during the war, and bears in many places honorable scars gained in the hot conflict. The Canonicus is the only iron-clad at League Island which is ready for sea. She can be coaled and sent to the front, if that be not too far distant, in one week. She has been recently repaired and made ready to respond at a moment's call, and is, for that class of vessels, very efficient and valuable.

THE INSIDE CHANNEL.

On the inside of the island, snugly bundled away, with turrets and smokestacks covered, and everything carefully arranged to prevent unnatural deterioration and decay, lie fifteen monitors of various styles and sizes. Some of them were originally of the famous light draught description—so light, indeed, that they could not carry their armor. A liberal expenditure of money applied to building up their decks obviated that trifling defect in their original plan.

THE MONITOR IRON-CLADS.

thus laid up in ordinary on the inside channel of the island are the Algoma, 2 guns; Catskill, 2; Cohoes, light draught, 2; Jason, 2; Lehigh, 2; Koka, 2; Nahant, 2; Nantucket, 2, Napa, light draught, 1; Nausett, 2; Niobe 2; Otsego, 2; Passaic, 2; Suncook 2, and Yazoo, 2. Several of them did long and splendid service in Charleston harbor and off Wilmington, and would doubtless be equally efficient, did opportunity offer, in the fortress. The batteries of all these vessels are laid away at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, as there is as yet no ordinance yard established at League Island. The engines are carefully covered with a coating of beeswax and black lead, which protects the iron and steel and prevents rust. Not one of these iron-clads could be got ready for sea in several months, but eventually could be put in excellent condition. All, of course, are designed for home defence and could aid our forts and the torpedo force in keeping out of harbors an enemy's fleet of iron-clads, but they are in no sense fitted for offensive warfare to be carried on in foreign seas. Our navy for that purpose has not yet been designed, much less built. While Congress will not appropriate money for that purpose the Department manages by strict economy to prevent in a measure the destruction of what force we already possess, built up as it was for home uses, and is very slowly adding to our small force of wooden ocean cruisers. Especially has it exhibited commendable care in preserving as well as may be our fleet of iron clads.

THE PERSONNEL AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

At League Island a strong staff of our cleverest and most experienced engineers are retained on duty, to keep a constant watch on the vessels lying there, and to do all in their power to see that they suffer no more than the usual depreciation caused by time and non usage in their hulls and machinery. I am confident from a careful examination that nothing could be better managed than the work entrusted to our officers at League Island.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATION BROKEN UP.

As you are doubtless already informed the Department has given orders to break up the iron-clad station at New Orleans and to send to League Island all the sea-going iron-clads to be permanently laid up with their rusty brethren for the day of need. The iron-clads built for river service in the West will probably be sent to Mound City to be laid up. The Island will thus become the sole station for sea-going iron-clads not in use or stationed at various navy yards for harbor defence.

THE IRON-CLADS CRUISING.

At present the iron clads in commission are the Terror and Miantonomah, double-turreted monitors, four guns each, and the Ericsson monitors, Saugus, two guns. The double-turreted Amphitrite, four guns, is lying off the Naval School, at Annapolis, and, with some repairs and a proper crew, can be sent to sea in a short time.

THE IRON-CLADS ON THE PACIFIC SIDE,

at the Mare's Island Navy Yard Bay of San Francisco, are lying up in ordinary—the double-turreted monitor Monadnock, four guns, and the monitor Camanche, two guns. The latter vessel was sent out to San Francisco in pieces during the late war, and after suffering all sorts of misfortunes, one of which was being sunk in the bay, was finally raised, put together and successfully made ready for service. She is in excellent condition, and prepared in every way to perform efficient duty at a few weeks notice. The Monadnock, a vessel built in the Boston Navy Yard, on a plan better adapted for sea going purposes than Capt. Ericsson's, although the turret system invented by that gentleman was returned, was the first turreted ship that made a long sea voyage. It will be remembered that under the command of Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Bunce she accompanied Rear Admiral John Rodgers' squadron around Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean, and finally to San Francisco, where she was put out of commission.

The Monadnock first demonstrated the fact that turreted ships of that class could be sent to distant seas with safety, and the subsequent cruise of the Miantonomah to the ports of Europe satisfactorily confirmed the faith of the Navy Department in their sea-going qualities. The Monadnock carries four fifteen-inch guns, and with a smaller consort, the Camanche, would afford ample protection to San Francisco against any enemy's vessels ever likely to be found in the Pacific.

ON THE ATLANTIC COAST

We find the mouth of the Mississippi and the Gulf ports protected by the river iron-clads now at Mound City and the monitors at New Orleans. That squadron consists of the monitors Ajax, 2 guns; Ellah, 2 guns; Iris, 2 guns; Klamath, 2 guns; Manhattan, 2 guns; Umpqua, 2 guns; Wyandotte, 2 guns; Yuma, 2 guns, and the iron-clads, Chickasaw, 3 guns; Kewaydin, 4 guns, and Winnebago, 4 guns, at New Orleans, and the Marietta, 2 guns; Osceola, 2 guns, and Sandusky, 5 guns, at Mound City. As we before remarked, the monitors are to be sent to League Island; the balance will remain in the Mississippi. Cruising in the Gulf at this moment are the double turreted monitor Terror, 4 guns; Dictator, 2 guns; and the Saugus, 2 guns, with headquarters at Key West. At Washington, covering the Chesapeake and James river, are the monitors Mahopac, 2 guns; Montauk, 2 guns, and the light draught monitors Hero and Piscataqua, each armed with one gun. League Island covers the Delaware, and for

NEW YORK DEFENCES

we find only at this time the three-turreted monitor Roanoke, six guns—an excellent steam floating battery—which could be of great service in defending the harbor, in conjunction with the guns of the forts in the lower bay and the torpedoes which would obstruct the channel to the city.

AT BOSTON

there are the Miantonomah, double-turreted monitor, four guns; the Shawnee, two guns, and the light draught monitor Wassuc, one gun. There are no iron-clads at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and none stationed on the Eastern coast. A squadron could soon be distributed among the Eastern ports for harbor defence in case of necessity.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, used as a practice ship, is the double turretted monitor Amphitrite, nearly ready for sea service, and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is the mysterious, quaint and odd-looking monitor,

THE TORPEDO BOAT SPUYTEN DUYVIL,

an offensive engine of great power, and one that is reckoned on to blow up any fleet of iron-clads that may attempt to enter New York harbor on a hostile errand. These vessels that have been enumerated constitute the iron-clad navy of the United States. They carry 104 guns, more than two thirds of which are of fifteen-inch The balance are eleven-inch smooth bores or two hundred pounder rifles. For home defence this squadron would undoubtedly prove amply strong if wisely distributed. Besides these there are on the stocks, well advanced, at the New York Navy Yard, the Colossus, 10 guns; Massachusetts, double turreted monitor, 4 guns, at Portsmouth Navy Yard, Nebraska, two turrets, 4 guns, Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the Oregon, two turrets, 4 guns, at Boston.

The armor and turrets of these ships are all ready to be put on, though it would require a year or more to get them ready for sea.

Worth Searching For.

The *Public*, a Parisian newspaper, makes the following statement, which will excite cupidity in not a few bosoms. It relates to nothing less than a treasure estimated at more than $600,000 value, buried in the forest of Boudy, which is about eight miles northeast of Paris. The matter has been brought before the Corps Legislatif by petition. The petitioner alleges, as an historical fact, that during the night of the 16th of January, 1793, a box containing the jewels and ornaments of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, with parchments and title deeds belonging to the Royal family, and also their private correspondence, was carried off from the Chateau of Mudon and buried in the forest. A carpenter, of the name of Faure, had been in possession of a minutely detailed list of the articles, and the document contained a description of the local surroundings and benchmarks which would enable any one to find the place where the treasure was buried. Several clandestine attempts had been made to discover the spot, but without success. The list was accidentally destroyed during a fire, but M. Fauer can give a complete description of the chest, and he can enumerate the objects which it contained, viz: 1. An oval medallion, of the size of a six franc piece, set with precious stones, and representing on the one side Louis XVI, and on the other Marie Antoinette. 2. Six pairs of bracelets. 3. A large number of rings. 4. A pair of springs for the ears. 5. A diadem. 6. A crucifix. 7. A *"ride poche."* 8. A collar, containing from 72 to 78 pearls. 9. A violet colored costume, ornamented with lace and jewels. 10. The ornaments of the King. 11. His secret correspondence. 12. The title deeds and parchments of the royal family. These details were all given in the burnt list, which, moreover, estimated the value of the Queen's jewels at $625,000. The *Public* gives no explanation as to how the list came into the possession of M. Faure. He surely could not have been old enough in 1793 to have been made the depositary of such a secret. Nor does it state what the Corps Legislatif is asked to do in the matter.

A Dangerous Water Pipe.

[From the Boston Journal of Chemistry.]

Attention has been called several times in the *Journal* to the dangerous character of the galvanized iron pipe when employed for conducting water to be used for culinary purposes. Instances of severe poisoning from the use of this pipe are continually coming to our notice, and we are led once more to caution our readers against it. It is almost a crime for manufacturers and dealers to recommend this zinc-covered iron pipe for water conduit, as they thereby jeopardize the health, and perhaps the lives, of purchasers. When this pipe comes from the hands of the manufacturers, it has a fresh, clean appearance, and to those who do not understand the nature of the covering the idea is conveyed that it will not oxidize or rust like ordinary iron pipes. But this is an error; it will rust even more rapidly than clean iron in most localities. The superficial covering of zinc is rapidly decomposed under the influence of ordinary pond and spring waters, and the oxide, carbonate and chloride of zinc are formed, which salts are of a deleterious or poisonous character. This covering of zinc on the interior is attacked immediately when water is allowed to flow through, and in some instances we have known it to be entirely removed in forty-eight hours. The insoluble carbonate of zinc is seen to float upon the water in the tea-kettle, and other water vessels used in families, and this has often created alarm, where no suspicions previously existed. We hope the newspaper press throughout the country will caution their readers against the use of this pipe for water supply.

DURING his Italian tour, Dickens was conducted over a certain monastery by a young monk, who, though a native of the country, spoke very fluent English, with the exception of frequently misplacing his v's and w's. On Dickens' inquiring if he had ever been in England, he said that he had not, but had learnt the language from a book that he brought forward, which proved to be a copy of Pickwick. It thus appears that Mr. Samuel Weller was responsible for the peculiarity of his pronunciation.

A NEW valve-slide has been invented by a Hudson, N. J., man, which, it is said, will greatly increase the power of locomotives. It will draw an ordinary passenger train at the rate of eighty miles an hour, and save twenty per cent. in fuel.

THE GERMAN FATHERLAND.

[Translated from the German of Ernst Moritz Arndt, by James Clarence Mangan.]

Where is the German's Fatherland?
Is't Prussia? Swabia? Is't the strand
Where grows the vine, where flows the Rhine?
Is't where the gull skims the Baltic's brine?
—No!—yet more great and far more grand
Must be the German's Fatherland!

How call they then the German's land?
Bavaria? Brunswick? Hast thou scanned
It where the Zuyder Zee extends?
Where Styrian toil the iron bends?
No, brother, no!—thou hast not spanned
The German's genuine Fatherland!

Is then the German's Fatherland
Westphalia? Pomerania? Stand
Where Zurich's waveless water sleeps;
Where Weser winds, where Danube sweeps;
Hast found it now?—Not yet! Demand
Elsewhere the German's Fatherland!

Then say, Where lies the German's land?
How call they that unconquered land?
Is't where Tyrol's green mountains rise?
The Switzer's land I dearly prize,
By Freedom's purest breezes fanned—
But no! 'tis not the German's land!

Where, therefore, lies the German's land?
Baptise that great, that ancient land!
'Tis surely Austria, proud and bold,
In wealth unmatched, in glory old!
O! none shall write her name on sand;
But she is not the German's land!

Say, then, Where lies the German's land?
Baptise that great, that ancient land!
Is't Alsace? Or Lorraine—that gem
Wrenched from the Imperial Diadem
By wiles which princely treachery planned?
No! these are not the German land!

Where, therefore, lies the German land?
Name now at last that mighty!
Where'er resounds the German tongue—
Where German hymns to God are sung—
There, gallant brother take thy stand!
That is the German's Fatherland!

That is his land, the land of lands,
Where vows bind less than clasped hands,
Where Valor lights the flashing eye,
Where Love and Truth in deep hearts lie,
And Zeal enkindles Freedom's brand—
That is the German's Fatherland!

That is the German's Fatherland!
Where Hate pursues each foreign band—
Where German is the name for friend,
Where Frenchman is the name for fiend,
And France's yoke is spurned and banned—
That is the German's Fatherland!

That is the German's Fatherland!
Great God! look down and bless that land!
And give her noble children souls
To cherish while Existence rolls,
And love with heart, and aid with hand,
Their Universal Fatherland!

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A fresh supply at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)

THE BLOOD IN SUMMER.
The blood deteriorates in hot weather. Profuse perspiration deprives it of a portion of its nourishing and productive properties. Consequently, in Summer, the flesh loses in some degree, its firmness, the muscles lack their usual elasticity and vigor, and the weight of the body diminishes. These are clear indications that the ordinary supply of the life-sustaining principle afforded by the food we eat, is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the system under a high temperature. There is another reason for this, besides the direct influence of the heat, viz: the loss of appetite and the weakening of the digestive powers which it occasions. Under these circumstances a wholesome invigorant is evidently needed, and the best and safest is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This admirable vegetable tonic and alterative, acts favorably upon the system in several ways. It increases the appetite and facilitates digestion, thereby inducing the stomach to receive and enabling it to assimilate a due amount of nourishment. It also tones the liver and the process of evacuation. Under its operation the process of emaciation is arrested, the whole frame refreshed and invigorated, and the spirits exhilarated. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the debilitated, scarcely need to be told that it is precisely the stimulant and corrective they ought to take at this season. Thousands of them know the fact by experience. Nothing in the pharmacopoeia (or out of it) will supply its place—least of all the trashy local nostrums which some unscrupulous dealers would be glad, for the benefit of their own pockets, to peddle out in its stead.

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.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

C. D. ARNSTHAL.........G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS.
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.
my17:t5

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
Sheeting and Batting.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A FULL LINE OF
BLACK AND COLORED
SASH RIBBONS.
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'
Linen Suits,
At Very Low Prices.
Valencia Laces.
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Bracelets and Jet Jewelry.
Hats, Bonnets and Sundowns,
VERY CHEAP.
At 8½c, White Linen Towels, Turkey Red Border
At 20c, large size Linen Towels, a great bargain
At 6¼c, Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Calicoes, a good bargain.
At 12½c, Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c, Striped Alpacas.
At 50c, Balmoral Skirts, full size.
At $2.50, all Wool Summer Shawls.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WILL BE ISSUED
SOON.
PITTSBURGH;
ITS
Industries & Commerce.
A BOOK PORTRAYING IN
FACTS AND FIGURES
THE
Growth and Present Prosperity
OF THE
Representative Manufacturing Interests
OF PITTSBURGH.
COPIES OF THIS VOLUME WILL BE PLACED IN THE
Leading Hotels
OF THOSE PORTIONS OF THE UNION WHICH ARE IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE TRIBUTARY TO THE
TRADE OF PITTSBURGH.
☞The Volume will be printed and bound in a style not hitherto attempted in this city. A limited space has been
Assigned to Advertisers.
CANVASSERS WILL CALL UPON
MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN
For their Favors.
DAVID LOWRY, E. A. MYERS, JAMES MILLS, Publishers.
jy20:a21

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.

STATIONERY.
We offer for the fall trade, among many other items too numerous to mention,
150,000 ENVELOPES,
1,200 REAMS RULED PAPER,
175 REAMS FLAT PAPER,
5,000 QUIRES BLANK BOOKS,
25 CASES SLATES,
30,000 SLATE PENCILS, SOAPSTONE,
10,000 SLATE PENCILS, GERMAN,
25 GROSS BONNET BOARD,
250 DOZEN INKS, FLUID, VIOLET AND COPYING,
200 GROSS LEAD PENCILS,
325 GROSS STEEL PENS,
75 GROSS PENHOLDERS,
500 DOZEN MEMORANDUMS,
175 POCKETBOOKS,
800 GROSS CHALK CRAYON.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
ju26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

NOTICE.—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND who, about 25 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, Pa., will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office. ju6:d6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
The stock is daily replenished with New Goods and purchasers can always be suited, as the stock is large to select from, and prices as low as can be found anywhere.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS,
ALL COLORS AND FABRICS
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SUMMER SHAWLS.
CASSIMERES,
JEANS & COTTONADES.
VERY CHEAP.
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
White and Colored Table Damasks.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Shirt Fronts and Wrist Bands.
A COMPLETE STOCK
AT
Very Low Prices!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Received this Day:
Traveling Satchels,
Col'd and Black Satins,
Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons,
Colored Sash Ribbons,
Gauze Merino Undershirts,
Large Palm Fans,
Silk and Linen Fans.
HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
Millinery Goods,
AT LESS THAN COST.
NEW GOODS
Received Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue,
FOR
Lace Curtains,
Summer Silks,
Thin Dress Goods,
Summer Shawls,
Shetland Shawls,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
ju23

BUY THE GENUINE,
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4:w3

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w61

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w31 133 SECOND AVENUE.

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITAE, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of Life, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1.00, in quart bottles. my8:MWT

JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET
Residence, 192 Fremont St., Allegheny. je13:y26

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 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 RAIL ROAD 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 EQUIPMENTS WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of
Investors and Capitalists.
Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
The Bonds are in denominations of
$1,000, $500 and $100,
and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.
Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.
All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.
They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.
Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

COAL AND COKE.

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
Office, 142 WATER STREET,
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
And Deliver in the City.
my19:x18

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. ap20:v14

COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
ap12:w75

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward. Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

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.

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines. ju26

CHEESE.—100 boxes prime Goshen, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS:
SUMMER STOCK.
Fine, Medium and Common
CARPETS.
Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the trade.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
jul4:daf

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS
CAN NOW BE HAD AT
M'Farland & Collins
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
They are taking stock, and will close out many of the best
Brussels and Ingrains,
At less than first cost. Call soon and get the choice.
je24

CARPETS.
New Rooms! New Goods!
NEW PRICES!
We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the
FINEST DISPLAY OF
CARPETS
Ever Offered in this Market.
LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CHEAP CARPETS.
Superior Ingrains,
$1.00 PER YARD.
COMMON CARPETS,
50 TO 25 CENTS PER YARD.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Avenue
(Above Wood Street.)
je25

UPHOLSTERERS.
Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and relaying carpets.
Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.
ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7:n08 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPET CHAIN
Of all Colors,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
Allegheny City.
my12:w23

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.

100 WOOD STREET.
QUEENSWARE,
FINE FRENCH.
China and Glass.
SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
R. E. BREED & CO.,
100 WOOD STREET.
R. E. BREED & CO.
R. E. BREED & CO.

REYNOLDS STEEN & CO.,
124 Wood Street
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND
Queensware.
☞The largest assortment at New York prices.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods. ap1:v43

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 3 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE ST. (near Court House) Pittsburgh.