Pennsylvania
Scrap Book

Allegheny

INDEX.

INDEX.

INDEX.

INDEX.

Commercial Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

(Except Sunday).

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

The COMMERCIAL GAZETTE congratulates its readers on having completed the one hundredth year of its existence. It is something to be proud of that a newspaper enterprise, started in the Western wilderness at a time when social and political chaos brooded over the new world, should have grown steadily on through all the mutations of time and the dangers and vicissitudes attending business management, and should have rounded out the century without a break in the long chain of successive issues and in a condition of robust health which gives promise of better service and a wider influence in the hundred years which are to come.

In taking a retrospective view of the career of the old GAZETTE, one of its most striking characteristics will be found to have been its patriotic and unselfish devotion to the interests of the Government as represented through the Administration of Gen. WASHINGTON. It is somewhat remarkable that the paternal ancestor of JOHN SCULL, the founder of the GAZETTE, should have been influenced to emigrate to this country by WILLIAM PENN, the founder of Pennsylvania, and that a century later his grandson should have been induced, through the influence of WASHINGTON or that of some of his immediate supporters, to undertake the hazardous work of establishing a printing press at the "Forks of the Ohio," a spot made historic in our colonial history through the civic and military achievements of the daring young colonial officer who bore in his person the destinies of the greatest nation of modern days. When the GAZETTE was established it could not by any possibility have been foreseen that it would so soon be called upon to exert its influence in support of law and order and against insurrection, and in less worthy and resolute hands it might have yielded before the popular frenzy which grew out of the famous "Whisky Insurrection." In those trying times the GAZETTE was loyal to the Government and faithful to the best interests of the State and the community, though for the time being it was on the unpopular side and had to maintain its fidelity at no small sacrifice of personal and pecuniary interests.

It may safely be affirmed that, following this noble example of its founder, the GAZETTE has ever since been ranged on the side of law and order. While abating neither jot nor tittle of its right to criticise and condemn whatever it conceived to be amiss either in the laws themselves or the manner of their enforcement, it never countenanced nullification, secession or armed rebellion. With the National chart in its hands, the GAZETTE could never go further than to tolerate the institution of human slavery, and to maintain that it be confined strictly within its constitutional limits. When the slave power made war upon the principles of free government and undertook to nationalize slavery, it encountered in the GAZETTE an uncompromising and relentless enemy which never ceased its opposition until perfect liberty with National unity was achieved.

It is not alone in the political affairs of the Nation that the GAZETTE has made its influence felt in a marked degree. In the development and cultivation of those forces necessary for the advancement of the social, moral and religious interests of the community, the GAZETTE has always taken a leading and active part. At all times conservative as respects the time-honored principles of the Government, it has unceasingly raised its voice against those insidious encroachments which, under the guise of "personal liberty," would utterly destroy some of the most sacred institutions of the country and pave the way for its speedy dissolution as a Christian Nation.

In its secular and business relations the influence of the GAZETTE has been far-reaching and important. An examination of its files, running back into the last century, will reveal the fact that it has been earnest and steadfast in its advocacy of those numerous enterprises which have contributed so largely to the prosperity and comfort of the community, the State and the Nation. As a faithful and conscientious chronicler of the financial and mercantile transactions

of this great center of traffic, the paper has been read from generation to generation and implicitly relied upon as a business barometer of inestimable value.

The changes of a hundred years! To dwell upon these would be to open up a vast and almost limitless field for thought and speculation. Not a single human being who was then able to read, remains to tell of his perusal of the first number of the GAZETTE. Although JOHN SCULL lived to a green old age, there are few now in active life who can recall having seen him. As human life is averaged, almost two generations have passed away since he was gathered to his fathers. As no one now living, no matter how great his age, can speak from experience of the events of 1786, so no one, be he ever so young, is likely to be spared to witness the bi-centennial of the GAZETTE. Each generation, however, will have enough to occupy its thoughts, and each individual will find ample opportunity in his day to make the world better for his having lived in it. If the labors of JOHN SCULL and his immediate successors, with their limited opportunities, were productive of such vast results, what solemn obligations rest upon those who, at the threshold of the twentieth century, control and direct that mighty engine —the printing press! Inspired by the memories of the past, and full of hope and encouragement for the future, the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE enters upon its second century with a determination to spare no effort to keep the paper up to the high standard of usefulness as an exponent of sound moral and political principles, a faithful reflex of the current events of each succeeding day, and an unflinching supporter of the right, "as GOD gives us to see the right."

THE FEATURE OF THE CENTURY.

One hundred years, compared with the ordinary period of activity of individual humanity, is a long term, but historically speaking it is little more than a brevity. The changes which have occurred during the past century are very great, but there are many of those changes which will fall into insignificance in the future. With the wonderful development of the useful arts which has been made by the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships and railways, of electricity for the transmission of intelligence and other uses, of an almost innumerable variety of complicated machinery for lessening human labor, there is an instinctive sensation in intelligent minds that enlightenment is yet in its infancy, and what we at present enjoy of these classes are but little more than seeds of the harvest yet to come. The development of material resources in this country has but little more than begun; the accumulation of pecuniary wealth—the amassing of riches with a rapidity probably without precedent in the history of Nations—will soon be accounted as but trifling. For the really great and permanent changes which have been effected since the GAZETTE was first published, those which will mark the past century from all others preceding it or which are to come, must be searched for in something besides mere materialism.

The religions of the world and of this continent are substantially the same as they were before and as they will be for a long time in the future. The same languages exist that were spoken a hundred years ago and no new ones have been created. The leading sciences of to-day are those of past ages, with such additions and modifications as have arisen from development of the useful arts and material wealth already referred to. All these mark not the century as distinctive.

The first great change in this country was from a Confederated to a National Government. Even that was embryonic and its fruits have not yet fully matured. The evil was but partially removed. It was in a right direction and of sufficient power to support itself a much longer term than the Confederation lasted, but with the growth of necessities the time is not far distant when an equally positive change and further step in advance will require to be made. The nationalizing of business laws, uniformity in our commercial, military, educational and social systems, particularly concerning marriage and divorce, will be found to be essential to the unity of our people and the preservation of this great Nation.

The real characteristic of the hundred years just passed has been the abolition of slavery in Europe and America. From the earliest ages of history, civilized as well as barbarous, man deemed it to be right that men should be held in involuntary servitude. The United States of America, the first to teach the principle of liberty of conscience and the equality of mankind, was among the last to abolish human slavery. But it has been done. The sentiment of enlightened mankind has become so metamorphosed that the institution of artistic Greece and intelligent Rome can never be restored while Christianity lasts.

Slavery is now utterly abhorrent to the accepted principles of Christianity, although acceptable to it for the 1,800 preceding years. With it has fallen the apprentice system which held youths to involuntary servitude and rendered children subject to imprisonment for violating contracts of labor when such punishment could not be enforced against persons of adult age. The apprentice system of one hundred years ago was a twin to slavery, and has become obsolete by the same change in the sentiment of mankind which has annihilated involuntary servitude, except for crimes. In these respects the century has been remarkable, and these results will stand ineffaceable on the page of the world's history as the grand triumphs of the nineteenth century, marking an absolutely new era in the annals of mankind.

PITTSBURGH JOURNALISM.

Celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of Its Birth.

[From the Pittsburgh Leader.]

To-morrow will be the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of journalism in Pittsburgh. The infant that first breathed the breath of life on the 29th of July, 1786, struggled through the suckling period, fought desperately for life in its delicate youth, grew into strong and vigorous manhood as it steadily matured into middle life, and to-day in its old age is really younger in heart, more vigorous in manly strength, and altogether infinitely superior in every respect to anything in its proud record. Under the able management of to-day, the Roods, Nelson P., George W. and J. P., and Frank M. Higgins, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL GAZETTE ranks well up in the top rounds of the ladder of journalism in this country. The press of Pittsburgh should rejoice together in the success of journalism in our city, and should join with our brethren of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE in heralding the happy centennial anniversary of that respected paper. The *Leader* cordially extends the hand of good-fellowship and respectfully proffers its compliments and congratulations to the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

"All Rivalries of Interest Ignored."

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

The COMMERCIAL GAZETTE will celebrate its one hundredth birthday to-morrow by the issue of a special sheet containing a *fac simile* of its initial number and profusely illustrated articles, which, as a history of the paper, is properly a history of Pittsburgh also. The GAZETTE was established three years before the Pittsburgh Postoffice, it heralded in its columns the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and it supported George Washington for the first President of the United States. The centenary number is rich with local reminiscences, and it is a matter of common duty that a copy of it shall be placed in the hands of every family in the city for preservation. Its present contemporaries can afford to ignore all rivalries of interest upon such an occasion, and for our part we should be glad to see the authorities of the Central Board of Education arrange for the distribution of a copy to every scholar of our public schools. There could be no better way to give the young generation knowledge of the stirring past, teach them respect for those qualities which have built up a busy city out of a wilderness, and impel them to a proper local pride. We congratulate our neighbor upon its enterprise, which seems never to have grown old.

"An Eventful Career."

[From the Pittsburgh Penny Press.]

Our prosperous contemporary the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE will to-morrow celebrate the 100th anniversary of its existence as a Pittsburgh newspaper. To appreciate the amount of history of which it has been the constant and reliable recorder during that century one has only to turn in fancy back to the year 1786. Then, where these two great cities of wonderful influence in the prosperity and affairs of the Nation, Pittsburgh and Alleghany, now stand, at the head of the Ohio, there were a few log cabins inhabited by hardy settlers, who earned a livelihood by hunting, trading with friendly Indians and entertaining travelers.

In order to afford its readers a comprehensive *resume* of Pittsburgh history during the century, from near the close of the Revolutionary trouble till after the war for the Union, the present proprietors of that journal have been at great pains and expense to get out a centennial number, containing, among other things, a *fac simile* of a number of the GAZETTE of that year, and a running history of events, making in all twenty-four pages, illustrated with portraits of prominent historical personages and engravings of land-marks long since passed away.

This centennial number is not only highly creditable to the present publishers, who have so successfully modernized the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE and made it one of the leading journals of the country, but it will be found equally interesting and valuable to every person interested in Pittsburgh, past and present, its vicissitudes and its prosperity.

WE are indebted to special contributors for a number of valuable and interesting articles in to-day's issue of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. They are all gentlemen who are peculiarly qualified by their studies and attainments for handling the subjects treated by them. Rev. A. A. LAMBING, LL. D., is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to antiquities; Mr. JOSEPH D. WEEKS, LL. D., is a well-known statistician of National reputation who compiled much valuable information for the tenth United States census; RUSSELL ERRETT was one of the leaders of the Abolition movement and was once rotten-egged on account of his anti-slavery zeal; Dr. E. A. WOOD is a prominent physician as well as a writer of quaint power; GEORGE J. LUCKEY, for many years the City Superintendent of Schools, has done much to bring the schools up to their present efficiency; the Rev. E. R. DONEHOO is prominently identified with the religious interests of which he writes; Mr. FRANK P. CASE is conversant with the affairs of the Fire Department from long service as Secretary to the board; Mr. JOHN B. ROBINSON, of Media, is the son of WM. ROBINSON, the first white man born in Allegheny county, and is full of local historical lore; Dr. JOHN E. SHAFFER is an old resident of Elizabeth and is an authority on local history; Mr. JOHN B. KENNEDY was "devil" in the office when the daily publication of the GAZETTE was begun; Mr. WILSON KING is the son of a former editor of the paper, and has

been an assiduous student of history; Mr. ISAAC CRAIG, also a son of a former editor, has a large fund of historical information. The other articles with a few exceptions are by members of the regular staff.

WE are a hundred years old to-day, but we are lusty. Just hear us crow!

OUR CENTENARY.

THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF THE "GAZETTE."

A Journal Whose First Candidate for United States President Was George Washington.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES.

The Pittsburgh Postoffice Established Three Months After the "Gazette." A Paper Which Heralded the Adoption of the Federal Constitution.

THE political condition of the country on the 29th of July, 1786 was one of doubt and uncertainty. It is true, National independence had been achieved after a prolonged and heroic struggle, but it was apparent that the Government could not be successfully maintained under the Articles of Confederation existing then, and the demands for "a more perfect union" were pressing on all sides. Thus it happened that the first issue of the GAZETTE antedated, by several years, the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The difficulties and dangers which beset the statesmen and patriots of that day were neither few nor trifling, but all went forward in the spirit of hope and mutual forbearance, and with an abiding faith that the same Providence which had followed them through the War of the Revolution would guide and direct them still. The GAZETTE, then, had a share in shaping that public opinion which carried the Nation safely through that critical epoch which marked the transition from a Confederacy loosely held together to a Government under a Constitution with clearly-defined National powers and duties.

The conflict had been between the existing league of States and a Republic of States united; between State sovereignty and a consolidated union; between State politics and Continental politics—and with earnest and able advocates of these conflicting views parties seemed almost hopelessly divided. The great object of a new Constitution, so earnestly desired by Washington, Hamilton and their compatriots, was finally attained, and the GAZETTE was ready to spread the news and extend congratulations to the country.

It is also worthy of note that the first issue of the paper preceded the first election of President Washington by more than two years, so that the paper has had the proud distinction of having taken an active part in every Presidential canvass since the organization of the Government. There was such an unanimity of sentiment as to the wisdom and propriety of calling Washington to preside over the Nation which he had done so much to create and defend, that partisan politics did not take distinctive form until the time approached for a second election to the Presidency. Thus it came about that the GAZETTE played its humble part in the shaping of parties from the very incipiency of politics under the Constitution.

Notwithstanding the doubts and uncertainties growing out of the chaotic condition of politics, the founders of the GAZETTE proceeded on the hypothesis that, come what might, there would be some form of government for the protection of the people, and that, since it was the purpose to base that government on the intelligence of the citizen, the printing press would become an essential agency in the dissemination of knowledge and the defense of sound principles.

FACILITIES FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Among the essential elements of success in the publication of a newspaper are the facilities for distribution upon which the publisher must largely depend for building up a circulation. The venture of John Scull and Joseph Hall was not only in advance of the steamboat and the railway, but it was begun many years before the turnpike, stage coach or even the Conestoga

wagon. There were a few roads leading to the "Forks of the Ohio" in 1786, but there were absolutely no "mail facilities" such as are now comprehended in that term. In addition to the Indian paths which traversed the wilds of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and the adjacent territory, there were the roads opened by the armies of Gen. Braddock and Gen. Forbes—the former crossing the Alleghenies by way of Laurel Hill and the latter to the northward over Chestnut Ridge. Col. George Washington, in his early expeditions to the head of the Ohio, had also marked out some roads which afterwards became permanent avenues of travel, but in 1786 the chief thoroughfares through this region were the paths of the redskins, traversed by traders, Indians and emigrants from the East. The Turkeyfoot road, which was established as a nearer route to Fort Pitt from Cumberland than Braddock's road, was among the earliest. As early as 1776 Gen. George Morgan, afterward Indian Agent in the Pittsburgh region, came out by this road with a lot of cattle. Another old road was Froman's, created by order of the Westmoreland County Court in 1774. As described in the petition, it led "from Thomas Gist's to Paul Froman's mill, near the Monongahela (on Spear's run, near Bellevernon,) and thence to his other mill on Chartiers creek," near this city. Thus it appears that at that date a mill was of more importance than the village nestled between the hills at the head of the Ohio. This road was used to carry supplies to Fort Pitt, as it was nearer and safer than either Braddock's or Burd's, the latter of which was originally an Indian trail from the mouth of Redstone to the summit of Laurel Hill, where it united with other roads, and was much traveled by Indians, traders and adventurers, and by the French during the early part of the war of 1754-'63.

At the time of which we write these primitive highways were used by settlers for milling, church-going, visiting and other ordinary purposes, but their great use was for emigration and the transportation of goods of all kinds, light and heavy. The pack-horse was to that day what the Conestoga wagon and the canal-boat were to subsequent generations, and that slow-going, laboring and patient animal prefigured the "Iron Horse" of the railway era.

When the GAZETTE was first issued there were no mail facilities yet extended to Pittsburgh by the United States Government. All correspondence was carried by special express or through the courtesy of travelers. All subscribers to the paper, therefore, not within immediate reach of the publisher, had to depend on the kindly offices of friends for the weekly budget of news, and it may readily be conceived that there were many long waits and disappointments through failure of delivery.

Before the establishing of the paper, however, there had been efforts to have mail facilities extended to the settlement. Maj. Craig, as early as the summer of 1784, while in New York city, used his influence to procure a "post-rider," but he did not succeed. Two years later (1786) Mr. Brison went to New York city in the interest of the inhabitants at and around Fort Pitt, and it was announced, on his reaching Philadelphia on his way back, that "he had orders to establish a post from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and one from Virginia to Bedford, the two to meet at Bedford."

In the fall of 1786 a postoffice was established and John Scull was appointed postmaster. The office was located in the same building in which a few months previous the first copy of the GAZETTE was issued and which is illustrated on the second page. The contract for carrying the mail on and after April 18, 1795, required it to leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 11:30 A. M. to be delivered in Pittsburgh the following Friday at noon. Returning it left Pittsburgh every Friday at 5 P. M. to be delivered in Philadelphia the next Friday at noon. For the year ending October 1, 1790, postages at Pittsburgh aggregated but $110 99. This was certainly the "day of small things" for the enterprising newspaper publishers, but amid all these disadvantages they managed to keep the paper afloat. At times they seem to have encountered greater difficulty in getting the white paper to print than in distributing the sheet when printed. The following letter will serve to illustrate this point:—

MONDAY MORNING, July 1, 1792.

DEAR SIR:—John Wright's pack-horses, by whom I receive my paper from Chambersburgh, have returned without bringing me any, owing to none being finished. As I am entirely out, and do not know what to do, I take the liberty of applying to you for some you have in the public stores (and of which I have had some) as a loan or as an exchange for the kind herein inclosed, and as this kind is smaller I will make an adequate allowance—or if you could wait two or three weeks I will return you paper of a superior quality for any purpose, as I have sent to Philadelphia by Mr. Brackenridge for a large quantity, and John Wright's pack-horses return immediately to Chambersburgh and will bring me up some. As I conceive you will not want the paper as soon as I can replace it, I flatter myself you will let me have three reams, and as soon as I receive mine it shall be returned, or if you choose to take the enclosed in exchange it shall be immediately sent you. If you can oblige me with the paper it will do at any time this day, and I shall consider myself under a very particular obligation.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,
Maj. Isaac Craig. JOHN SCULL.

FIRST PAPER-MILL—POPULATION OF THE REGION.

The above letter was written six years after the paper had been started, and it was not until four years later (in 1796) that Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected and put into operation the Redstone Paper-mill, near Brownsville, the first manufactory. The GAZETTE was immediately supplied from that mill and no longer subject to the uncertainties of the "pack-horse" line over the rugged Alleghenies.

Twice, at least, the GAZETTE was printed on cartridge-paper. The appeal of the publisher to Major Craig for friendly assistance was not in vain, since in a memo-

...ndum-book belonging to him, the following entry is found:—"September 17, 1800. Lent John Scull twenty-seven quires of cartridge-paper."

Of equal importance with the facilities of distribution is the population of the region to be supplied with news. The field which John Scull and Joseph Hall proposed to reach was by no means immediately inviting, however flattering it may have been prospectively. There are some discrepancies as to the number of inhabitants in 1786, but it probably did not exceed 800. Brackenridge, in his interesting account published in the first issue of the GAZETTE, says:—"The town consists at present of about an hundred dwelling-houses, with buildings appurtenant. More are daily added, and for some time past it has improved with an equal but continual pace. The inhabitants, children, men and women, are about 1,500." This estimate Mr. Neville B. Craig, in his history, pronounced "a most extravagant one, being about fifteen to a house." The first authentic account of the population was in 1796, and the number of inhabitants was then only 1,395. The number of houses was 102, and Mr. Craig writes that "allowing eight to a house the population would be a little over 800." The estimate given in Nile's Register, that "Pittsburgh, in 1786, contained thirty-six log houses, one stone and one frame house and five small stores," is regarded by Mr. Craig as entitled to "some credibility." The census of 1800, sixteen years later, gives Pittsburgh 1,565 inhabitants.

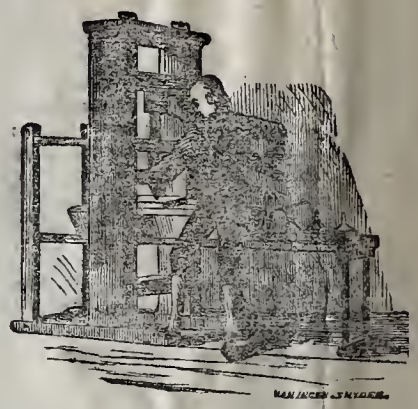
Thus it will be seen that, at the very best, the "home field" for the circulation of a weekly paper was not of the most inviting character. The other settlements within reach of the publishers were few and far between, being nestled about the forts at Armstrong, Franklin, Bedford, Brownsville, Westmoreland, Washington, Beaver and Erie. At that time the country lying between the sparsely-settled villages was an unbroken wilderness, and the facilities for obtaining, publishing and circulating news were of the most primitive character.

The people to whom the GAZETTE was first offered were probably nearly all of a class who took an interest in current events, and who, therefore, had the reading habit. The instinct for news had not reached that high development which came with the common school system, stimulated by the electric telegraph, and which rendered necessary the steam printing press, but the mass of the people, then as now, enjoyed the newspaper both as a necessity and a luxury. Some of the early writers have spoken disparagingly of the town and its inhabitants, notably Arthur Lee, but his judgment was that of a man fresh from the splendor of foreign courts, and it is suggested that he may have written with some bias by reason of the dispute between Virginia and Pennsylvania as to which State was entitled to the possession of the territory around the head of the Ohio. At all events, Arthur Lee was mistaken in the character of the people, just as he was about the future of the place, which, he believed, "would never be considerable."

Washington estimated the people more nearly at their true value, and saw with clearer vision the future possibilities of the place. The people were not as bad as Arthur Lee painted them, and if they had been Mr. Scull and his co-laborers of the press would be deserving of all the more credit for having brought them out of a state of semi-barbarism into the refinement and culture which attend upon the agencies of the pulpit, the school-room and the printing press. The Scotch-Irish hold a deservedly high place in the early history of Pittsburgh, and most effectually have they and their descendants lived down the ungenerous slur so unjustly put upon them.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

In no avocation of life have there been so many and such marked changes, within the past century, as in the printing business. When Mr. Scull determined to blaze the way to Western civilization by setting up a printing office at this frontier settlement, the



RAMAGE PRESS

was the one then chiefly in use. It was a small hand-press, originally made of wood by Adam Ramage, the most celebrated of the early press-makers of the United States, who is said to have constructed the first hand-press made with an iron bed and platen. It was on one of these primitive machines that the GAZETTE was first printed, and it was hauled in a wagon all the way from Philadelphia over the Allegheny Mountains. This press was so small that only one-half of one side of a sheet could be printed at one pull, so that it required four distinct impressions to print both sides of even a small newspaper. It was not until the commencement of the present century that hand-presses constructed of iron instead of wood made their appearance. In 1818 the four presses most in vogue were the Columbia, the Ruthven, the Ramage Screw and the Wells. In 1822 the Smith hand-press was invented by Peter Smith, a brother-in-law of the founder of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., and in 1829 the Washington press was patented by Samuel Rust. The Tufts press, its peculiarity consisting in a toggle joint, was perfected about the year 1831. The modern Ramage, however, was in most general use until it was gradually supplanted by the improved Smith and Washington iron presses. The ordinary

speed of the best of these presses, printing one side at a time, was not over 250 sheets an hour, or two hours for an edition of 500 copies.

Self-acting power, or machine printing presses, were unknown before the present century. An idea of the improvements in hand-presses may be gathered from the fact that in 1475, 300 sheets or 600 impressions was considered a good day's work. A century later the number had increased to 2,000 impressions per day, and when John Scull started his press a good pressman might have made 2,800 impressions, or equal to 700 perfect copies in ten hours.

When these results are compared with the achievements of the steam perfecting presses of the present day, such as the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE is now worked upon—the press being fed by a continuous sheet, printing both sides at one time, cutting, folding and delivering the papers ready for mailing at a single operation, and throwing off 15,000 copies per hour—one can hardly conceive that such vast improvements in speed have been achieved within half a century. The substitution of the cylinder for the flat platen in taking the impression of the ink from the face of the types revolutionized the art of printing so far as speed was concerned. This change, however, would have been impossible without a corresponding improvement in the method of inking the types. The ball was used before the invention of rollers, and it consisted of a circular piece of pelt, leather or canvas covered with composition, stuffed with wool and nailed to the ball-stocks. A stuffed foot-ball with a handle in it would give a tolerably fair idea of the inking-ball of half a century ago. Two balls were generally used simultaneously for the distribution of the ink and the placing of it upon the face of the forms. This was the work of the "printer's devil," and a dark and dangerous-looking imp he usually was at the end of a hard day's work. If he happened to be in a belligerent mood, with a ball in each hand, he could put "Auld Nick" himself to flight. But the ball has long since had its day, and the composition roller, made principally of glue and molasses, is now universally used, both for hand and steam presses. After the balls had been discarded, and before the introduction of power-presses, the "roller-boy" was the indispensable assistant of the pressman, it being his duty to keep the rollers supplied with ink and roll the forms, a much easier and quicker operation than balling. The credit of the discovery of the composition roller has long been a disputed point, there being several claimants, and the circumstances which led to it are involved in obscurity. The fact of overshadowing importance is that the improvement came, like many other labor-saving inventions, just at a time when it was imperatively demanded by the necessities of civilization.

EARLY COPIES—THE NINTH STATE.

It was under the circumstances and amid the surroundings thus described that John Scull founded the GAZETTE, the first number being issued on Saturday, July 29, 1786. Diligent efforts have been made by the present proprietors of the paper to obtain a copy of the first number, but without success. There is reason to believe that files of the earlier numbers are still in existence, and the search will be continued so long as there is the slightest hope of tracing them to their hiding places.

The earliest copy which we have been able to obtain is that issued on September 16, 1786, being the eighth number of the first volume, a *fac simile* of which is herewith given. The paper, small as it was, was well printed on clear type, showing that the founders had all the needful appliances for doing perfect work. The typographical execution was fully up to the standard of that day, while the remarkable clearness of the print after the lapse of a century furnishes abundant evidence that the presswork was thoroughly executed. The mechanical execution was creditable throughout and equal to the best work of the kind done anywhere in the country.

The paper was issued continuously, without a single interruption, by John Scull, down until the date of his retirement in 1816, when he was succeeded by his son.

There were many stirring events to record within the circumscribed limits of the little sheet, among them the following, which appears in the issue of June 28, 1788:—

"On Friday the last, the 20th inst., the news arrived at this place of the adoption of the new Constitution by Virginia, making the ninth State. On Saturday evening following the inhabitants of this town and the adjacent country to the number of 1,500 assembled on Grant's Hill, a beautiful rising mound to the east of the town, having the two rivers, the Allegheny and Monongahela, and their junction forming the Ohio, in prospect. Occupying the verge of this hill they were addressed by Mr. Brackenridge. * * * Three cheers were now given and hats thrown into the air. Nine piles of wood were then lighted, representing the nine States which had adopted the Constitution. At intermediate distances four piles were left uninflamed, representing those who had not adopted it. Fire was kindled in them, but oppressed by green leaves and heavy boughs; in spite of all that could be done the pile of New Hampshire burst out and gave a luminous splendor; that of Rhode Island not having sent delegates to the general convention or called a convention of their own, had brimstone, tar and feathers thrown into it; yet, still some boughs of wood that were at the bottom, catched the flame, purged off the noxious vapor and materials. That of New York and North Carolina at length took fire, and exceeded even the other fires. The whole thirteen now in one united blaze began to burn. The youths of the village danced around them on the green, and the Indians who were present, the chiefs of several nations on their way to the treaty, at Muskingum, stood in amazement at the scene, concluded this to be a great council, seeing the thirteen fires kindled on the hill."

THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON CITY.

In the issue of Wednesday morning, August 31, 1814, (Vol. 29, No. 3,) is the following item of news, which, owing to its startling and humiliating character, is accompanied with some comments:—

"The following disastrous intelligence was received by the express yesterday morning by John Johnston, Esq., Postmaster in this place, from A. Bradley, Esq., Assistant Postmaster-General:—

"General Postoffice,
"Washington, August 27, 1814.

"The enemy, after a slight resistance, took possession of this city on the 24th, burnt the Capitol, President's house, Treasury and War offices and Powder-house. Our citizens destroyed the public ships and principal stores at the Navy-yard, as well as the three bridges. Three or four private buildings were destroyed by the enemy. They retreated early yesterday morning, and are now supposed to be on board their ships in the Patuxent.

"Four frigates are making their way up the Potomac to destroy the shipping. The land troops had not time to accomplish that object. The general postoffice is not injured."

This, as we have suggested, was a piece of war news of sufficient importance to demand editorial comment, and Editor Scull adds the following, double leaded:—

"[We feel the degraded situation of our country too sensibly to make any comments on the above. Let the adherents of the administration reflect—let the *patriots* who proffered their fortunes and their lives in support of the war seriously consider—let them bow themselves in the dust and be ashamed, that after the lapse of two years, in which the country has been engaged in war, an insignificant British force has had the audacity to march into the interior of the United States, take possession of the Capital—destroy the publick buildings, remain there two days, and return to their ships without any, or at least a trifling, opposition made against them.]"

AS A SEMI-WEEKLY.

From May 19, 1818, until July 24, 1820, John I. Scull and Morgan Neville published the paper, the office being on Fourth street, between Market and Wood. The publication days were Tuesday and Friday until Thursday, March, 2, 1820, when the paper was again issued weekly, each Thursday, until April 10, 1820, when the publication day was changed to Monday morning.

Thursday, March 23, 1820, the partnership between John I. Scull and Morgan Neville was dissolved, Mr. Scull then living so far away from the city that he could not give the paper proper attention. They were succeeded by Eichbaum & Johnson, who were practical printers. Morgan Neville remained as editor. The paper had then been established nearly thirty-four years.

June 5, 1820, began a new series under the firm name of Eichbaum & Johnson. The paper was enlarged to twenty columns, the sheet measuring about 22x24 inches. The title of the paper was changed to *Pittsburgh Gazette and Manufacturer and Mercantile Advertiser*. It was published every Monday morning, at $3 a year, Morgan Neville having been retained as editor. The office was removed to Second street, between Wood and Market.

David and M. Maclean conducted the paper from 1822 till September 18, 1829, when they were succeeded by Neville B. Craig. The office had again been removed to Fourth street, between Market and Wood. In 1825, or early in 1826, the secondary title, "*Manufacturer and Mercantile Advertiser*," was dropped and the paper enlarged to 24 columns. The publication was weekly, under the Maclean management, until September 23, 1828, when it was changed to semi-weekly, Tuesday and Friday being the days of issue. The enlarged size was continued and the subscription price was $4 a year. There was a separate weekly edition at $2 a year, the first issue of which bears date Friday, September 26, 1828. When the Gazette passed out of the hand of the Macleans it had been in existence a little over forty-three years.

On Tuesday, September 22, 1829, under the proprietorship of Mr. Craig, the office was removed to the "southwest corner of the Diamond." A marked evidence of his success is found in the fact of an enlargement, March 19, 1833, to twenty-eight columns, the edition still being weekly.

THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

The first issue of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette was under date of July 30, 1833, just forty-seven years and one day after the first weekly number had been printed. The sheet contained twenty columns and was handsomely printed. Mr. Craig was the editor and publisher, and in this issue he says:—

"In fulfillment of the promise, some time since made, we now place before our readers the first number of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette, with a confident expectation that the liberality and public spirit of our citizens will afford us adequate encouragement and support.

"It is not necessary for us to make any exposition as to the principles which will govern our course as the editor of a newspaper. Four years have almost elapsed since we assumed control of the Gazette, and during that period our readers have had ample opportunity to scrutinize our conduct and opinions."

The reason assigned for publishing in the afternoon is that "we may be enabled to place before our readers a considerable portion of the most interesting items of intelligence brought by each morning's mail."

It is announced elsewhere in the same number that "the Gazette is also published weekly (on an elephant sheet), at $2 per annum in advance, or $3 at the end of the year."

Fourteen columns out of the twenty, of the first number, were filled with advertisements, leaving but six for the news of the day.

After Mr. Craig had purchased the paper from the Macleans, the office was removed (October 1, 1829), to No. 37 Diamond Square, then, on account of the Courthouse being there, the most public part of the city. The office and editorial department were on the second floor, and the press-room on the third floor; the composing-room was on the third floor of the adjoining house, No. 36, the first floor of which was occupied as the Mayor's Office. It was from this building Mr. Craig, on July 30, 1833, issued the first number of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette. Matthew Maclean Grant was the foreman of the office, and the following hands were employed by Mr. Craig while the office was in this building, viz.:—James E. Sheridan, John Knox, William Sutton, Robert Morrow, William H. Smith, George Leslie, Benjamin Wright, John W. Cunningham, Joseph Wilkinson, John Eagal, William Bausman, Joseph Grant, James P. Smith and John B. Kennedy.

September 16, 1835, Matthew M. Grant was admitted as a partner and the publica-

tion continued under the firm name of Craig & Grant, Mr. Craig retaining editorial control. Grant was a nephew of the Macleans, who formerly owned the paper, and who were practical book and job printers.

November 9, 1835, the paper was enlarged to twenty-four columns and published at $6 a year.

April 1, 1838, the office was removed to the southeast corner of the Diamond and Market street, over Wilcox's drug store.

July 1, 1840, Craig & Grant sold the paper to Alexander Ingram, Jr., Mr. Craig continuing as editor. This gentleman (Mr. Ingram) was a member of the firm of Ingram & McCandless, successors to J. N. Patterson & Co., booksellers and stationers, at No. 68 Wood street, his partner being Mr. David McCandless. His ownership in the paper seems to have been but temporary.

"DEACON" WHITE TAKES HOLD.

In 1841 D. N. White purchased the paper from Mr. Ingram, and changed the time of issue from afternoon to morning. April 7, 1845, B. F. Harris was admitted as a partner and the firm name changed to White & Harris. April 1, 1847, White & Harris sold to Erastus Brooks (afterwards of the New York *Express*), who took charge as editor and proprietor. June 7, 1847, the firm name was changed to Brooks & Co., S. Haight having been admitted as a member. July 1, 1848, Mr. White again purchased the paper, and continued as editor and proprietor until 1859, when he sold to S. Riddle & Co., the new firm consisting of Samuel Riddle, Russell Errett, James M. Macrum and Daniel L. Eaton. Russell Errett was editor, assisted by Messrs. Eaton and Macrum.

In 1864 the "GAZETTE Association" was formed and purchased the paper from S. Riddle & Co. May 14, 1866, the establishment was purchased by Penniman, Reed & Co., consisting of Messrs. F. B. Penniman, Josiah King, N. P. Reed and Thos. P. Houston.

On November 1, 1870 Mr. Penniman retired, and Mr. Henry M. Long was admitted to the firm on February 1, 1871, and the firm name was changed to King, Reed & Co. On July 1, 1872, Mr. Long retired, his interest having been purchased by George W. Reed and D. L. Fleming. On December 28, 1875, Mr. T. P. Houston died, and Mr. D. L. Fleming died in February, 1876, and their interests were purchased by the surviving partners. On December 18, 1882, Mr. Josiah King died, and on January 20, 1883, his interest was purchased by his remaining partners, when the firm name was changed to Nelson P. Reed & Co., and Mr. J. P. Reed was admitted into the firm. On April 1, 1883, Mr. Frank M. Higgins was admitted to the firm.

OUR FIRST PRESS.

Maj. Robert C. Walker, a retired officer of the United States army, living at Helena, Montana, has furnished us with the following statement, the facts for which Maj. Walker obtained from his father, John Walker, an early pioneer of the Monongahela valley. John Walker was a citizen of Elizabethtown in this county for more than seventy years. It appears that this John Walker was the oldest child of Samuel Walker, Sr., who emigrated to Western Pennsylvania in 1785 with his wife, Elizabeth Springer Walker and six children, John, Samuel, Hugh, Charles, Margarette and Mary, and that the party traveling overland by horse teams overtook the train in which was the wagon containing the printing press for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. The Walker party joined the train west of Chambersburg and traveled with it over the Allegheny Mountains to a point ("Burnt Cabins") near the present site of Port Royal, Westmoreland county, where, on account of sickness, the family was obliged to lay by for a week. The wagon containing the GAZETTE outfit was driven by George Kinzer and continued on to Fort Pitt, where it safely arrived in the fall of 1785.

WM. ANDERSON.

THE NAME "GAZETTE."

Its Origin—Its Frequent Use in the Eighteenth Century.

Newsletters, in manuscript, were sold before newspapers were printed. The Italian name *gazette* was first applied to these letters and afterward to the printed copies. Dr. Skeat says the word is either a diminutive of *gazza*, "a magpie," meaning a chatterbox, or else derived from *gazzetta*, a small coin, perhaps paid for the privilege of reading the news. The doctor leaves the choice of these derivations to his readers.

The name *Gazette* was the common name for American newspapers in the eighteenth century. The Boston *Gazette* was founded in 1719, the New York *Gazette* in 1725, the Maryland *Gazette* in 1727, the Rhode Island *Gazette* in 1732, the Virginia *Gazette* and the South Carolina *Gazette* in 1736, the North Carolina *Gazette* and the Boston *Gazette and Country Gentleman* in 1755, and the New Hampshire *Gazette* at Portsmouth in 1756.

A little later the name *Advertiser* came into common use—generally as a sub-title. The Pennsylvania *Journal and Weekly Advertiser* was founded in 1742, the New York *Journal or General Advertiser* in 1767, the Pennsylvania *Packet or the General Advertiser* in 1771, the Baltimore *American and Commercial Advertiser* in 1773, the *Independent Chronicle* and *Universal Advertiser* in Boston in 1776, and the Salem *Gazette and General Advertiser* in 1781. The first daily paper was the *American Daily Advertiser*, published in Philadelphia in 1784.

PIONEER EDITORS.

JOHN SCULL, FOUNDER OF THE "GAZETTE."

His Firm Stand for Law and Order During the Great Whisky Insurrection.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, THE HISTORIAN AND JOURNALIST.

Morgan Neville, the Accomplished Scholar, and Successful Editor. The "Gazette" and the Republican Party---"Deacon" White's Great Work.

JOHN SCULL, the founder of the GAZETTE and the pioneer of journalism in the West, was a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of the colony of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Nicholas Scull, came to America from Bristol, England, and landed at Chester September 10, 1685. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and brought with him seven servants. He was among those whom William Penn had induced to emigrate to the colony, and in whom he had implicit confidence. His eldest son, Nicholas, was married in 1708, to Abigail Heap, and was the successor of Thomas Holme as Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. He was an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin and a member of his celebrated "Junto Club." He had nine children, namely:—Mary (born August 2, 1709, died 1790, in Philadelphia), married William Biddle, grandfather of Marks John Biddle, Esq., of Reading, whose father was Judge James Biddle, the brother of Commodore Nicholas Biddle. The remaining children of Nicholas were:—Nicholas, born October 26, 1711; Elizabeth, born April 2, 1714: Edward, born October 26, 1716; Jasper, born December 3, 1718; John, born January 28, 1721; Abigail, born December 28, 1724; Ann, born November 13, 1727, and James, born November 22, 1730.

Edward, John, Jasper and James Scull, sons of Nicholas Scull (second), removed to Reading, Pa., where some of their descendants still reside. Jasper Scull was twice married, and his children were:—Mary, born 1747; Ann, 1752; Nicholas, 1755; Edward, 1758; Abigail, 1762, and John, 1765. This was the founder of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, and in 1786, at the age of about 21, he moved to Pittsburgh for the purpose of engaging in the publication of the paper as a supporter of Washington and the Federal party. He was the ancestor of the Westmoreland branch of the Scull family, having married Mary, a daughter of Col. John Irwin, an Irish gentleman. Their children were:—Edward, a surgeon in the army and a friend of Gen. Harrison and volunteer aid on his staff at the battle of Tippecanoe, who died young and without issue; John Irwin, born in 1790, who read law and succeeded his father as editor of the GAZETTE, and Elizabeth, born in 1792, and married, first, Ephraim Blaine, uncle of James G. Blaine, and, second, William Ward, to whom were born Edward Scull Blaine, and John Scull Blaine. During the forty years that Mr. Scull was a citizen of Pittsburgh he held many offices of importance and trust, among which was that of one of the incorporators of the Western University of Pennsylvania. He was also President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank. During his Presidency the bank was robbed, and an interesting and circumstantial account from his pen of the robbery and recovery of a large part of the money was given in the GAZETTE.

THE "GAZETTE'S" FIRST STAND FOR LAW AND ORDER.

John Scull, although possessed of superior merit, was modest and unassuming, and had the faculty for keeping himself in the background while really occupying a foremost position in the community. He never figures conspicuously in his own paper, although he was unquestionably a leading and active spirit in every movement for the advancement of the social and material welfare of the town. In addition to being the only editor and publisher, and the first postmaster, he was among the first bank Directors of the incipient city, and contributed as largely, perhaps, to making Pittsburgh what it has since become as any single individual who participated in the pioneer work of making the "head of the Ohio" the "gateway of the West."

In person John Scull possessed marked characteristics. He was quite tall, and wore his hair *a la* Jackson. Being near-sighted he was obliged to wear glasses on the street. When he first come to Pittsburgh he was known as "the handsome young man with the white [fur] hat." He was pleasant and affable, had the demeanor and instincts of a gentleman, and was universally respected. He was a man of unquestioned integrity and an unflinching supporter of the Government.

During the Whisky Insurrection the influence of the GAZETTE was on the side of law and order, and it is not surprising, in view of the popular excitement which followed the outbreak, that the paper should

have incurred some degree of displeasure. At one time the office was surrounded by a mob, and Mr. Scull was held under arrest for a short period, but no violence was done either to him or his property. He was not only honest in his convictions, but correct in his judgment, and had the satisfaction to live long enough to see his course amply vindicated. As a warm supporter of Gen. Washington and the Federal party, he had no alternative except to stand by the Government when its authority was assailed. He was liberal and generous in dealing with his political opponents, and it is said of him that when Judge H. H. Brackenridge, the distinguished leader of the Democratic party in this section, complained of having to send his articles to Philadelphia for publication, he tendered him the columns of the GAZETTE, a courtesy which was gladly accepted and freely used, since the learned jurist became one of its most constant and entertaining contributors.

During the first years of his residence here John Scull occupied primitive but comfortable quarters either in the same building in which he had his office, or near to it. When the town expanded and his circumstances changed, he changed with them, and for a time lived on the corner of Arch street and Stockton avenue, Allegheny, where handsome improvements have recently been built by Mr. Joseph Brown. He retired from the control of the GAZETTE in 1818, and a few years afterwards purchased and moved to the Highland farm, in Westmoreland county, near Irwin station, and joining Brush Hill, the residence of his son, John I. Scull, which had been conveyed to him (John I.) by his grandfather, Colonel John Irwin, "in consideration of the great love he bore him, and the sum of one dollar."

DEATH OF JOHN SCULL.

John Scull died February 8, 1828, in the 63d year of his age, and his remains lie buried beside those of his son, John I. Scull, in the graveyard of the Long Run Church, near Jacksonville, Westmoreland county. His wife survived him more than fourteen years, dying September 9, 1842.

The following notice of the death of John Scull was communicated to the GAZETTE, but from whose hand is not known:—

OBITUARY.

[Communicated.]

DIED—On Friday, the 8th inst., at his late residence, in Westmoreland county, Pa., JOHN SCULL, Esq., in the 63d year of his age.

The disinterested respect of contemporaries for living worth is its best eulogy, and the unaffected regret which is expressed when he to whom such worth is ascribed has gone down to the grave is its most eloquent epitaph. It is the lot of few to engage and preserve the sincere attachment of so many personal friends as were possessed by Mr. Scull, and to leave behind them more honorable testimonials of merit than are bestowed upon his memory. In his manners pleasing, unassuming and affable, he acquired the esteem of all to whom he was personally known. While he appreciated and practiced the courtesies of life, his manly independence of character was never sacrificed to the native suavity of his department.

More than forty years since Mr. Scull became a citizen of Pittsburgh, then an inconsiderable military post of the Western frontier. Immediately after the establishment of his residence here he commenced the publication of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, which was the first newspaper issued west of the Alleghony Mountains. The prime and vigor of his life were passed in the performance of his editorial duties, to which he devoted himself with zealous and indefatigable assiduity.

In Hazard's Register of March 22, 1828, p. 181, appears the following:—

"DIED—On Friday, the 8th ult., at his late residence in Westmoreland county, Pa., JOHN SCULL, Esq., in the 63d year of his age.

"More than forty years since Mr. Scull became a citizen of Pittsburgh, then an inconsiderable military fort of the Western frontier. Immediately after his residence here he published the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, the first newspaper issued west of the Allegheny Mountains."

It is worthy of note that the first book printed and published west of the mountains was printed by John Scull at the office of the GAZETTE. This was the third volume of Judge Hugh H. Brackenridge's celebrated work, "Modern Chivalry," published in 1793. The first two volumes were printed in Philadelphia. The fourth and last volume was not published until 1797, its printing having been delayed by reason of accusations brought against the author in connection with the Whisky Insurrection. It was published at Philadelphia.

JOSEPH HALL.

The data concerning the business partner of John Scull are very meagre. He was probably a practical printer, and, as such, would naturally have charge of the mechanical department. That he did not remain long a member of the firm is evident from the fact that his name does not appear in it in the issue of Saturday, December 2, 1786. The issue of Saturday, October 14, 1786, contains the announcement "Printed by John Scull and Joseph Hall at their printing office on Water street, near the Ferry," In the number for Saturday, December 2, 1786, the imprint runs thus:—"Printed by John Scull, at his printing office in Water street, near the Ferry." The probability is that Mr. Hall withdrew as a partner, but remained in charge of the printing department. This, however, is mere speculation.

The first material change in the form of the paper was made previous to July 19, 1794, at which time it appeared changed from three broad columns on a page to four narrower columns, making a slight enlargement. At this time the office had been removed to "Front street, next door to the corner of Market."

JOHN IRWIN SCULL.

This gentleman, as we have already stated, was born in 1790, qualified himself for the Bar, and on the retirement of his father associated with Morgan Neville in the editing and publishing of the GAZETTE. He had just arrived at manhood, and his connection with the paper lasted but two years, when, at the request of his aged grand-

father (Col. Irwin), he retired to live with and take care of him. He was a classical scholar, had a fine literary taste, and was well qualified for the duties pertaining to the editorial chair. He married Anna Bonnet, daughter of Robert Spencer, and, as already stated, removed about the year 1820 to the Irwin homestead at Brush Hill, Westmoreland county.

Mr. Scull was possessed of all the qualities and accomplishments of the refined and elegant gentleman. He was elevated in his tastes and pursuits, handsome in person and fascinating in manner, and was at all times genial and jovial in disposition. He lived to do good and make others happy, and in all the relations of life was most amiable and exemplary. He was cut down even before he had reached the prime of life, having died suddenly at his home in Westmoreland county January 21, 1827, one year before the death of his father. There was something peculiarly sad and touching in his demise, as appears from the following generous tribute to his memory, which was communicated to the GAZETTE immediately after his decease:—

"OBITUARY.

"DIED—On Wednesday, the 30th, at Brush Hill, his seat in Westmoreland county, in the 37th year of his age, JOHN I. SCULL, Esq.

"His death was occasioned by inflammation of the bowels. It is but a few weeks since Mr. Scull was here on a friendly visit, his expressive countenance glowing with frankness, generosity, and friendliness: all health, cheerfulness, intelligence, sense, manliness, beauty, with everything to endear life, and everything to promise longevity. How difficult, how painful it is to realize the fact that those features, and that form, are now incorporated with the clods of the valley.

"Mr. Scull was a native of Pittsburgh: he received a classical education, studied law and for some time edited the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, of which his father was the founder. He had fine talents, his memory was remarkably prompt, his taste pure and his judgment sound and discriminating; his conversation was ingenuous, sensible sparkling with vivacity and humor; his candor, high sense of honor and generosity, made him the best of friends. As a son—and he was an only son—as a husband and a father, he was the beloved center of an affectionate circle—a circle which his filial piety had just drawn closer to him—so that in bringing near to his own home his amiable and respectable parents, he had scarcely time to rejoice in the gratification of his dutiful feelings and the accomplishment of his long-felt wishes, when, suddenly, in all his vigor, his manhood, his active virtues, his beneficence, his kindness, he has been taken from them. May God support them in their affliction."

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN I. SCULL.

John I. Scull and wife had issue—Edward and James (twins), Spencer Fitzroy, Anna Maria, John Irwin and George Ross. James and John Irwin died in infancy. Edward Scull, the eldest son of John I. Scull, read law with and was the life-long friend of the late Hon. Edgar Cowan, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and it was to him he was indebted for the appointment to a position in the civil service of the United States Government, the duties of which he discharged alike honorably to himself and the Government. Shortly after the completion of his legal studies he settled in Somerset, Pa., where he has for many years been engaged in the publication of the Somerset *Herald*, and has recently received the nomination for Congress in his county.

Spencer Fitzroy Scull, the second son of John I. Scull, when some 10 years of age, was taken in charge by his uncle, William Spencer, of Steubenville, O. After receiving a liberal education he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but on arriving at maturity he accepted a clerical position on the Hibernia, one of the steamers of the famous Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line. Subsequently he commanded several steamers on the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama rivers. In 1854 he took service with the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company, now the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, filling successively the offices of Secretary, Paymaster, Auditor, General Freight and General Passenger Agent. In his callow days he evinced a taste for poetry, but he is more noted for his proclivity for music. A number of his songs and ballads were published, and enjoyed the usual ephemeral favor of like compositions. Later he composed a number of services for the Church, and further on the libretto and music of an operetta entitled "The Knight of the Black Fleeee," the scene of which is laid in Steubenville, embodying an escapade of some young lady pupils of the Female Seminary. He is still connected with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis and Pennsylvania Company's lines of railroads, and has been continuous in their service for thirty-two years.

George Ross Scull, third son of John I. Scull, followed the honorable occupation of a granger, having succeeded to Brush Hill, he being the fourth generation of his kin that have enjoyed it. The old stone manor-house, built more than 100 years ago, compares favorably with the modern residences of to-day. Some years since he was tendered a responsible position (which he still holds) with the Westmoreland Coal Company.

Anna Maria Scull, the only daughter of John I. Scull, is one of the early graduates of the Steubenville Female Seminary. She is living with and taking care of her venerable mother, at Steubenville, O.

COL. JOHN IRWIN.

In this connection, as bearing on the history of the Scull family, we print the annexed obituary of Col. John Irwin, the father of Mrs. John Scull, and whose name was so honorably borne by her son:—

"Col. John Irwin, of Brush Hill, breathed his last on the 15th inst. (January 15, 1822), having attained the 83d year of his age. His death was occasioned by repeated attacks of apoplexy. Col. Irwin arrived in this country in the year 1762, and was shortly afterwards appointed a Commissary in the British army. During our Revolutionary war he was Quartermaster General for the Western Department in the Continental army, a situation for which his energy of character and accurate knowledge of business had admirably fitted him, and in which he ren-

...eral important services to the cause of American Independence. Soon after the organization of our Government he was placed in its councils, and represented Westmoreland county several sessions in the Legislature of the State.

"In 1794 Gov. Mifflin conferred upon him the office of Associate Judge in the courts of this county, an office which he held until last year, when the infirmities of age induced him to resign it. Well acquainted with law, with men, and with business and possessing a vigorous mind, he made an intelligent and useful assistant upon the Bench. If we are not mistaken it was his pen that first broached the then supposed to be chimerical project of our Great Western turnpike road. We know that on this and on other 'topicks of publick' interest, he wrote many essays of much point and merit. Col. Irwin was distinguished for strong feelings, a strong manner of expression, and an exceedingly liberal hospitality. It is impossible not to feel emotions of gratitude and veneration towards those who have borne a useful part in the camps and councils of our country's earliest days."

THE NEVILLE FAMILY.

Morgan Neville, the accomplished scholar and successful editor, who had been connected with the publication of the GAZETTE for a number of years, was a son of Presley Neville and was born in Pittsburgh December 25, 1783. He was thoroughly educated, and having pursued a course of legal studies was admitted to the Bar in 1808, being then in his 25th year. He had been preceded only a few years by some of the most distinguished gentlemen connected with the Bench and Bar, among them Walter Forward, H. H. Brackenridge and Alexander Johnston. He had been at the Bar two years before Neville B. Craig and Charles Shaler were admitted.

Walter Forward became distinguished as a jurist and earned a National reputation, having served as a representative in Congress for two terms, First Comptroller of the Treasury under President Harrison, Secretary of the Treasury under Tyler, Charge de Affaires to Denmark under Taylor, and finally Judge of the old District Court of Allegheny county, to which he had been called by election. He died in the harness in 1852. The year before his admission Walter Forward had tried his hand at newspaper work, having published a Democratic paper called the *Tree of Liberty*, started in 1801 and being the second newspaper venture in Pittsburgh. A copy of this sheet would be a rare and valuable curiosity. Judge Brackenridge also rose to judicial and literary eminence, and his productions in the earlier numbers of the GAZETTE are exceedingly interesting.

It was among men like these that Morgan Neville spent much of his time, and he was no doubt their equal in literary accomplishments, however he might have compared with them as a lawyer. He was Sheriff of Allegheny county from October, 1819, to October, 1822.

In 1811, three years after beginning the practice of his profession, he married Nancy Barker, and resided here until about the year 1824, when he removed to Cincinnati and became Secretary of an insurance company. He died March 1, 1840, in the 57th year of his age.

About the year 1796 the Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis Phillippe, visited Pittsburgh, and while here became acquainted with young Morgan Neville, then in his 13th year. A warm attachment sprang up between them, and many years afterwards the circumstance was feelingly recalled by the distinguished visitor, who expressed great regret on hearing that his friend was dead.

PRESLEY AND JOHN NEVILLE.

Presley Neville, the father, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a classical scholar, and entered the army at the early age of 20 years under his father, Gen. John Neville. He rose to the rank of Major and was Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Lafayette. He was the only son of the distinguished John Neville, and married the daughter of Gen. Morgan. After his marriage he removed to his property, at Woodville, on Chartiers creek. He resided in Pittsburgh from 1792 to 1816. John Neville, the grandfather of Morgan Neville, was the Inspector of Revenue for Western Pennsylvania during the famous Whisky Insurrection, and is thus sketched by Craig in his "History of Pittsburgh."

"John Neville was a man of great wealth for those days. He was the descendant of a lad who, at a very early day, was kidnapped in England and brought to Virginia, and subsequently accumulated a good property there. John Neville was a man of good English education, of plain, blunt manners, a pleasant companion, and the writer well recollects how eagerly he listened to his well-told anecdotes, and how by his manner he could give interest to trifling incidents. He was born on the headwaters of the Occoquan river, Virginia, on the direct road from Washington's paternal estate to Winchester and Cumberland, and the residence of his father is laid down in Spark's map illustrative of 'The Operations in Virginia' during the war of 1754. From this circumstance, probably, it was that he became an early acquaintance of Washington, both of whom were of about the same age, and thus with the ardor of a young man he engaged in Braddock's expedition. Prior to 1774 he had made large entries and purchases of land on Chartiers creek, then supposed to be in Virginia, and was about to remove here when the Revolutionary troubles began. He was elected in that year a delegate from Augusta county, *i. e.*, Pittsburgh, to the Provincial Convention of Virginia, which appointed George Washington, Peyton Randolph and others to the first Continental Congress, but was prevented by sickness from attending. Subsequent to the Revolution he was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania."

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

Neville B. Craig, the founder of the DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, was perhaps the most distinguished person connected with the early journalism of Pittsburgh. He was born March 29, 1787, in the Redoubt built by Col. Bouquet in 1764, near the Point, of which an illustration is given in this issue. He was educated at the Pittsburgh Academy and Princeton College,

and was admitted to the Bar August 13, 1810. He was City Solicitor from 1821 to 1830, and was owner and editor of the GAZETTE from 1829 to 1841. About this time he was elected to the Legislature, and those who composed the law-making body half a century ago were subject to the same temptations and infirmities which have characterized those of recent years. As illustrative of the exceptional high character of Mr. Craig, it is on record that an investigation of a charge that members had been supplying themselves with merchandise at the expense of the State showed that "every member except Mr. Craig, of Allegheny, had received a share."

Mr. Craig was a son of Maj. Isaac Craig, who had married the only sister of Presley Neville. His father was prominently identified with the early military history of the city, and was also among the most enterprising and successful pioneers in business. He was Deputy Quartermaster General and Military Storekeeper at Fort Pitt under President Washington, and had previously been an artillery officer. It was to Isaac Craig and Stephen Bayard that the first sale of lands within the "Manor of Pittsburgh" was made by the Penns. This was in 1784, three years before the birth of Neville B. Craig, and the lot is described as containing "all the ground between Fort Pitt and the Allegheny river, supposed to contain about three acres." It was on this ground that the Redoubt had been erected.

AS A JOURNALIST.

It is not at all surprising, in view of the literary training, the family connections and the early associations of Mr. Craig, that he should have had an ambition to own and edit the GAZETTE. He was most admirably equipped for editorial duty, and had that thorough knowledge of men and measures, that unswerving fidelity to principle, and that high sense of honor and integrity that commanded confidence in his statements and respect for his judgment. He was a terse and vigorous writer, a severe and searching critic, and in political controversy had few equals anywhere in the field of journalism.

As a newspaper man he was enterprising beyond the age in which he lived. When he changed the paper from a semi-weekly to a daily his "field" was by no means inviting or promising. It required a long look ahead and strong faith in the future of the city to justify the hopes which he must have entertained when he embarked in the hazardous business of serving the news daily. His judgment, however, was clear, as the success of his venture amply demonstrated. He not only built up a profitable business, but his individuality was so conspicuously impressed upon his paper that it became a potent factor in developing the intellectual and moral, as well as the political and material resources of the city.

For half a century Mr. Craig was a conspicuous figure in the history of Western Pennsylvania. He was tall in person and of commanding presence, and by reason of weakness of vision, was compelled to wear large colored glasses. His personnel would attract attention anywhere, and when his acquaintance had once been made, his appearance would be vividly impressed upon the memory. Thousands of our older citizens will recall his familiar figure as he mingled among them on the street, in places of business, and in social gatherings.

In business dealings Mr. Craig's name was the synonym of integrity and honor. He was scrupulous in the performance of all his engagements, and was just and generous towards all who had business relations with him. He took an active part in all projects intended to advance the interests of his native city, and had a commendable pride in being able to lend the influence of his pen to promote its growth and prosperity by developing its manifold resources.

AS AN HISTORIAN.

It is as an historian, however, that Mr. Craig's name will best be known to future generations. His publications are authorities on all matters discussed therein, and are "The Olden Time," printed by Dumars & Co., *Chronicle* building, Pittsburgh, 1846, and reprinted by George Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, 1876. "History of Pittsburgh," published by John H. Mellor, printed by Kennedy & Brother, Pitsburgh, 1851. "Memoir of Robert Stobo," "Life and Services of Isaac Craig," and "An Exposure of a Few of the Many Misstatements in H. H. Brackenridge's History of the Whisky Insurrection." In the Centennial volume of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh Mr. Craig is spoken of as "the historian par excellence of the city he adorned," and his daughter, Mrs. E. G. Wallingford, in her preface to the republication of the "Olden Time," a work "devoted to the preservation of documents and other authentic information relating to the early explorations and settlement and improvement of the country around the head of the Ohio," pays this just tribute to him:—"Mr. Craig was peculiarly fitted for such an undertaking. Born in the Redoubt built by Col. Bouquet in 1764, his life, extending to more than three score and ten, was spent within rifle-shot of the place of his birth. Familiar in his boyhood and early years with many of the characters who appear upon these pages, in later life his antiquarian tastes led him to spend much of his time in searching for and preserving everything relating to the early history of the country about the headwaters of the Ohio."

Mr. Craig married on May 11, 1811, Jane Ann Fulton, of Harrisburg, who died January 14, 1852, in Pittsburgh. He survived her eleven years, having died March 3, 1863, aged 76 years.

The following retrospective view of more than half a century of the GAZETTE is from the issue of July 29, 1839, and doubtless from the pen of Mr. Craig.

"This day completes fifty-three years since the publication of the first number of this paper.

* * * * * * *

"The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE has witnessed and recorded the death o the Old Confederation: it witnessed, advocated and recorded the adoption of that Constitution under which wo now live and prosper.

"Years after the first publication of the GAZETTE Pittsburgh was a Western frontier of the old thirteen States; now the center of the Union lies hundreds of miles west of us. During the period which has elapsed since the first publication of this paper steam power has been introduced and rendered available. Railroads and canals have come to our aid, and almost converted this Western frontier into an Eastern city. Manufactures have been introduced among us and not only supply to a vast extent of country an immense amount of articles formerly imported, but also furnish constant employment and comfortable subsistence to thousands of our own citizens."

THE FIRST PITTSBURGH DAILY.

The Morning Chronicle of July 31, 1841, says:—"Neville B. Craig, Esq., the veteran editor of the old PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, retired on Thursday last from 'the ancient and honorable' corps of editors. Mr. Craig has, during a period of nearly twelve years, conducted the GAZETTE, *and has the credit of having established the first daily paper in our flourishing city.* Although a warm partisan, he never lost an opportunity of forwarding, by his influence as an editor, any matter of public importance; his close attention to the interests of his party never prevented him from keeping a sharp lookout for the interests of the city of his nativity; his faults as an editor were those of a warm and honest heart, and his enemies blamed him for speaking plain truths in a manner easily understood. We wish him more happiness in retirement than any one can ever enjoy in conducting a party paper."

DAVID NYE WHITE.

David N. White was born in Wareham, Plymouth county, Mass., August 22, 1805, was educated in the common schools, learned the trade of a printer, and was engaged in the book and job printing business in Pittsburgh several years previous to his purchase of the GAZETTE. For almost eighteen years he owned and edited the paper, and since his retirement has been honored by a number of public positions, such as School Director, Town Councilman, and Burgess of Sewickley borough. He was Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania for four years; a member of the House of Representatives from Allegheny county for three years, and a Delegate-at-Large to the Constitutional Convention of 1873–4, serving on the Committees on Legislature and Printing and Binding.

Mr. White, as the successor of Mr. Craig in the editorial chair, impressed his individuality upon the paper quite as distinctly as had his illustrious predecessor. Mr. Craig had witnessed the decadence of the Federalist party and the rise of the Democracy under Jackson. He had combated the heresies of State sovereignty and nullification, had seen the Whig party take shape as a result of Jackson's hostility to the United States Bank, and in 1840 had the pleasure of sharing in the overwhelming triumph achieved in the election of Harrison. It was on the heels of this marvelous success that Mr. White took charge of the GAZETTE, but the victory was soon turned into defeat through the death of Harrison and the treachery of Tyler. The next National campaign terminated with the defeat of the gallant "Harry" Clay, a disaster attributed to the failure of the Whig party to concentrate the growing sentiment of opposition to the Democracy, especially in regard to the extension of slavery.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The Liberty party made its appearance at this time, and, having the balance of power in New York, turned the scale in favor of Polk by a scratch. The annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico followed. The Whig party, being obliged to curry favor with the South, where much of its strength lay, failed to speak out in its platform against slavery in unequivocal terms, and as a consequence lost the support and confidence of those of its Northern members who hated slavery and were opposed to its extension. There was still another victory in store for the party, however, that of 1848, when Gen. Taylor, who had achieved wide popularity through his brilliant military achievements in Mexico, was elected President. In that year the New York Democrats were divided into two factions, the "Barnburners" and the "Hunkers," the former named being opposed to slavery extension while the latter sympathized with the South. The "Barnburners" bolted from the Democratic Convention and sent delegates to a National Convention at Buffalo, at which the Free Soil party was organized, succeeding the Liberty party of 1844. Van Buren was nominated by the Buffalo Convention, but his position on the slavery question had been so equivocal that the new movement lost much of its moral force by reason of his nomination. The Democrats, with Gen. Cass as their nominee, refused to indorse the extreme Southern view of the slavery question, while the Whig Convention dodged the issue altogether. The Free Soilers held that slavery was purely local and should be confined to the States in which it existed. The campaign, which was one of the most memorable in the history of parties, was hotly contested, and although Van Buren carried no State, he had a large vote throughout the North, and his candidacy aided materially in arousing public sentiment to the encroachments of slavery.

The struggle over the admission of California as a free State, the "compromise" of 1850, and the obnoxious fugitive slave law, gave the death blow to the Whig party. Henry Clay, as representing the South, and Daniel Webster, the great Whig leader of the North, both supported the compromise measure, and thus the way was paved for the advent of the Republican party.

BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It is not our purpose to enter upon a discussion of disputed claims as to the time when and place where the first movement was made toward the organization of the party. Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio have each claimed the honor of having been first, but, however the facts may be as to local movements, the first general efforts toward forming a National party under the

Republican name were made in this city. Upon the failure to elect Gen. Scott in 1852, Horace Greeley declared the Whig party dead, and so it was. The leaders at once turned their attention to concentrating the anti-slavery sentiment in a party uncompromisingly opposed to slavery and slavery extension, and Mr. White, then in the prime of life and in the full vigor of his editorial career, was eminently qualified to lead in that work. Under date of December 26, 1878, in a letter addressed to the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, Mr. White has given a brief history of this eventful period. In that letter he sketches the events which followed the "startling surprise" caused by the results of the State and county elections of 1854, by which the Know-Nothing party had "swept away almost without warning the old time-honored Anti-Masonic and Whig majority in Allegheny county and had revolutionized the State." Shortly after that election Mr. White was waited on by a deputation representing the Know-Nothing party, who invited him to join the new political order and make the GAZETTE its organ in Western Pennsylvania. This proposition was rejected, since he regarded the organization "anti-republican, demoralizing and dangerous."

THE MOVEMENT IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mr. White says:—

"In June, 1855, the Know-Nothings held their County Convention and nominated a full ticket, expecting to walk over the course without the least trouble. A new campaign paper was started in this interest, and, if I mistake not, Hon. Edward McPherson, now so well and favorably known to his countrymen, was editor, coming to Pittsburgh for that purpose. The old GAZETTE, after being a party organ for half a century, found itself without a party. For over twenty years previous it had anti-slavery leanings, though never affiliating with the Liberty or Free Soil party. For fifteen years I had been giving it an anti-slavery bent, and I was satisfied the time had come to strike out on a new political path. * * * I resolved then to start a new party in Allegheny county, and in the State—not the Liberty party or the Free Soil party, but one free from all entangling alliances—the *Republican* party. * * * I drew up two calls, one for a county delegate convention and the other for a mass State convention. * * * These calls were issued the same day in the GAZETTE, in August, 1855. So few names were appended to the call, and no other paper publishing them in Pittsburgh but the GAZETTE, the triumphant Know-Nothings treated them with high disdain, but when the county convention met every district was represented by a duly-elected delegate, and for respectability and intelligence it has never had a superior in the county. A strong ticket was nominated, and a county committee, and there the new party started on its mission, and has for twenty-two years been the dominant party in this great county, giving as high as 10,000 majority in the fifth year of its existence."

The State Convention met in City Hall, Pittsburgh, September 5, 1855, but the morning session only was held in that hall. The afternoon and evening sessions were held in Masonic Hall. It was a mass-convention called to organize the party in the State and nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, Passmore Williamson having been named amid intense enthusiasm.

FIRST NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The first National Convention was held in old Lafayette Hall, Wood street, February 22, 1856. Mr. White says:—

"In November, 1855, the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, visited Pittsburgh, and sent for me to call upon him at his hotel. I did so, and had a most interesting interview. He expressed himself surprised and delighted with the movement which had originated in Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, to unite together the scattered forces of the opponents to the dangerous encroachments of the slave power, and as a Presidential election was to take place the next year, he wished to confer on the possibility of organizing a National party on the same basis as our county and State Republican party, and as a sort of outgrowth of that movement. * * * The result of the interview was the resolve to hold such a National Convention, and subsequently Lafayette Hall, Pittsburgh, was selected as the place and the 22d of February, 1856, as the time. The call, signed by about forty gentlemen, from different States, was issued in December or January, and the first National Republican Convention took place as designated."

The result of this convention was the calling of a National Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, which nominated Fremont and Dayton.

AN HONORED OLD AGE TO A VIGOROUS WARRIOR.

It will thus be seen that Mr. White took a most active part and exercised a very potent influence in the organization of the Republican party. When organized, he became a courageous and unswerving advocate of its principles, never failing to carry the party banner into the thickest of the fight. Although he retired from the paper before the first great triumph of the party—the election of Mr. Lincoln—he was heart and soul in sympathy with the candidates and principles of the party, was an earnest and active supporter of the war and war measures of the Administration, and has had the satisfaction of living even beyond the age of four-score years and witnessing the final settlement, on the basis of right and justice and humanity, of the great principles for which he had so steadfastly contended. With a physical constitution remarkably preserved for one of his years, and with his mental faculties bright and active, he enjoys the society of family and friends and commands the respect and veneration of the entire community.

It was about the 1st of January, 1841, that Mr. White purchased the GAZETTE from Mr. Ingram, who had held it temporarily, as will appear from the following announcement in the issue of January 6, 1841:—

"This paper has again changed hands. Mr. Ingram has sold the establishment to D. N. White & Co., by whom it will hereafter be published. Mr. Craig will continue to conduct the editorial department."

It was not long until the *Mercury*, the "Locofoco" organ, opened its batteries upon both Mr. White and Mr. Craig, and in the GAZETTE of January 28, 1841, is a card from Mr. White, in which he says:—"Some time in the fall of 1827 I came to this city, where I have resided mostly ever since." He then explains his repudiation of the *Mercury* and

defends Mr. Craig from attacks upon him in the *Mercury*. He also says, in answer to the charge that he (White) was a Whig, that "if to be a constant opponent of the General Government, from Jackson's first election to date, constituted him a Whig, then he was one."

There was never any difficulty in finding out how Mr. White stood politically, especially while he had editorial control of the GAZETTE. He was always well equipped for political warfare, and few men of his day had equal skill in the use of newspaper weapons.

RUSSELL ERRETT.

The Hon. Russell Errett, as assistant editor of the GAZETTE under Mr. White's management, and as his successor in the editorial chair under the proprietorship of S. Riddle & Co., took an active part in the formation of the Republican party and has ever since been a consistent and sturdy defender of its prinoiples. A native of New York State, he came to Pittsburgh in 1829. His first newspaper work was as editor of the Washington (Pa.) *Patriot*, an anti-slavery paper which he conducted from 1845 to '49. He came back in 1852 to take a position on the GAZETTE, and continued with it until 1861, when he entered the army as paymaster, having been nominally with S. Riddle & Co. until 1866. Mr. Errett has received many deserved marks of public confidence. He was President of Common Council in 1857-59, was City Controller in 1860-61, and resigned when the war broke out. He was Clerk of the Senate in 1860-61, and also in 1873-4-5. He was a State Senator in 1868-9, Assessor of Internal Revenue from 1869 to 1872, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1871, '2 and '3. In 1876 he was elected to Congress from this district and served for three successive terms. After his retirement from Congress he was chosen Pension Agent, which position he now fills.

As a political writer Mr. Errett achieved wide distinction, and the party honors conferred upon him were legitimately earned through years of faithful and effective service. The last editorial work done by him was on the *Commercial*, while that paper was owned by the late R. W. Mackey.

Of the editorial writers who have succeeded Mr. Errett it is not our purpose to speak at length. Among them were Messrs. F. B. Penniman, W. T. Haines, D. H. Lyman, H. M. Long and J. Vannote.

WM. ANDERSON.

THE TELEGRAPH.

What It Was One Hundred Years Ago and Its Growth Since.

Those who suppose that the telegraph is of comparatively recent origin and has not been in existence but a few decades, will be surprised to learn that it was prominently discussed and supposed to be successfully experimented with a hundred years ago. The GAZETTE in December, 1794, contains the following:—

The machine is extremely simple. At the first station, which is one roof of the palace of the Louvre, at Paris, M. Chappe, the inventor, receives in writing from the Committee of Public Welfare the words to be transmitted to Lisle. A single upright post is erected on the Louvre, at the top of which are two transverse arms. These arms are movable in all directions by a single piece of mechanism, and with inconceivable rapidity. He has invented a number of positions for these arms which stand as signs for the letters of the alphabet, and these for the greater celerity and simplicity he has reduced in number as much as possible. Grammarians will easily conceive that sixteen signs may amply supply all the letters of the alphabet, since some letters may be omitted not only without detriment, but with advantage. These signs, as they are arbitrary, may be changed every week, so that the sign of B, for this day, may be the sign of M to-morrow; and it is only necessary that the persons at the extremities should show the key. The intermediate operators are only instructed generally in these sixteen signals, which are so distinct, so marked, so different the one from the other, that they are easily remembered. The construction of the machine is such that each signal is uniformly given in precisely the same manner at all times; it does not depend on the operator's manual skill, and the position of the arm can never, for any one signal, be a degree lower, its movement being regulated mechanically. Unless the machine be out of order the signal must be always the same.

M. Chappe having received at the Louvre the sentence he is to convey gives a known signal to the second station, which is on Mount Matre, to prepare. At each station there is a watch where telescopes are fixed, and the person on watch gives the signal of preparation which he has received, and this is communicated successively through all the line, which brings them all into a state of readiness. The person at Mount Metre then receives letter by letter the sentence from the Louvre, which he forthwith repeats with his own machine; and this is again repeated from the next height, with inconceivable rapidity, to the final station at Lisle.

The assistants have been acquiring the practice for a twelvemonth, and are now so adroit that the movements of the machine are made, and the characters conveyed as speedily as the most ingenious persons unfortunately deprived of hearing or speech converse by signs. It is obvious that no use can be made of this invention but by day and in fair weather; but our readers will easily estimate the value of it when they consider that not only signals but words and sentences may be conveyed at the rate of 100 miles in an hour.

THE GIRTYS AND TURNERS.

A Father Burned at the Stake--A Son Long a Captive.

[From Catholic Historical Researches by Rev. A A, Lambing.]

The GAZETTE translation of the *Register of*

Fort Duquesne adds to the entry of the baptism of John Turner, which took place August 18, 1756, the note :—

"By the way, does not the name of the baptized child, Jean or John Turner, remind some of our old citizens of a tall, upright, active man named John Turner, who used often to be seen walking our streets, and who, it was always supposed by us boys, had once been a prisoner with the French or Indians?"

When I translated the *Register* I was unable to throw any light upon this point, but since that time I learn from an article in the *Magazine of American History*, March, 1886, pp. 257, *et seq.*, that the conjecture of the GAZETTE was most probably correct. Says the *Magazine* :—

"About the year 1755, just in time to share the sufferings and horrors of the French and Indian War, the widow Girty," mother of the notorious Simon Girty, "married John Turner, who was then ng on th e Juniata, not far from the protecting walls of Fort Granville, near the present Lewistown, and there in his rude cabin and clearing, for a brief season, did the unfortunate family have such scant happiness as the war and a howling wilderness afforded. But more misery was impending. In the summer of 1756, not a year-and-a-half after Mrs. Turner's marriage, and while she was rejoicing in the smiles and dimples of an infant son, the danger signal was again suddenly heard, and the family barely had time to rush into Fort Granville, when it was suddenly attacked by a large number of French and Indians."

The fort was taken, and the inmates subjected to all the cruelties of frontier warfare. The prisoners, among whom were Mrs. Turner and her infant son, were taken to Kittanning. John Turner was consigned to the stake, and his widowed wife remained, as far as can be learned, a prisoner among the Shawanese, to whom she had fallen in the division of the captives. These Indians occupied the upper waters of the Obio, and on their retnrn to their homes they doubtless stopped at Fort Duquesne to receive the thanks of the French. Here the good Father Baron, seeing the imminent danger to which the tender life of the child was exposed, doubtless conferred baptism upon him, and hence we find the name in the entry on the 18th of the month upon which his mother had been taken prisoner. "Her baby the little John Turner, to whom she clung so frantically through many a heartrending scene, remained for years among the slayers of his father, but though longer in captivity than any of his family, he seems to have been the least affected by savage life, and strange to say, when at last released he sought out his brother (half-brother) Thomas and lived with the whites to the end of his days." The other Girty brothers lived with the Indians, and always felt most at ease in their company. But Thomas, the only one who seemed to love civilized life, settled at Squirrel Hill, on the east bank of the Monongahela about four miles from the Point, and with him, his half-brother, John Turner, and the early history of the locality teems with highly entertaining but confused and unreliable legends of the family. From this it seems highly probable that the John Turner of the *Register* is the same with the one mentioned by the GAZETTE.

THE OLDEST READERS.

THE LIFE-LONG FRIENDS OF THE "GAZETTE."

Portraits and Brief Sketches of the Man and Woman Who Have Read the Paper for Over Eighty Years.

Mr. James McCall, of Tarentum, is the oldest living reader of the GAZETTE. He was born in Westmoreland county in 1794 and crossed the Allegheny river into this county in the year of 1803. He can remember seeing and reading the GAZETTE as early as 1807 and 1808. Ever since then he has been a constant reader of this paper, his name still being on the daily's subscription list.

All Mr. McCall's life has been spent in Tarentum and vicinity, he once having lived at Freeport awhile. He has paid frequent visits to Pittsburgh since a youth. Long before the days of canals they had no other way of reaching the city than by coming on horseback or by vehicle. On one such occasion when he was very young he remembered of having met two Indians, who tried to frighten him. The GAZETTE reached Tarentum people those days by stage, but arrived very regularly. Now the same thriving town has two mails daily, both east and west.

As to Indians, the old gentleman can remember them well. Their canoes paddling down the Allegheny river were familiar sights to him. The savages were peaceably disposed in that section, however. Mr. McCall was personally acquainted with Mrs. Massy Harbison, the celebrated captive of the Indians. She once showed him the shelved rocks in Butler county from which she was stolen by the red men. This is only one of the many interesting recollections of the past he can entertain the visitor with. His accounts of the great forests in Allegheny county in the days of his boyhood, and the way people used to enjoy themselves in the country by barn-raisings, corn-huskings and other quaint amusements are enchanting. A brother served in the war of 1812 and he wanted to go too, but couldn't leave home. He has a pretty home on the shore of the Allegheny river, at Tarentum, and is

beloved by all who know him for his kindly ways. Now, in his 93d year, he is in fair health and looking forward peacefully to a home where life is not limited by a little century of years. Among the large family he has raised are Miss Mary McCall, who is devoted in her care of the venerable father; Mr. John McCall and 'Squire R. S. P. McCall.

THE OLDEST FEMALE READER.

Mrs. Anna B. Scull's Long Acquaintance With This Journal.

Mrs. Anna Bonnet Scull, the venerable widow of John L. Scull, still survives him. She was born in Bedford, Pa., March 17, 1795. The family came to Pittsburgh in 1804. She was educated at the celebrated Moravian school at Bethlehem, Pa., and now, in her 91st year, is active, with mind and memory unimpaired. She has a vivid recollection of Pittsburgh in its early days, and has been a constant reader of the GAZETTE for more than eighty years

In her girlhood days she and Winifred, daughter of Gen. Neville, were the fortunate possessors of the only *two pianos* in Pittsburgh. These pianos were purchased from the manufacturers, Muzzio Clementi & Co., London, and were brought to Pittsburgh at the same time. Mrs. Scull was a brilliant performer, and still amuses herself by reciting new as well as old music on a Steinway. Recently on a visit from two of her granddaughters, children of 8 and 10 years, to their great delight she played for them while they danced a number of modern dances.

She remembers the crowds that gathered to see the first steamboat launched on the Western waters; witnessed the departure of the "Pittsburgh Blues" to the seat of the war of 1812; saw Aaron Burr (en route to Blannerhassett on his filibustering expedition) alight from a stage-coach heavily armed and with pistols in each hand; often saw Simon Girty, "the renegade," and Mike Fink, the boatman; remembers the reception of Gen. Lafayette, and many other matters of celebrity in the early days of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Scull makes her home with a daughter at Steubenville, O.

THE THERMOMETER BURST.

Intense Cold in the Winter of 1787—Experiments of Frenchmen.

In the fall of 1787 two young French gentlemen visited Fort Pitt. The story of their sojourn here is thus told by M. Brissot de Warville:—

"Immediately after their arrival in Philadelphia they hastened to Pittsburgh on the Ohio, where they were detained by the winter. The frost was extraordinarily severe. The Ohio was frozen, which rarely occurs. They established themselves a mile or two from Fort Pitt in a house which was exposed on all sides, in consequence of which they suffered much. Although they kept up great fires and had numerous coverings, they could not defend themselves against the frost. The Raumer thermometer fell to below 32° and then burst.

"The two young gentlemen were obliged to chop their own wood and cook their own meals, which usually consisted of game and potatoes. Bread was dear and scarce. During their somewhat lengthy sojourn they tried a number of experiments on a hydrostatic scale which Mr. Sangrain had brought with him. They weighed the different sorts of wood and tried from which the best and most potash could be made. Numerous experiments convinced them that the stalks of Indian corn gave comparatively the largest yield. They inspected the neighboring mines; they found iron, lead, copper and even silver in the vicinity. They were told of an iron mine, belonging to a rich Mr. Murray, but were not permitted to see it."

A "HARD MONEY" REWARD.

The N. Y. *Fish-Kill Packet* of February 15, 1780, contains the following advertisement from Kinderkook:—

STOP THIEF.

TEN POUNDS HARD MONEY.

REWARD.

BROKE open, and stolen out of the house, of the Subscriber, on the night of the fifth inst., One white floured damask woman's gown, one purple calico do., one red long scarlet cloth cloak, one black short satten cloak, trimmed with fur, one white bonnet of the same damask of the gown, one chints petticoat, one pair cotton stockings. Whoever will secure the thief, in any gaol in these States, together with the goods stolen, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the owner get his goods again shall have the above reward, and for the goods only, the sum of Five Pounds, by me. DIRCK GARDENIER.

KINDERKOOK, January 7, 1780.

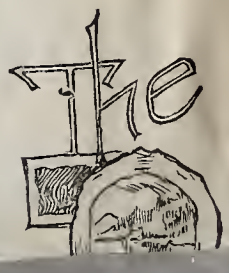
HISTORIC GROUND.

ARRIVAL OF WHITE SETTLERS AT THE FORKS OF THE OHIO.

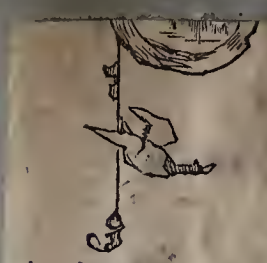
Washington's Visits—Fortifications Erected.

First Recorded Birth and Death—Indian Troubles—Whisky Insurrection.

The First Postoffice.



natural advantages of the site of Pittsburgh as a center of population and industry are so manifest that the first white men who



visited it did not fail to perceive them. But they could have formed only a faint idea of the vicissitudes of its early history or the magnitude and variety of its later industries, even had they imagined the inexhaustible wealth of its mineral resources or the boundless enterprise and restless energy of its people.

It would be impossible to fix the date of the arrival of the first adventurers, but the noted interpreter, Conrad Weiser, passed down the river from the mouth of the Kiskiminetas to Logstown, as the messenger of the Governor of Pennsylvania, as early as August, 1748; Christopher Gist, the explorer of the Ohio Land Company, followed him in 1750 and 1751, and in May of the latter year George Croghan, also an envoy of the Governor, passed over the same route; but it is doubtful whether or not any of them stopped on the spot where Pittsburgh now stands; indeed, there appears to have been no motive to induce them to do so. Indian traders, too, were early at Shanopin's Town, an apparently insignificant Indian village that stood on the east bank of the Allegheny about two miles from the Point. The French under Celoron stopped at the same village in August, 1749.

WASHINGTON'S DESCRIPTION OF THE FORKS.

The mutual encroachments of the French and English, both of whom claimed the territory, began from this time to draw attention to the confluence of the two rivers, owing to its strategic importance. The English knew the place as "the Forks," while it was called by the Indians "Da-un-dago," which has the same signification. The first description of it is from the pen of no less a personage than George Washington, who was sent as the messenger of the Governor of Virginia to the commander of the French forces, near Lake Erie, at the close of the year 1753. Acting on the information of the proposed movements of the French obtained by Washington, the Governor, who claimed the territory of Southwestern Pennsylvania as included within the charter of his colony, dispatched Capt. William Trent with a small body of men to throw up a fortification at the confluence of the two rivers. He arrived on the 17th of February 1754, a memorable date, as marking the commencement of the first permanent settlement of what is now the greatest manufacturing city of the world. It is not known what name the miniature fortification was destined to bear, and it matters little, for the French forces descended the Allegheny to the number of about 1,000, including the Indians, and surprising the English, on the 17th of April, took possession of the place. Fort Duquesne was now built, the conflict between the two powers, disastrous for the French in three-quarters of the globe, was begun, and the spot attained a greater celebrity for the time than it has enjoyed at any subsequent period. The history of the struggle that ensued, with the skirmishes in the surrounding country, the disastrous battle of the Monongahela, with the destruction of the fort before the advancing army under Gen. Forbes, November 24, 1758, and the flight of the French, are well known and need not be recounted here.

FIRST BIRTH AND DEATH.

During the French occupation a large tract of ground was cleared and some thirty cabins built, but all were destroyed when they withdrew. A Catholic chaplain, Rev. Dennys Baron, Recollet, ministered to the French while at Fort Duquesne, and the chapel of the fort, which was dedicated under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, was, beyond all question, the first church in Pittsburgh.

The reader will doubtless feel an interest in knowing who was the first person born, and who the first to die in our now famous city. The *Register of Fort Duquesne* answers these questions so far as they can be answered. John Daniel Norment, born September 18, 1755, was the first person born, and Toussaint Boyer, styled Bientourne, aged about 21 years, was the first to die, June 20, 1754.

A chaplain, most probably of the Episcopal denomination, whose name is not given, attended the army of Gen. Braddock in the summer of 1755, and was wounded at the battle of the Monongahela. Gen. Forbes' expedition was accompanied by Rev. Charles Beatty, a Presbyterian minister, no doubt, who was appointed to preach a thanksgiving sermon the Sunday after the occupation of the site of Fort Duquesne, for the superiority of the British arms.

When was the name Pittsburgh first used as the designation of our city? In a letter from Gen. Forbes to Gov. Denny, dated the day after taking possession of the ruins of the French post "Fort Duquesne, or now Pittsburgh, the 26th of November, 1758."

WHEN THE POPULATION FOOTED UP 233.

Fort Pitt was now built, first the smaller and then the larger, and the place was held by military possession. The presence of the garrison naturally drew other persons, especially traders, to the spot; and from a carefully-prepared list of the houses and inhabitants outside of the fort, made for Col. Bouquet, April 15, 1761, by Capt. William Clapham, headed "A return of the number of houses, of the names of owners, and number of men, women and children in each house, April 14, 1761," and which is the first description of Pittsburgh that we possess, the number of inhabitants is 233, with the addition of ninety-five officers, soldiers, and their families residing in the town, making the whole number 332. Houses, 104. The lower town was nearest the fort. The upper, on the high ground, principally along the banks of the Monongahela, extended as far as the present Market street.

The next important event in the history of Pittsburgh was the danger to which it was exposed from the combined attacks of the Indians on the frontier posts, commonly known as the conspiracy of Pontiac, in 1763, and from which it was delivered by the brilliant victory of Col. Bouquet over the savages at the memorable battle of Bushy Run, on the 5th of August. With this victory ended all fear of any serious attack, though occasional depredations were afterwards committed in this vicinity. The next year Bouquet's redoubt,

THE OLDEST BUILDING IN PITTSBURGH,

The First Pittsburgh Postoffice.

"the sole existing monument of British dominion," was erected. The same year witnessed the first attempt at the laying out of a town, although included within the Manor of Pittsburgh, which the proprietaries refused to sell. It was drawn by Col. John Campbell and embraces that portion of the present city bounded by Water, Market and Ferry streets and Second avenue.

The history of the place was for several years uneventful, and its growth very gradual. On January 5, 1769, a warrant was issued for the survey of "the Manor of Pittsburg," which was found to contain 5,766 acres, lying on both sides of the Monongahela, but principally on the east. George Washington visited the place in October, 1770, and leaves this description of the incipient city:—"The houses, which are built of logs, and ranged in streets, are on the Monongahela, and I suppose may be about twenty in number, and inhabited by Indian traders." In October, 1772, Maj. Edmonson, who commanded the garrison, received orders from Gen. Gage, commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, to abandon the fort; and, although he did not destroy it, he yet sold for fifty pounds, New York currency, all that was salable in a stronghold that had cost the British crown 60,000 pounds sterling. Scarcely had he withdrawn when Lord Dunmore renewed the Virginia claim, and sent his pliant tool, Dr. John Connolly, to take possession of the fort. This usurpation and the disturbances that followed were the most important events of the next two years, though the disaffection resulting continued much longer. The protracted contest regarding the boundary lines of Pennsylvania and Virginia was finally settled by a joint committee of the two States at Baltimore in October, 1779; the Governments ratified the decision, and Pittsburgh for once knew where she stood.

A WICKED CITY.

Mr. John Wilkins, who came to the town in the fall of 1783, gives a sorry account of the religious condition of the people. "When I first came here," he says, "I found the place filled with old officers and soldiers, followers of the army, mixed with a few families of credit. All sorts of wickedness were carried on to excess, and there was no appearance of morality or regular order." In the latter part of the same year the Penns concluded to sell the lands of the Manor of Pittsburgh; and Thomas Vickroy, of Bedford, was employed to lay out the town. The boundary lines were the two rivers, and Grant and Eleventh streets, and the plan, which appears to have been made by George Woods under the direction of Vickroy, is called "The Woods Plan," or "The Old Military Plan." The survey gave a fresh

impetus to the hitherto tardy growth of the place, and lots were quickly bought up. The purchase from the Indians, immediately after, of the lands lying to the north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, by extinguishing their title, promised to put an end to their former depredations, and gave greater security to pioneers, thus materially affecting the growth of Pittsburgh. At the close of the same year, 1784, Arthur Lee visited the town, and left an account by no means flattering of its present condition and future prospects. He says:—

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as in the North of Ireland or even in Scotland. There is a great deal of small trade carried on; the goods being brought at the vast expense of 45 shillings per cwt. from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops, money, wheat, flour and skins. There are in town four attorneys, two doctors and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel; so they are likely to be damned, without the benefit of clergy. The river encroaches fast on the town. The place, I believe, will never be very considerable."

A FLATTERING PICTURE.

In the opposite extreme is the picture drawn by Hon. H. H. Brackenridge, and published in the first number of the GAZETTE, with a view of attracting settlers to the place. Among other things he writes:—

"The town of Pittsburgh, as at present, stands on what is called the third bank; that is, the third rising of the ground above the Allegheny water. For there is the first bank, which confines the river at the present time; and about 300 feet removed is a second like the falling of a garden; then a third at the distance of about 300 yards; and lastly a fourth bank, all of easy inclination, and parallel with the Allegheny river. * * * * The town consists at present of about 100 houses, with buildings appurtenant. More are daily added, and for some time past it has improved with an equal but continual pace. The inhabitants, children, men and women, are about fiftoen [five?] hundred: this number doubling almost every year from the accessions of people from abroad and from those born in the town."

After making due allowance for these two pictures, it is clear that Pittsburgh was not only taking the form of a town, but was also beginning to assume that activity which has since characterized it. Its position on the frontier, after having made it a place of military importance, was now fast changing it into one of commercial activity. Still another estimation of the population, which, on account of the particulars it gives, seems most deserving of credit, says:—"Pittsburgh in 1786 contained thirty-six log houses, one stone and one frame house, and five small stores." The houses stood for the most part on the bottom land along the Monongahela near the Point. Religion was represented by Rev. Samuel Barr, a Presbyterian minister, while the German Reformed Church had also organized itself; the lawyers, too, "who give forked counsel—take provoking gold with either hand, and put it up," were of course there; and the doctors to alleviate the ills that flesh is heir to; in a word, the town was successfully entering upon its career of unexampled activity.

THE ONE WANT SUPPLIED.

One thing, however, was wanting, a newspaper, and this year, 1786, was destined to witness its establishment. John Scull, the editor, was appointed postmaster the same year and opened the first postoffice (see illustration elsewhere) in the same building from which he issued the GAZETTE. A mail route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh was established in the fall of the same year; and the reador will he pleased to learn that such was its success that for the year ending October 1, 1790, the receipts for postage netted the round sum of $110 99. Maj. Isaac Craig and Stephen Bayard, who were the leading business men of the place, had as early as 1784 built a distillery, to keep up the spirits of the people.

A market-house was built in 1787, at the corner of Market street and Second avenue, and regular market days appointed. On the 29th of September of the same year an act was passed by the Legislature for an establishment of an academy, or public school, and the important work of education was begun. Dr. Hildredth, of Marietta, O., who passed through the town in April, 1788, says of it:—

"Pittsburgh then contained four or five hundred inhabitants, several retail stores, and a small garrison of troops was kept in old Fort Pitt. * * * * The houses were chiefly built of logs, but now and then one had assumed the appearance of neatness and comfort."

An act of the Legislature of the 24th of September, 1788, erected Allegheny county out of parts of Westmoreland and Washington; and the same act ordered that courts should be held in Pittsburgh till all the trustees which it appointed should erect suitable buildings on the reserved tract opposite the town, where Allegheny now stands. But an act of the following spring authorized the building of the court-house and jail in Pittsburgh.

TROUBLE WITH INDIANS—WHISKY INSURRECTION.

In 1790 the Indians began to be troublesome on the frontier; depredations were committed, and the town was for a time thought to be in danger of an attack. Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, wrote to Maj. Isaac Craig, then commanding the garrison, under date of December 16, 1791, when the danger seemed at hand:—

"I request you immediately to procure materials for a block-house and picketed fort to be erected in such part of Pittsburgh as shall be the best position to cover the town, as well as the public stores which shall be forwarded from time to time."

The Major replied on the 29th of the same month:—

"I am making every possible exertion for the erection of a work to defend this town and the public stores. * * * I am mounting four six-pounders on ship carriages for the block-houses."

And again, May 18, 1792:—

"Capt. Hughes, with his detachment, has occupied the barracks in the new fort since the 1st inst. Two of the six-pounders are very well mounted in the second story of one of the block-houses. The others will be mounted in a few days. The work, if you have no objections, I will name Fort Lafayette."

The name was approved. The fort stood on the bank of the Allegheny near the foot of Ninth street. Gen. Wayne arrived on the 15th of June, and history has recorded how effectually he rid Pittsburgh of all fear of outbreaks from the Indians in future.

But a more formidable danger was encountered in the troubles resulting from the attempt by the General Government, in a bill passed early in 1791, to lay a tax on all spirits distilled from grain. The measure was naturally unpopular, taking the character of the people into account, and an organized resistance was made to its execution in Western Pennsylvania, known

Map of Pittsburgh in 1795.

as "[illegible]" The disturbances were not [illegible] quelled until 1794; and a house is still standing at the corner of Penn avenue and Third street in which some of the meetings of the insurgents are said to have been held.

INDUSTRIES IN 1792.

The following is a list of the mechanics of Pittsburgh in 1792: 1 clock and watchmaker, 2 coopers, 1 skin-dresser, 2 tanners and curriers, 4 cabinet-makers, 2 hatters, 2 weavers, 5 blacksmiths, 5 shoemakers, 3 saddlers, 1 malster and brewer, 2 tinners, 3 wheelwrights, 1 stocking-weaver, 1 rope-maker, 2 white-smiths. Total, 36 mechanics. The number of families was said to be 130, which, allowing five to a family, would give a population of 650. The town was incorporated as a borough April 22, 1794, when the population may be supposed to have reached 900; for the troubles served to draw people to the place. The earliest census taken was that by the assessors early in January, 1796, when there were found to be 1,300 souls; which increased in 1800 to 1,565, and in 1810 to 3,203.

MR. CRAIG'S PICTURE OF THE TOWN IN 1796.

Mr. Neville B. Craig, in his "History of Pittsburgh," gives the following description of the place in 1796:—

"The ramparts of Fort Pitt were still standing, and a portion of the officers' quarters, a substantial brick building, was used as a malt-house: the gates were gone, and the brick wall called the revetment, which supported two of the ramparts facing toward the town, and against which the officers and soldiers used to play ball, were gone, so that the earth all around had assumed the natural slope. Outside the fort on the side next the Allegheny river was a large deep pond, the frequent resort of wild ducks. Along the south side of Liberty street and extending from Diamond alley to the foot of Fourth street" (now Fourth avenue) "was another pond, from which a deep ditch led the water into a brick archway, leading from Front street," (now First avenue) "just below Redoubt alley into the Monongahela. By whom this archway was built I have never learned. * * * I suppose that when Col. Grant built the Redoubt on the bank of the river * * * * he probably had the archway or culvert constructed to facilitate the communication between the Redoubt and Fort Pitt.

"South of Market street, between Front and Water streets, was another pond, and still another in the square in front of the St. Charles Hotel. Finally, there was Hog Pond, extending along the north of Grant's Hill from Fourth street up to Seventh. From this last there was a low, ugly drain extending down nearly parallel to Wood street to the river. A stone bridge was built across this gully in Front street, probably soon after the borough was incorporated. Fifty years, nay even thirty years ago, nothing could be less pleasing to the eye than the rugged, irregular bank of the Monongahela. From the bridge down to Wood street, the distance from the lots to the break of the bank was from sixty to seventy feet. Wood street was impassable when the river was moderately high. From Wood to Market, the distance from the lots to the break of the bank was fifty or sixty feet. At Market street there was a deep gully worn into the bank, so that a wagon could barely pass along. At the mouth of Chancery lane there was another chasm in the bank. At Ferry street there was a similar contraction of the way. At Redoubt alley there was quite a steep and stony descent down to the level of the covered archway of which I have before spoken. Below that archway the space between the lots and the break of the bank nowhere exceeded twenty feet, and between Short and West streets it varied from fifteen feet to five. Between West street, Water street was closed by a fence extending to the foot of the bank, so that persons going to Jones' ferry from any place on Water street had either to climb down the steep bank and go along the beach, or else turn up Water to Front and pass along it to Liberty. Such was Pittsburgh less than fifty years ago."

BOAT-BUILDING—THE TOWN GROWING.

The importance of river navigation from Pittsburgh to the West gave the town an early notoriety for boat-building. On the 19th of May, 1798, the President Adams was launched, followed in July by the Senator Ross, while from 1802 to 1805 four ships, Pittsburgh, Louisiana, Gen. Butler and Western Trader; three brigs, Dean, Nanina and Black Walnut, and three schooners, Amity, Allegheny and Conquest, were built here. The 1st day of January, 1804, witnessed the establishment in Pittsburgh of a branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in a stone building on the east side of Second avenue, between Ferry street and Chancery lane. The same year Joseph McClurg built the first foundry, and in May of the next year the first stage started between Pittsburgh and Chambersburg.

But the time seemed to have arrived for the town to become a city, and accordingly an act was passed by the Legislature March 16, 1816, "that the inhabitants of the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, as the same extends and is incorporated between the rivers Allegheny and Monongahela, and also to the middle of each of the said rivers, and as far down the river Ohio to such a point in the same at which two lines, one running down the middle of each of the said two first-mentioned rivers, shall intersect, which is hereby added to and incorporated with the original boundaries of said borough, are hereby constituted a corporation and body politic with the name and style of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, and by the same shall have perpetual succession," &c. The city had then a population of about 6,000 inhabitants. The boundaries of the city have since been extended from time to time, but principally by the act of April 6, 1867, until it has at length attained its present vast extent, which yet threatens to be too circumscribed in a few years when a further extension will be required.

THE NORTH SIDE—PRESENT POPULATION.

The tract of land across the Allegheny river, from Pittsburgh, on which the trustees of the newly-formed county of Allegheny were authorized by act of the Legislature of September 24, 1788, as we saw above, to erect the Court-house and other county buildings, was three thousand acres reserved by the State by an act of March 12, 1783, out of the lands appropriated for the redemption of the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line in the Revolutionary war. On September 11, 1787, the same authority ordered "that there be laid out and surveyed in the reserve tract, a town in lots, with a competent and suitable number of out-lots, for the accommodation thereof," etc. The town was an exact square of one hundred lots 60 by 240 feet; and was surveyed by Daniel Leet. August 12, 1788, the State authorized the sale of the lots in such a manner that an out-lot should be sold with each town lot. An act of November 28, of the same year declared that "The said town be called Allegheny." It was incorporated as a borough April 14, 1828, and chartered as a city April 10, 1840. Though a distinct municipality from Pittsburgh, and though an unsuccessful attempt was made some nineteen years ago to consolidate it with the latter, the two may be regarded as virtually one city, having at present a population of about 319,000, of which 220,000 belong to Pittsburgh and 99,000 to Allegheny.

A. A. LAMBING.

EARLIEST AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

Several Staunch Old New England Journals That Are Age-Stained.

The Boston *News Letter* was the earliest newspaper issued in this country, making its first appearance April 24, 1704. John Campbell, its projector, the father of the American press, was Scotch, and organizer of the postal system in this country. What Campbell was to Boston, William Bradford became to New York with his *Gazette*, in 1727, and Benjamin Franklin to Philadelphia, four years later. There sprang up other newspapers in the ante-revolutionary era, which had their little experiences in political controversies, in religious and social discussions. That press was obnoxious to arbitrary government, and in it were mutterings of the conflict which soon began. The colonial newspaper has place merely as a premonition of American journalism. The revolutionary press marked an advanced stage. Its era extended from 1748 to 1784. Political and religious liberty received their greatest impulse in this land from the public journals of that epoch. The patriotism of the building republic found expression in the newspapers here and there dotting the colonies.

In six places only were newspapers, and each of these places became a revolutionary center. The agitators for independence all wrote for the papers. Patriots and statesmen made their appeals through this medium. Arbitrary acts by the British Government, notably attempts to restrict free expression of opinion, created a fierce reaction. The spirit of independence asserted itself in a fearless, outspoken press. The gun at Concord, "which was heard around the world," was the echo of this agitation, in which the newspapers were the chief agency. Adams' *Independent Advertiser* (Boston, 1752,) criticised the legislative assembly; the printer was arrested and his press stopped; but these facts only added fuel to the conflagration that had already begun. The provincial stamp act was further menace and persecution. The Boston *Gazette*, by the pens of Adamses, Otis, Warren, Dexter, and their compatriots, indicated the conflict of 1776. Its challenge was the substitution of Minerva bearing aloft the cap of liberty, in place of Britannica. The tea tax, the closing of the port of Boston, the measures of the provincial government and the conduct of the British soldiers were the taxes of the appeals of the patriot press. The number and the influence of the newspapers increased with the nearing of the memorable struggle. Every prominent American of that time was contributor or editor. Then, as now, doubtless, the men who could edit the newspaper better than anybody else were numerous. As a matter of fact, the names of the advocates of the American cause are indissolubly connected. It is an honorable relation. The Alien and Sedition laws in this land assailed the rightful prerogative of the press, and it rose in glory and power.

A nation's newspapers are indices of the people's characteristics. They reveal the condition of society, political parties and policies, of literature, of arts and science, of religion and morality. The newspaper files contain the best historical record of a State.

Two Important Announcements.

The *Fish-Kill Packet* of February 8, 1781, contains these important announcements:—

"From the best authority we learn that the State of Maryland hath agreed to the

confederation of the United States, by which means the Confederacy is now complete.

"We also learn, that the State of Virginia have given up their claim to the back lands, and have, in a formal manner, by a law, ceded to the United States all the lands lying to the westward of the River Ohio."

COAL AND COKE.

FIRST MINE OPERATED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Mining Industry the Same Age as the City—First Sale of Coal Lands — Beginning of the Coke Business.

IN the year 1760, so says Capt. Thomas Hutchins, who visited Fort Pitt in July of that year, a coal-mine was opened on the Monongahela, opposite to Fort Pitt, for the use of that garrison.

This is probably the earliest recorded continuous use of the coal of that unrivaled deposit, the Great Pittsburgh Seam, a deposit that, in the language of Prof. Lesley, State Geologist of Pennsylvania, is "absolutely inexhaustible for several thousand years;" that "has made Pittsburgh the envy of the business world, and is a sufficient guarantee for a destiny of inimitable magnificence in a not distant future."

There is one earlier reference to this coal. In 1759 Col. James Burd, while completing the cutting of Braddock's road, camped at a place near the present site of Brownsville, some two and a half miles from the Monongahela river, on the banks of a small stream, which even then was called Coal run. "This run," he says in his journal, "is entirely paved in the bottom with fine stone coal; the hill on the south side of it is a rock of the finest coal I ever saw. I burnt about a bushel of it on my fire." This, however, was only a temporary use. The pit opened on Coal Hill, in 1760, is probably the first coal-mine operated in Western Pennsylvania.

MINING AND THE CITY IN THE SAME AGE.

Accepting this date, 1760, as the beginning of coal-mining in this region, it will be noted that this industry and Pittsburgh are of the same age. It was this year, so says Brackenridge in the first number of the GAZETTE, quoting from Capt. Hutchins, that "a small town called Pittsburgh was built near Fort Pitt." But five years before this Braddock met his disastrous defeat, and it was scarcely two years since Fort Duquesne had been abandoned and burned by the French on the approach of the British.

The great abundance, excellent quality and ease of mining of this coal at once directed attention to it, and led to more than one prophecy from the travelers who visited this point as to the future prominence of Pittsburgh as a manufacturing center. Rev. Charles Beatty, who visited the Fort in 1766, speaks of ascending "the hill opposite the Fort from which the garrison is supplied with coals," and describes a burning coal vein that at that time had been on fire for twelve months. He says:—

"The earth in some places is so warm that we could hardly bear to stand upon it; at one place where the smoke came up we opened a hole in the earth till it was so hot as to burn paper thrown into it; the steam that came out was so strong of sulphur that we could scarcely bear it."

In November, 1768, the proprietaries, as the Penn family and their coadjutors were styled, purchased from the chiefs of the Six Nations the whole of the bituminous coal field of Pennsylvania, except that portion which lies northward of Kittanning, which was not purchased until 1784. The purchase price of this magnificent domain, a portion of which has been described as destined to "be an empire of itself, as wealthy, as powerful as England, subsidizing all other countries for its own uses, and unassailable from all quarters of the compass" was $10,000.

The next year after this purchase, in 1769, Gov. John Penn, in giving directions relative to the survey of Pittsburgh, says:—"I would not engross all the coal hills, but rather leave the greater part to others who may work them." The difficulty with the mother country interfered with the carrying out of these instructions, but in 1784 the proprietaries, who still retained their rights, sold privileges to mine coal from the great seam in Coal Hill, opposite the town, for £30 a lot.

THE FIRST STEAM ENGINE.

From this time the demand for coal, not only for domestic but for manufacturing purposes, increased rapidly. Various minor industries, such as are common to frontier towns, and especially to one situated as was Pittsburgh, were established. The first steam engine was brought to the town in 1794; salt was produced in the neighborhood in considerable quantities, coal being used in evaporation; coal-pits were opened on the Pittsburgh side of the river, at Minersville (Herron's Hill) among other places, and in 1797 Craig & O'Hara located their glass-works, the first west of the mountains, just opposite the Point on the South Side, this location having been selected because coal could be obtained just at the works, a proposed site on the Allegheny side of the Allegheny river having been abandoned because digging failed to show coal.

In the first twenty years of the new century the new industry assumed new importance. Steam engines were introduced into manufacturing; industries requiring large amounts of coal were established and the population that was attracted to this rapidly-growing town found coal so cheap that it was used with a freedom in the household scarcely known in other and less favored localities.

Mr. F. Cuming, who visited Pittsburgh in 1807, in his "Sketches of a Tour" states that on entering Habaoh's tavern, at Greensburg, he "was no little surprised to see a fine coal fire, and was informod that coal is the principal fuel of the country fifty or sixty miles round Pittsburgh." Of coal at Pittsburgh, he says :—

"It is as fine as any in the world, in such plenty, so easily brought and so near the town, that it is deliverod in wagons drawn by four horses at the doors of the inhabitants at the rate of five cents a bushel," In consequence of this cheapness "there are few houses even amongst the poorest of the inhabitants whore at least two fires are not used—one for cooking and another for the family to sit at."

In 1803 the first foundry was built in Pittsburgh. In 1809 a steam flouring-mill was erected. In 1811 the first steamboat, the New Orleans, using Pittsburgh coal as fuel, descended the Ohio the first of that long line of boats that have plied on this river using and transporting Pittsburgh coal. In 1812 the first rolling-mill was built, getting its coal from Minersville. In 1813 two steam-engine works were reported in the town, which number had increased in 1814 to three, and, in addition to these, three foundries were reported in the same year.

THE INDUSTRY IN 1818.

In Cramer's *Navigator* for 1814 is a most interesting statement regarding the coal and coal-banks of Pittsburgh at that time. It says:—

"This place has long been celebrated for its coal-banks, and both as to quantity and quality it is not exceeded by any part of America or, perhaps, of the world. It is in fact in general use in all private houses and in the extensive manufactories established through the town. Coal is found in all the hills around this place for ten miles at least, and in such abundance that it may almost be considered the substratum of the whole country. The mines or pits which supply the town are not further than from one to three miles distant, between the rivers. Until within a few years no coals were brought across the Monongahela, but, since the price has been advanced from the increased demand, a considerable supply is now obtained from that quarter. Little short of a million of bushels are consumed annually: the price, formerly 6 cents, has now risen to 12, keeping pace with the increased price of provisions, labor, etc. Several of the manufactories have coal-pits at their very door, such as these under the Coal Hill, which saves the expense of transportation. The coal-pits on the side of the Coal Hill are about one-third from the top, which is about on a level with the stratum on the opposite side of the river. There are forty or fifty pits opened, including those on both sides of the river. They are worked into the hill horizontally, the coal is wheeled to the mouth of a pit in a wheelbarrow, thrown upon a platform and from thence loaded into wagons. After digging in some distance, rooms are formed on each side, pillars being left at intervals to support the roof. The coal is in the first instance separated in solid masses, the veins being generally from six to eight feet in thickness, and is afterwards broken into smaller pieces for the purpose of transportation. A laborer is able to dig upwards of 100 bushels per day. It is supposed, and perhaps with good reason, that the main or principal stratum lies considerably deeper, as in the English collieries; but the quantity so near the surface of the earth will for a long period of time render it unnecessary to look for it at a greater depth. Fuel, that indispensable necessary of life, is so cheap here that the poorest rarely suffer for want of it. We do not witness near Pittsburgh that pitiable spectacle, the feeble infancy and decrepit age of the unfortunate poor, suffering in a cold winter day for a little fire to warm their meagre and chilly blood—we do not see them shivering over a few lighted splinters or pieces of bark gleaned from the highways or torn from the fences in the skirts of the town."

IT WAS SMOKY THEN.

At this early date Pittsburgh had earned the right to the *soubriquet* Smoky City. Cramer, in his *Navigator*, before referred to, says:—

"As every blessing has its attendant evil, the stone-coal is productive of considerable inconvenience from the smoke which overhangs the town, and descends in fine dust which blackens every object; even snow can scarcely be called white in Pittsburgh. The persons and dress of the inhabitants, in the interior of the houses as well as the exterior, experience its effects. The tall steeple of the Court-house was once painted white, but alas, how changed."

We cannot follow the growth of Pittsburgh and its manufactories in order to show how rapidly the consumption of coal increased. Rolling-mills, nail factories, foundries, machine shops, glass-works, saw-mills, paper-mills, woolen factories, cotton factories, among the great industries, and the thousand and one minor trades that gather about a great town, were established here. All of these used coal for power and many of them still larger amounts in manufacturing processes. The steamboats plying on the rivers and the salt-works made large demands upon the mines, while still greater quantities were sent down the Ohio to the lower country. It was estimated that in 1833 there were ninety steam engines in Pittsburgh, consuming 2,065,306 bushels a year; 3,600,000 bushels were consumed in families; 2,000,000 bushels in stoves, schools, and in small manufacturing; a total of 7,365,306 bushels, which, at 4 cents a bushel, was worth $306,512. In the ninety salt-works of Western Pennsylvania 5,000,000 more bushels were used per year.

FIRST COAL TRANSPORTATION.

A word about the transportation of coal on the Ohio, though a discussion of this subject does not properly fall within the limits of this article. The first load of coal sent down the Ohio from Pittsburgh was in the ship Louisiana, which was built in Pittsburgh in 1803 and sent out "ballasted with stone coal which was sold at Philadelphia for 37½ cents a bushel." Some time prior to 1810 coal was sent down the river from Grave Creek, below Wheeling, and in 1817 the transportation of coal from Pittsburgh in flat-boats was begun. In 1845 steamboats were first used in towing coal, the boats and barges being at first fastened to the sides and in the rear of the towboats. It was not long, however, before the present system of placing the towboats behind the "fleet" was adopted. In 1841 Locks 1 and 2 of the Monongahela River Navigation Company's improvements were completed and opened for navigation on October 18. During the eight weeks succeeding this date 41,500 tons of coal passed through Lock No. 1. This industry has grown until upwards of 4,000 crafts of various kinds, from the steamboat to the flat, are employed, and the amount of coal passing the locks has at times reached nearly 100,000,000 bushels a year, much of which, in addition to some mined below the first dam, is sent down the Ohio.

The New Pittsburgh Postoffice.

It is also true that the history of the development of the use of coal and coke in iron making, especially in blast furnaces, is more properly given in connection with the history of the iron industry. It is essential to the completeness of this article, however, to state in addition to data already given that as early as 1807 there were three nail factories in Pittsburgh. The one rolling-mill of 1812 had increased to eight in 1829. At Plumsock, on Redstone creek, in 1816 or 1817 the first mill to puddle iron in the United States was built. In 1819 Bear Creek Furnace was built to use coke, but it was not until 1837 that F. H. Oliphant at the Fair Chance Furnace, near Uniontown, made the first 100 tons of coke iron made in the country. In 1885 the production of bituminous iron in Pennsylvania, most of which is made west of the mountains from coke, was 1,198,100 net tons, requiring, say, 1,674,340 tons of coke, which on an assumed yield of coal in coke of 60 per cent. would require 2,795,566 tons of coal. In addition to this, large amounts of coke are sent east of the mountains to be used in furnaces mixed with anthracite.

THE COKE INDUSTRY.

The history of coking in Western Pennsylvania, however, is properly a part of this article. In 1813 Mr. John Beal published an advertisement in the Pittsburgh *Mercury* offering his services to blast-furnace proprietors to instruct them in the method of converting stone coal into "*Coak*." Whether his offer was accepted by any one does not appear, but this is the earliest authenticated refereoce to coking Western Pennsylvania coal I have heen able to find. There is a statement to the effect that a Mr. Mossman, who mined coal from Herons Hill, Pittsburgh, in 1795, also made coke, and that this business was carried on hy his sucoessor, Stephen Wiley, for a nnmber of years. The "History of Fayette County" also states that the Allegheny Furnace, Blair county, used coke in 1811. I have not heen ablo to authenticate either of these statements. It is certain that coke was made near Parkers Landing as

early as 1819, and on Redstone creek for refining iron as early as 1817.

Although coke was made in many parts of the bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania, chiefly for experiments in the blast furnace, it was not until the development of the Connellsville region that this industry assumed any importance. In the earlier manufactures of coke in this region it was made in pits "on the ground." In 1841 the first ovens were erected at Connellsville. It was in this year (1841) that two carpenters, Provance McCormick and James Campbell, overheard an Englishman, so the story runs, commenting on the rich deposits of coal at Connellsville and their fitness for making coke, as well as the value of coke for foundry purposes, and they determined to enter upon its manufacture. Mr. McCormick who is still living, nearly 90 years old, gave me an account from memory of this enterprise, which I quote:—

DEVELOPING THE CONNELLSVILLE REGION.

"James Campbell and myself heard, in some way that I do not now recollect, that the manufacturing of coke might be made a good business. Mr. John Taylor, a stone-mason, who owned the farm on which the Fayette Coke-Works now stand, and who was mining coal in a small way, was spoken to regarding our enterprise, and proposed a partnership—he to build the ovens and make the coke, and Mr. Campbell and myself to build a boat and take the coke to Cincinnati, where we heard there was a good demand. This was in 1841. Mr. Taylor built two ovens. I think they were about ten feet in diameter. My recollection is that the charge was eighty bushels. The ovens were built in the same style as those now used, but had no iron ring at the top to prevent the brick from falling in when filling the oven with coal, nor had we any iron frames at the mouth where the coke was drawn. The top and mouth had to be repaired when they fell in.

"In the spring of 1842 enough coke had been made to fill two boats ninety feet long—about 800 bushels each—and we took them to Cincinnati, down the Youghiogheny, Monongahela and Ohio, but when we got there we could not sell. Mr. Campbell, who went with the boats, lay at the landing some two or three weeks, retailing out one boatload and part of the other in small lots at about 8 cents a bushel. Miles Greenwood, a foundryman of that city, offered to take the balance if he would take a small patent flour-mill at $125 in pay, which Mr. Campbell did. He had it shipped here, tried it, but it was no good, and we sold it to a man in the mountains for $30, and thus ended our coke business."

These gentlemen lost heavily in their venture. Mr. Greenwood sent part of his coke to Dayton, to Judge Gebhart, who was formerly a resident of Connellsville, and who owned a foundry at Dayton. He was so pleased with the fuel that he visited Connellsville, and, as Mr. McCormick states, "wanted us to continue to make coke, and he would take two boatloads a year, delivered at Cincinnati, and pay the cash on delivery; also, that he would insure us sale for all the coke we could make and deliver at Cincinnati at 8 cents per bushel; but we had gone into other business, and refused to do anything more with the coke."

EXTENDING THE TRADE.

This was the beginning of the coke business in the Connellsville region. For some years but little coke was made, though a few ovens were built, and that knowledge acquired which was necessary for the coming development of the trade. In 1842 the ovens built by Taylor were leased to three gentlemen named Cochran, a name which from that time to the present has been connected with coke-making in that region. They made 13,000 bushels and floated it down to Cincinnati, where it was sold to Miles Greenwood, at 7 cents a bushel. Between this date and 1850 three or four ovens were built by Stewart Strickler, who sold his product to the Cochrans. In 1851 improved ovens were built, and the trade increased somewhat, but in 1855 it is stated there were but twenty-six coke-ovens above Pittsburgh. It was not until the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was completed to Pittsburgh, and Connellsville coke had been used successfully in the Clinton furnace of Graff, Bennett & Co., at Pittsburgh, that its value as a furnace fuel was thoroughly demonstated and the foundation laid for the demand that has resulted in such a development of coke manufacture in the Connellsville region. This furnace was blown in in the fall of 1859 to make pig iron from coke. The coke was at first made from Pittsburgh coal near the furnace on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite the Point, at Pittsburgh. The furnace was run for about three months, when, the coke made in this way not proving satisfactory, it was blown out, and arrangements made to secure a supply from the Connellsville region. The furnace blew in again early in the spring of 1860, the coke used being from the Fayette Coke-Works on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, made at first on the ground in pits. The result was so satisfactory that thirty ovens were built in 1860 and arrangements were made to secure a continued supply. When it is remembered that this is only twenty years ago, the development of this industry is remarkable.

JOSEPH D. WEEKS.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

The Square Used in Planning the Construction of Fort Duquesne.

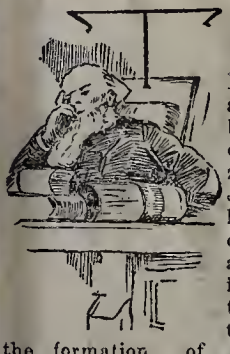
Rev. A. A. Lambing, of Wilkinsburg, is in possession of an interesting relic in the form of a square which is said to have been used in the planning of Fort Duquesne. It was the property of a carpenter named Robert Carson, who was born August 1, 1732, and died at Lancaster, Pa., January 21, 1775. He was the father-in-law of Thomas Lloyd, a printer, of Philadelphia, near the close of the last century. The square came into the possession of Mrs. Maria Shea, of Germantown, Pa., and was given to the present owner some months ago. It is of brass, and is so hinged that the one arm folds upon the other. The arms are six and five-eighths inches long, three-fourths wide and a little less than one-eighth thick, and are marked with short lines indicating scales of measurement. On one arm are the words "6 Pouces du Rhin,"—6 Rhenish inches. The other arm has a hole cut in it near the angle seven-eighths of an inch long and three-eighths wide, square at one end and round at the other. On this arm, in the middle near the upper edge are the words, "Dubois, Paris," and under it, "Demi Pied de Roy,"—One-half royal foot. On the left upper edge, "Echelle,"—scale; and on the lower right edge "Lignes,"—lines.

BENCH AND BAR.

FIRST JUDGES AND EARLY PITTSBURGH ADVOCATES.

Many Men Contributed By Allegheny County to Help Rule the Nation.

First Court-House and New Temple of Justice.



THE history of the Bench and Bar of this county begins subsequent to the establishment of the GAZETTE, and within the century comprised by the life of this paper is crowded all the brilliant array of eminent learning which has adorned the Courts of Justice of this county. The date of the formation of Allegheny county was September 24, 1788, more than two years after the founding of this journal. Prior to that Allegheny county was embraced in the confines of Washington and Westmoreland. Hannastown for a time was the seat of justice and after its destruction by fire Greensburg and the county seat of Washington were the places to which all suits arising among the people of the early settlement here were referred. In the course of the growth of the community at this place and the demand, even at that early day, for offices—as we find the Executive importuned to create new ones in the extreme west of the State—and the inconvenience of going so far as Greensburg to attend court, the Legislature erected the new county. By the first act creating the county it was directed that the public buildings for the purposes of justice be located on the north side of the river Allegheny, but this provison was soon changed and the paraphernalia of a Court and Bar set up in this city, then, of course, the largest place in the newly-created county. The first Court-house, dimly remembered in the sweep of years, was erected in the old Diamond. It was a two-story building with quaint roof and had a cupola and bell. In the front, facing Market street, stood the old Market-house. On either hand of the Court-house entrance were the record offices on the first floor. Above were the court-rooms where sat in their glory Judges George Wallace, Alexander Addison and Samuel Roberts. On the Sabbath day wandering or settled ministers held divine service by permission of our devout ancestry in the court-room. There for morning services, Rev. John Tassey—whose descendants still live here—a Baptist divine, preached. Back of the seat of justice ran Jail alley, on either extremity of which stood the tan-yards of one Hancock—paternal grandfather of Maj. John Hancock, Manager of the Black Diamond Steel-Works—in whose employ in those days slaves worked, so the tradition runs. Around the Diamond square in the early day sparkled what professional life adorned the nascent city.

THE FIRST JUDGE.

George Wallace, commissioned by Benjamin Franklin, was the first Judge to sit on the Common Pleas of Allegheny county, though his successor, the scholarly Aberdeen graduate, Alexander Addison, minister, lawyer and reporter, is often accorded the place, as, owing to his prominence during the tumultuous period of the Whisky Insurrection, his name has been most frequently borne down to this generation as the earliest of the Justices. Judge Samuel Roberts, father of Edward J. Roberts, for many years Clerk of the Circuit Court, and grandfather of the late Col. R. B. Roberts, was the successor of Judge Addison. Then came in order Judges William Wilkins, Charles Shaler, Trevanion B. Dallas, Benjamin Patton, Walter Forward, William B. McClure and our later living Judges.

The Associate Justices of the early period comprised the names of such well-known and able lay jurists as Francis McClure, James M. Riddle, William Hays, Hugh Davis, John M. Snowden, William Porter, William Kerr and Samuel Jones. In the District Court of the county, not established until near a half-century after the founding of the GAZETTE, such eminent and distinguished Judges as Robert C. Grier, who rose to the United States Supreme Bench, Hopewell Hopburn and Walter H. Lowrie dispensed the law.

THE FIRST THREE PITTSBURGH LAWYERS.

At the time the first number of the GAZETTE appeared we know, through Judge Brackenridge, there were but three lawyers in Pittsburgh, himself, Alexander Addison and Mr. Woods, the latter a conveyancing-surveyor employed to run the lines and clear up the often-tangled disputes ever the out-lots and tracts which formed the early site of the city. The Bar and Bench of the early day were mainly recruited from the mother counties of Washington and Westmoreland, and the eastern portions of the State, particularly the Cumberland valley, sent out to the new country a number of young practitioners who afterwards won renown in the profession. Not a few bright young students, with pioneer proclivities and a desire to wend their way west and grow up with the healthy settlement at the headwaters of the Ohio, came out from New England and took up the profession and prospered greatly in it. Among these might specially be named Henry Baldwin, Walter Forward and Charles Shaler—names always to be borne in high repute by the lawyers in Pittsburgh, for their probity and professional qualities. Alexander Addison came from Washington—a locality that has nurtured more than one famous Pittsburgh lawyer and Judge—where he settled subsequent to his emigration from Scotland. The Wilkins, Judge William L. Ross, his half-brother, with their kinsmen Dallas, were immigrants from Carlisle; the eccentric Judge Brackenridge and George Wallace, like Addison, were Scotchmen, and Roberts of Scotch-Irish lineage.

SOME EARLY LAWYERS.

Around the old Diamond near the first Court-House grew up in the early days the offices of the profession, and it was on this scene such lawyers as James Ross, David Bradford, George Thompson, Steele Semple, Henry Purviance, Thomas Collins, John Kennedy, Robert Allison, Henry Baldwin, William Wilkins, H. H. Brackenridge, Walter Forward, John McDonald, John M. Austin, Charles Shaler, Samuel Kingston, Thomas McKennan and [illegible]ard Biddle learned that experience which

The First Allegheny County Court-House.

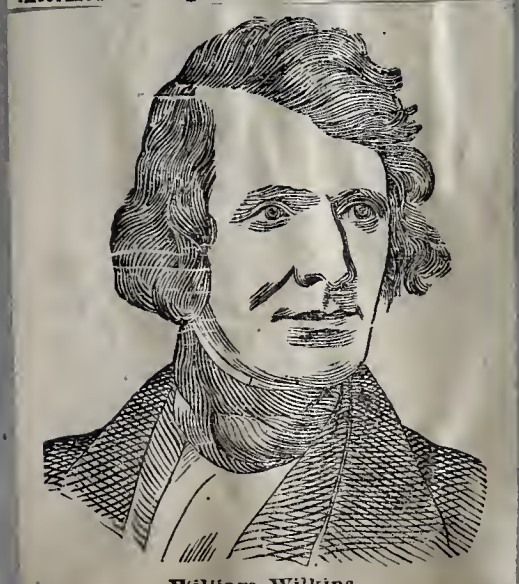
in later times, reflected lustre on the Pittsburgh Bar, through the prominence of some of these attorneys in great suits. Some of these early lawyers attained the foremost distinction, several of them were unsurpassed—if we recall the field of their professional tuition—as lawyers anywhere and all are remembered—for all have long since passed away—for their early distinction in the affairs of the community in which they pursued the liberal calling. Ross for many years was one of the foremost land-lawyers and lived well down into this century, a leading citizen honored with the highest public distinctions. David Bradford, an able but insurrectionary spirit, was prominently in the foreground in all the stormy scenes of the exoise troubles of 1794, and after the display of the National authority he fled to the Southwest for fear of punishment. Steele Semple was one of whom tradition speaks as having the silvery tongue. Purviance, a member of a family which has given more than one name to the annals of the profession and public places in Western Pennsylvania; Collins, who, honorable in the practice, had the rare distinction to give to the early settlement daughters who became the wives of two of your most distinguished later-day Judges, Wilson McCandless and William B. McClure; Kennedy, who attained to the Supreme Bench of the State; Baldwin—the great Baldwin—perhaps the ablest of all pleaders who ever were heard in the old Court-House of Pittsburgh, and one of those Justices whose opinions have illumined the legal literature of the very highest court of the land, where for many years he sat as Associate Justice; William Wilkins, the courtly and polished lawyer and statesman, whose portrait is published in the next column, the citizen of commanding influence, who, during the fullness of his time and fame, wielded the political fortunes of the State and his section at his will; Brackenridge, the younger, whose literary tastes divided attention with his professional pursuits; Walter Forward, editor, lawyer, statesman and judge who was called from across the seas—where he was honoring the Republic in public station—by the suffrages of the people of Pittsburgh to take the ermine at the head of that court nearest to the inter-

ests of the community—a name of pleasant memory to the Bench and Bar for the talents, purity of character and distinction of him who bore it; John McDonald, a safe lawyer, prudent in counsel and wise in the profession, a distinguished citizen of the early time; Austin, noted at the inns of court, in Allegheny and Fayette; Shaler, intellectual, brilliant and renowned, whether before a jury or when handing down the law in wisdom and uprightness from the Common Pleas or the old District Court—like Forward, the preceptor of some of the foremost attorneys who practice at our courts to-day; Kingston, full of quaint old learning imbibed in that hall of knowledge—the Dublin University—careful in conveyancing, sound in advice, his office long remembered as a landmark of the day in the old Diamond adjoining the sanctum of Dr. Peter Mowry—him distinguished in a sister profession; McKennan, who sprang from Washington county and left a name yet noted in the history of the Western Bar; Biddle, one of the bright young Philadelphians of famous lineage who took his lot with the vigorous young settlement and steadily grew in favor with the people of his adopted home till they honored him with great distinctions—none was of better stock, nor mingled the arduous duties of an exacting profession so admirably with the cultured graces of literature, art and social life.

THE NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

Individual recognition of all the happy anecdotes and traditions of these earlier lights of the Bar and Bench would trespass on allotted space. Many changes have been wrought since these gentlemen upheld the honor and learning of the profession in the old Court buildings in the Diamond and on the hill, where soon will rise this new and grand hall of justice.

These changes pervade the profession, are noticed in the structure of the laws, in the Constitution, selection and tenure of the judiciary, and perhaps greatest of all in the number and diversity of knowledge in special branches—the growth of these later times—of the present practitioners. To much of this new professional science the early lawyers were of course strangers, but in the fundamental and early literature of the law, and in the arts and subtleties and master learning of the profession as it came to us from the other side they were inground and informed thoroughly. As pleaders, in these days when "weighty sense flowing in fit words and heavenly eloquence" meant far more with juries, courts and auditors than it does now in the full dominance of the ubiquitous and ever-speaking press, they have left—many of them—a record of their achievements not approached in these days, much as we are prone to magnify that which has become part of the past.



William Wilkins.

MEN OF MORE MODERN TIMES.

The names in the profession most aptly recalled as we pass to more modern times are Hopkins, Craft, Duncan S. Walker, Hepburn, E. J. Roberts, Robert J. Walker, Ross Wilkins, Fetterman, Buffington, Irwin, William W. Agnew, still living, full of years and honor, and whose hand could better have filled this sketch—rich in professional learning and the *ana* of the Western circuit of the early day; Lowrie, him of whom David Paul Brown says "No more conscientious man ever sat on a judgment seat or one who imparted to it greater dignity and decorum;" Cornelius Darragh, the gifted, the genial practitioner, the memory of whose eloquence comes down to us along with the traditions of the high places Darragh filled or was named for by his host of friends; William B. McClure, a Dickinson College boy, who came West to share the glories of the rising professions about the sturdy settlement at Pittsburgh—a lawyer whose suavity, integrity and learning soon brought him the highest rewards, and who long served in honorable precedence on the Common Pleas Bench; Leonard S. Johns, long giving that dignity to the calling of Aldermen which seems of late to have almost passed away from the atmosphere of the courts of the petty Justices; Loomis, serving in the halls of Congress in two States, versatile, talented, a lawyer, politician and orator on more than one memorable occasion; Wilson McCandless, adorning in his time both the Bar and Bench, full of great learning, impartial, just and pure, yet mingling cordiality and good-fellowship with all the nobler traits of the intellect; Robert McClelland, who left the Bar of Pittsburgh to rise to exceptional honors in the Lake State, and from there to take a place in the Administration of President Pierce; the two Burkes, they of the Hiberuian wit and beauty of language; John D. Mahon, another Dickinson collegian, genial, hearty and popular; Tom Campbell, a bright young lawyer of his time, who went to the State of Illinois to achieve distinction there; James Veech, fond of his profession, but still more in love with that early historical literature of the State, so baffling and elusive, but in which he was pre-eminently versed; David Ritchie, graduated out of Jefferson College, honored with a Heidelburg degree, a good lawyer and distinguished politician; Thomas Williams, also called to public life, ponderous in acquirement and speech, but a trained lawyer and skilled legislator; William O'Hara Robinson, a Harvard alumnus, a lawyer of quiet, scholarly tastes; John N. Purviance, who rose from the Bar to audit the accounts of the Commonwealth; Andrew Wylie, Robert Woods and Bradford Todd, well equipped in all the knowledge of the profession; Thomas J. Bigham, politico-lawyer and journalist, a favorite speaker full of accurate information on all current and ancient matters; Moses Hampton, gracing the halls of Congress and the Bench of justice, a lawyer who stooped to no device to win renown, of solid professional attainment; Joseph Knox, recollected for his quiet, somewhat eccentric but cultivated tastes; Samuel W. Black, courageous and peerless in the intellectual arena of legal strife, as he afterwards proved heroic on sterner fields; Thomas McConnell, Thomas Mellon, Alex. H. Miller, George P. Hamilton, a great lawyer in many ways; T. J. Fox Alden; Marshal Swartzwelder, the master of classical learning of all kinds, a lawyer, when at

his best, the peer of the foremost advocates of any Bar; Shinn, Siwall, Thomas Howard, McBride, J. W. F. White, another Washington lawyer to rise to distinction in his adopted home; John Barton, David W. Bell and his brother Algernon S., David Reed, S. H. Geyer and Brady Wilkins—some of these still hale and vigorous in the practice of the profession to-day; Bowman Sweitzer, careful in practice as he was brave on the field of arms; Tom Marshall, glorious in more than one long-fought contest on the criminal side of the courts, in which practice he early leaped to a distinction which has ever since waited upon him; Robert Arthurs; Edwin M. Stanton, for several years, before he became the Carnot of the Civil War, a Pittsburgh lawyer of enviable reputation; Henry M. Kennedy, John H. Rankin, R. H. Hawkins and George Shiras, Jr. But we tread upon the present, and to do faint justice in the limits of this paper we would have to name many distinguished practitioners now in the full plenitude of their powers and reputation, who have entered the profession in the last generation, and particularize their able and varied talents. Our space does not permit us to enlarge.

No Bar in any of the eight and thirty States has a history more creditable, no Bench a record more pure than that of Allegheny county. In the long history of the Judiciary there no Judge was ever deposed for scandalous cause, and the honor of the ermine has been unsullied throughout the century. Many Justices of those who sat in the county were men of the highest professional and legal ability. All were of spotless character and unstained reputation.

CALLED TO POSITIONS OF HIGH HONOR.

The Bar of the early days, like the Bench above it, excelled in learning, in ability and in probity. It furnished justices for the petty courts, for the local courts and for the Bench of the State and National Supreme Court. It provided thoroughly-equipped and brilliant members to be Assemblymen and Senators in the law-making body of the Commonwealth, Congressmen and United States Senators in the Congress of the Nation as well as Attorney-Generals, Auditors, Secretaries of the State and more than one Governor. Two distinguished members of the Allegheny County Bar, Robert J. Walker and Walter Forward, were Secretaries of the Treasury of the United States, Robert McClelland was Secretary of the Interior, William Wilkins and Edwin M. Stanton were Secretaries of War, the latter when the colossal exertions to preserve the Republic called for an exhibition of masterful genius, heroic patriotism and sterling honesty. More than one member of the early Pittsburgh Bar bore a gallant part in the Revolution and the War of 1812. A later element, equally patriotic as their ancestry, shared in the glories of Vera Cruz, Puebla and the Molino del Rey; still a later and larger complement, with the intrepid Black and the courageous Rippey, and scores of other brave ones, went out to face and fall before the leaden carriers of death in the late Rebellion. The record of the early Bench and Bar of Allegheny county is one framed in honor and full of the richest story that praises the noblest intellectual attributes.

This story is not even faintly attempted to be told here, but from this sketch—bounded as it must be—the layman, as well as the practitioner, who pauses to read the lesson of the GAZETTE Centenary, may glean a higher appreciation of those who were devotees in the early days of this city to that profession, of which old Richard Hooker said it "can be no less acknowledged that her seat is the bosom of God and her voice the harmony of the world."

THE PRESENT JUDGES.

But this article would not be complete without at least the list of the able and conscientious Judges who now fill the Bench of this county. They are:—Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Court of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer—President Judge, Hon. Thomas Ewing; Associate Judges, Hons. J. W. F. White and Christopher Magee. Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Court of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer—President Judge, Hon. Edwin H. Stowe; Associate Judges, Hons. F. H. Collier and John H. Bailey. Orphans' Court—Hons. William G. Hawkins and J. W. Over.

At present there are between 300 and 400 regular practicing attorneys at the Allegheny County Bar.

J. B. ROBINSON.

SOME OLD PITTSBURGH PAPERS.

How the President's Message was Put Into Type in the "Forties."

The *Saturday Evening Visiter* was an exclusively literary paper, published by a man named Lloyd, about 1835 and 1836, after which it was purchased and continued by Alexander Jaynes, a book and job printer, and E. Burke Fisher, who had been connected with Horace Greeley in the publication of the *New Yorker*. They conducted it during 1837 and 1838, during which time I was a carrier, having the whole of Allegheny City (or "town") for my route. The office was then situated on Third avenue, corner Chancery lane. The edition was a very large one for the time, being from 4,000 to 5,000, and probably more, and was printed on the very old-fashioned *"Adams Steam-Power Printing Press,"* being the first steam-power printing press in this city, and was a marvel in its way. There were two girls to feed, one at each end of the press, and two girls to take off the sheets, making four feeders in all. George Marthens (since these many years proof-reader at Harper & Brothers, New York City), when Lloyd first had the paper, worked it on the common hand-press. Of course, the power press worked but one side of the paper at a time, and a very large circulation was consequently a serious question for the capacity of the press. About 1838 Alexander Jaynes withdrew from the firm, and it continued to be published for a time by E. Burke Fisher & Co., and then died. Alexander Jaynes continued his book and job-printing office at the corner of Fourth avenue and Market streets, in the third and fourth stories, over Love's dry goods stores. He also published for some years the Pittsburgh *Times*, an anti-Masonic paper, for the anti-Masonic party was quite an element in politics in the country at that time, and particularly in this section. When the Anti-Masonic party was at its height, the *Times* had a large circulation, particularly the weekly and, I think, semi-weekly edition. I cannot recall when the *Times* was started, but the time I am speaking of is 1836 and 1837, and I know it was in existence several years previous. The late Hon. W. W. Irwin had been one of its editors. In 1836 the paper was edited by J. C. Gilliland, a very scholarly man, who, I think, lived down about Sewickley. He was a man of marked ability, though modest and reserved, and a very vigorous writer. His health was poor, and he died in the harness. He was succeeded as editor by Dr. Edward D. Gazzam, the father of the Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam, at which time a daily was issued, but the daily did not live a great while. The warfare that was carried on between the DAILY GA-

The New Allegheny County Court-House.

ZETTE, edited by the late Neville B. Craig, and the *Daily Times*, edited by Dr. Gazzam, was fearfully bitter and violent.

Very little haste was used in getting out the paper at that time, for, you know, there were neither railroads nor telegraphs in those days, and consequently the feature of *news* was very different to what it is now. The paper was worked upon the old-fashioned hand press of that day, and I was its roller boy, and after we had worked off all the editions, I would fold the papers for my route, and then I would go around and deliver them. Of course there were other carriers besides myself. I had but a small portion of Pittsburgh for my route. I carried the *Weekly Times* on Wednesday and the weekly *Saturday Evening Visiter* on Saturday, and folded the papers for my route on Friday evening.

The late Leonard S. Johns, of Lawrenceville, for a long time published the *Allegheny Democrat*, at the corner of Market and Fifth street, about 1835, 1836 and 1837.

During the same year the Pittsburgh *Mercury*, a weekly, was published by Robert Morrow, father of Controller Morrow, and the late William H. Smith. It is supposed to have continued on until 1839, when Mr. Morrow sold out to Smith, and was appointed Clerk of Courts by the Governor. Mr. Smith afterwards merged the *Mercury* with the *Post*. A number now before me, dated 1835, is of the twenty-third volume, and is framed in Controller Morrow's office.

The *Pittsburgh Statesman*, a weekly, was published a good many years by the late Maj. John B. Butler, but it was discontinued in 1836.

The *Pittsburgh American* was published by James W. Biddle, and was considered to be the exponent of the *Native American* party, which for a time had considerable strength. A daily was issued, but the paper was not a great success, though much of its support was received from the iron manufacturers, as its editor had been an iron manufacturer himself, and was supposed to represent their especial interests. It continued several years, early in the forties.

The *Mystery*, published by Martin R. Delaney, a colored doctor, was printed by Arthur Anderson. Mr. Delaney became an officer in the Union army during the Rebellion. The paper was issued several years, and advocated the improvement of the colored race. This was early in the forties.

One of the interesting and amusing features of journalism in those days was getting out the President's message. A great deal of strategy was resorted to to procure an early copy. One way was to have it brought on by the oyster wagon, which was possibly the fastest means of communication between the East and this city. But long before the copy would arrive the proprietors of the different papers contemplating using the message would endeavor to make arrangements with other journeymen printers and the apprentices to help them out with the message and the most popular papers had the call on the "boys" and the proprietors of the job-offices raised no objections when the almost breathless messenger would rush into their places of business and shout out:—"*The message has come to the* GAZETTE, the *Mercury*," etc., as the case might be, when every one would lay down his "*stick*" and rush around to his favorite and help it out. All sizes of type would be used. It was no uncom-

mon thing to see three or four sizes of type used in one column. Indeed, it seemed to display enterprise, for it showed that the paper used everything at its command to gratify their patrons, and everybody then read the message. When the message was all "up" the proprietors of the combination — for it frequently required the type of two or more offices to get the matter up—would have an elegant supper, or dinner, as the case might be, with everything needed to make the inner man comfortable.

No one ever thought of receiving any pay for these volunteer services in working on the message. There was too much of picnic in it to think of being paid for it.

JAMES M. McEWEN.

A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

Perchance, a cycle hence, some bard
As yet unborn—may say.
The while he knits his brow above
The issue of to-day:—
"Founded two hundred years ago!—
I wonder if that's true?
Yes—for one century had passed
When this old sheet was new."

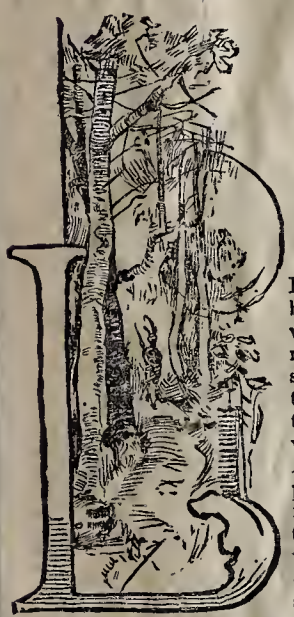
—GRACE BARTON ALLEN.

In Centennial Portland *Advertiser*, Jan. 1, 1885.

OVERLAND.

GROWTH OF COMMERCE WITH THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

Pack-Horses and Indian Trails — Post Routes—The Conestoga Wagon and Pennsylvania Canal—State Railroads of Early Times.



LESS than a century before the shrill whistle of the locomotive startled the sleeping echoes of the Alleghenies all the commerce of the vast West with the Atlantic seaboard passed over two foot-paths. One, the Kittanning trail, was the mute prophecy of the Pennsylvania railroad; the other, that marked out by the Delaware Chief, Nemacolus, was the shadowy forecast of the Baltimore & Ohio. Leaving the old Indian village of Kittanning, on the Alleghony river, the Kittanning trail crossed the mountains in a southeasterly direction, descending on the Eastern slope through the gorge known as Kittanning Point, a few miles west of Hollidaysburg, thence continuing eastward to the Susquehanna. The other wilderness highway pursued almost the route of the Cumberland National pike of to-day.

In 1760 Carlisle was the most advanced post of the State. Loading their pack-horses with blankets, whisky and powder, the Indian traders climbed the gloomy Alleghenies to the little-known region beyond. It was no easy thing to make progress along the narrow trails. Newly-fallen trees continually blocked the way, and the boughs of the overshadowing forest eternally switched the traveler in the face. By 1770 the footpath had become broader, smoother, and harder. The click of the iron-shod pack-horse had grown familiar to the wilderness. The forest in places had shrunk back from the bridle-path, and a cabin nestled in an occasional clearing.

OTHER PATHS WERE CUT OUT.

The tide of Western immigration set in. Long trains of pack-horses loaded with stores and agricultural implements, with furniture and cooking utensils, moved towards the setting sun. The chatter and laughter of white children were mingled with the gruff voices of the pack traders. In the year 1790 there were only six freight wagons engaged in hauling goods to Pittsburgh from over the mountains. Groceries, liquor, salt, iron, etc., all entered the town on the backs of horses. Eastern merchandise was hauled by wagon as far west as Shippensburg or Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, and as far as Winchester, in Virginia, and from there packed the remainder of the journey. On the return trip from Pittsburgh the horses were loaded with furs, skins and ginseng. A pack train numbered between ten and twenty-five horses. When two trains going opposite ways met in the narrow paths of the mountains there was always trouble in passing and accidents were frequent. Up to 1796 all the salt used in this region was packed across the mountains.

In 1758 Gen. Forbes and his army of Indian-fighters cut a wagon road through the wilderness. Leaving Pittsburgh the route went east fifty-six miles to Ligonier, then 105 miles to Bedford, past a few block-houses and settlements, then 100 miles more to Carlisle. From Carlisle to Harrisburg was but a short distance, when the road led directly into the settlements. This was a favorite route of the great Conestoga wagon. The road was called a turnpike but until about 1800 was hardly passable. Before the construction of the canal the road was crowded with immigrants and long trains of freight wagons. Six or eight horses drew each wagon. The wheels were locked with a chain.

THERE WERE NO BRIDGES.

The wagons scrambled down steep banks and forded most of the streams. The journey from Philadelphia at first took between twenty-five to forty days; later the wagons made the journey in fifteen days. It usually took two six-horse teams the whole day to get a loaded wagon up the Turtle creek road, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. The early price for freight between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia was 12 cents a pound; later it was carried for 2½ cents.

Before the beginning of the nineteenth century there were no stage lines. Traveling was done on horseback and by private vehicle. A journey between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

was the event of a lifetime. The Conestoga wagoners and the pack traders were roisterers of strictly democratic principles. They looked upon the occasional traveling coach as the worthless luxury of an effete and cast-off monarchy. They frequently tore off a wheel and dumped the coach into a gully to show their dislike of such extravagance.

In 1786 a Mr. Brison came to Pittsburgh from New York and established postal routes from this place to Philadelphia, and into Virginia. Up to this time the little mail of this community was entrusted to travelers for safe delivery. For a number of years after the post was established the mail handled was ridiculously small. When the postman arrived here the whole town turned out. The postbag usually contained a dozen letters and a few newspapers. The Government did not carry papers in those days, but the mail-carrier took private contracts for them. Some one usually read the newspapers aloud to the crowd. The postboy was carried off and fed for his gossip, which was considerable, as he frequently knew what was inside the letters as well as what the papers contained.

STAGES OF YE OLDEN TIME.

In 1805 the first stage line between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia was started. The coaches first used were far from luxurious affairs. They were covered Jersey wagons with springs. The harness was mostly of rope and the horses were lean and hungry-looking. In summer the passengers were choked with dust, in winter they were frozen. Travelers walked up the steep hills and clung on for dear life while the coach tried to beat the horses to the foot of the hill. When the stage stuck in a rut the passengers scrambled out into the mud and helped pry it out. A fence rail was frequently carried along for such emergencies. As travel grew the stage lines increased their conveniences. The highway became a turnpike in reality as well as in name. By 1820 passengers were hauled to Philadelphia in fifty hours. The fare was $17. The improved coaches carried nine passengers inside and a half-dozen outside. The Philadelphia route was through East Liberty, Wilkinsburg, Murraysville, Greensburg, etc., to Philadelphia. The line for Baltimore went through by way of Uniontown and New Cumberland and made the distance in fifty-six hours. The stage offices were on Wood street. In 1837 over the Northern, Greensburg and Somerset routes seven daily lines of stages were in operation.

WAYSIDE INNS.

This was the age of big, roomy taverns, with their crowds of loungers about the front stoop, and bustling landlords and roomy fire-places and swinging signs and pretty waiting-maids, daughters of the tavern-keeper, who never thought of being "tipped," and who in the evening helped to entertain their traveler guests. One of the best taverns on the road to Chambersburg was that of Col. Mendel, at Ligonier, and Mrs. Stotler's was a good one; also at the crossings of the Juniata; but the house noted for its table, and its refined attention to the guest, was "Reamer's," at the foot of Sidelling Hill, the excellence of which made up for the long pull to reach it.

But the prosperity of the taverns was short-lived. The signs now flap and creak in the wind, the loungers have almost disappeared, and the empty halls seldom resound with the tread of the traveler guest.

When New York State began the construction of the Erie canal, Pennsylvania became alarmed for its own commerce. It saw that the days of the great caravans of Conestoga freight wagons over its turnpikes were numbered. After much political agitation the State authorized the construction of a canal to connect the headwaters of the Susquehanna with those of the Ohio. On November 10, 1829, the canal was finished, and in 1834 the great Portage railroad over the mountains and the Columbia railroad were completed, making by far the best highway between the seaboard and the great West. The State felt very proud of its work, and well it might, for even to this day no other State of the Union has planned and completed such an extensive system of internal improvement. The canal route from Pittsburgh crossed the Allegheny river at Tenth street, followed the river on the north side to Freeport, thence to Blairsville, up the Conemaugh to Johnstown, then by the Portage road to Hollidaysburg on east to the Columbia railroad, eighty-two miles this side of Philadelphia.

THE DAYS OF THE CANAL.

The Eastern division of the canal was 172 miles long from Columbia to Hollidaysburg. The Portage from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown was thirty-six miles long. It consisted of ten inclines and eleven planes. The Western division from Johnstown to Pittsburgh was 104 miles long, making a total of 394 miles. This stupendous work cost the young State more than $14,000,000, and later was transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for $9,000,000.

The commerce of the State was saved. One canal boat manned by a man and a boy and drawn by one horse, it was found, could carry as much freight as thirty Conestoga wagons, drawn by 120 horses, and driven by thirty men. An impetus was given to the prosperity of the State that is felt to this day. In the score of years following the completion of the canal it was the great highway between the Atlantic seaboard and the West. It was open to everybody who chose to pay the tolls of lockage. Each boat company employed its own men and paid its own tolls. Swift delivery of freight was the first recommendation of each company for business. The captain who could run his boat through several hours before his rivals commanded always a high premium. The journey usually took fifteen days. Passengers as well as freight were carried. The freight-boats were usually drawn by three mules, which were changed about every eight miles. The packets were drawn by horses and traveled much faster. The boats ran or laid up on Sundays as their owners desired. The canal offices were located about Liberty street and the canal basins extended north and south from the canal on Tenth street, between Seventh street and the river. Here all the warehouses were grouped.

AMENITIES OF CANAL LIFE.

The boats that swung lazily in the basins bore the names of Reindeer, Pioneer, Gen. Lacock, Little Buck, Rambler, Unexpected, Spy, Blacksnake, etc. The names were sometimes very amusing. Pat Collins once ran a boat on the Middle division that he called the Lightning Fanny. The Fanny part was the name of his girl. The Lightning part was hitched on because he once made a trip with his boat that beat the record. Collins didn't marry Fanny, though, but hitched himself for life to a soap-maker's widow. Then he changed the name of his boat to the Gliding Jane, after the widow. The cooks were the ornaments of the canal boats. They were usually big, fat, good-natured Irish women. One of the boats used to have painted on its stern:—

Beauty and the Beast.

Beauty missed the boat, but the cook's aboard.

Another boat, called the Sprite of the Spray, was marked with this legend:—

Four procious souls and one cook aboard.

The Bard of Erin was another boat that had a whack at the cook. The canallers always roared when they read just below the Bard's name the following:—

Capacity of boat, 120 tons.
Capacity of cook, 2 quarts.

The canallers were hard drinkers; they always took three fingers of liquor and sometimes the thumb. Still, a toast that was popular was:—

Here's to glorious cold water,
We couldn't run a boat without her.

THE GROWTH OF RAILROADS.

The year 1823 is a momentous one in the history of the commerce of Pennsylvania, for in it was the beginning of the finest railroad system that has ever been established in this or any other country. It is only sixty-three years ago since the Columbia railroad was incorporated to run between Philadelphia and Columbia, a distance of eighty-four miles, yet in that time the mighty Pennsylvania railroad, with connections, has been developed. This first railway of the State was little more than a track for horse-cars. Freight and passengers were drawn by horses at the astonishing speed of four miles an hour.

Great was the wonder of the good people along the line when the first locomotive, the Black Hawk, brought all the way from England, was put upon the tracks. The time for the Black Hawk to start on its trial trip was widely advertised and an immense crowd of people gathered. After the usual speechifying steam was got up and the people brushed back from the track to give the locomotive full swing. A big Irishman did most of the police duty, marching about the "masheen" and declaring that it would "fly like a bird." But the Black Hawk, in spite of friendly pushes from behind, never shook itself into motion and was a complete failure. Other locomotives were got, however, that were serviceable, and by 1829 the railroad was in full operation.

CARS OF EARLY TIMES.

The passenger cars run on the Columbia were not unlike a stage coach, while the freight cars resembled coal cars. Most of the trains had a flat car attached on which a chaise could be placed.

It was apparently not until 1836 that such a thing as a time card was thought of. In the report of a committee "to examine into the state of a motive power on the Philadelphia & Columbia railroad" occurs the following refreshing bit of information concerning the independence of the primitive engineer:—

"From the time the engine leaves the depot, and while running the entire route, the engineer is under no control whatever, and is under no responsibility as to his conduct or the management of the engine. His speed is regulated by his own will; the times of his stopping and starting appear to be according to his own convenience or caprice; he takes on his train such way cars as he chooses, and rejects those which he does not wish to take; and the farmer or the miller whose produce has been lying in the car for days, or even weeks, waiting for a chance of conveyance to market, has no mode of redress. His complaints are unheeded, the locomotives pass by, and his cars must stand on the siding until some engineer is sufficiently obliging to attach them to his train."

It appears from another part of the report that the shippers sometimes hitched horses to these cars and drew them to market themselves. The railroads often supplemented their locomotive power with horses. Complaint was made about the large crowds that collected about trains when they started and stopped, requiring the greatest vigilance to prevent accidents.

THE ROAD-BED.

A report of a trip over this road says:—"The engine ascended the slope without help. Weather fair and calm. Water cold in the tender."

The rails were of wood, tipped with iron. The ends of the iron tips were eternally curling up and invading the cars by punching a hole through the floor. The engineer kept a sharp lookout for these "snake-heads", and often prevented accidents by stopping the train and straightening out the unruly rail with a hammer.

On April 13, 1846, the Pennsylvania railroad was incorporated. In July, 1847, the division between Harrisburg and Philadelphia was opened, on September 16, 1850, the division between Harrisburg and Hollidaysburg was opened, on September 10 the Western division from Johnstown to Pittsburgh, and in 1854 the Mountain division between Johnstown and Harrisburg. The purchase of the Columbia railroad then gave a through line between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

The road across the mountains was built in the face of adverse criticism from many leading civil engineers of the day, who regarded the plan as impracticable. While in charge of the construction of the Mountain division Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, afterwards Superintendent of the road, met at Hollidaysburg James Burns, of Lewiston, then State Superintendent of Public Works. The conversation that passed between them is thus related by Burns:—

"I asked him how he expected to take the cars over the mountains. He said by locomotives. Then I saw the man was a fool. I thought I'd find out just how big a fool he was, so I asked him how long he expected a train to be in running from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. 'Fifteen hours,' he said. Then I knew the man was a howling idiot and left him." Now the run is done in less than nine hours.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The father of the Baltimore & Ohio was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the only survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence living at that time. The road was put under contract in 1827 to Ellicott's Mills. By 1833 it was on a paying basis, as the report of August 13 of that year shows. It passed through the same stages of development as the Columbia, beginning with horse-power and iron-tipped rails. In 1847 through cars were run between Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh & Ohio road, now the Fort Wayne, was begun in 1848, and in July, 1851, finished to Beaver Falls and New Brighton. By 1851 the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh & Steubenville, now the Panhandle, were organized, and by 1860 the Western lines to Chicago, Cincinnati, etc., were in operation.

Until 1864 such a thing as through freight was unknown to Pittsburgh shippers. Each

ilroad carried goods to the terminus of its ne, where they had to be unloaded and re-ipped on the next road. Each railroad com-any had its own freight depot, which were enerally wide apart and the freight had to be agoned between them. In this year, however, e Union Star freight line, founded principally rough the efforts of Wm. Thaw, began to ship eight through over the Pennsylvania Central id the newly-built Western lines.

When the Pennsylvania Company was formed 1870 to manage the Pennsylvania rail-ad's leased lines, aggregating 3,211 miles, the stem of freight handling was brought very r to perfection.

o-day Pittsburgh originates more freight n any other point save New York in the ntry. The Pennsylvania railroad alone ves more freight than the whole foreign com-erce of the United States amounts to. More an 200,000 loaded freight cars enter and over 0,000 depart every day from this point, while out 170 passenger trains enter and leave. e earnings by transportation for the past few ears have annually averaged about $7,000,000.

A. H. Reed.

COMMANDER WALKER'S TRIP.

Boats Built at Elizabeth Early in the Century.

At Elizabeth, Pa., on the Monongahela iver, a schooner called the Monongahela Farmer was built in 1800 by an ssociation of farmers for the purpose of reighting their produce to New Orleans. The essel was constructed under the superintend-ence of John Scott, chief draughtsman, a hipbuilder of Philadelphia. The tonnage was 250 tons. The vessel was ready o sail in the spring of 1801, nd, being freighted with 721 barrels of flour, a uantity of whisky, 4,000 deer skins and 2,000 bear skins, was put under the command of John Walker as per the following instructions:—

Elizabethtown, May 11, 1801.

Mr. John Walker.

Sir—You being appointed master and supercargo of the schooner Monongahela Farmer and the cargo thereof by the Monongahela Company, and as you have given bond and se-curity for the faithful performance of the duties belonging thereto, you are hereby directed to go on board and take charge of the sail vessel and cargo (with the hands you have engaged for that purpose) and pro-ceed without unnecessary delay to the city of New Orleans, and then you are, if you find it necessary, to employ on commission Boohern & Wray, or any other house you in your judgment may think proper, to assist you in entering and selling said vessel and cargo, which you will perform on the best and in as short a time as possible (at the same time exercising your judgment and acquir-ing every information in your power with respect to the probable rise or all of the markets on account of which it may be proper to delay for some time.) You are to keep a true account of the sales you make and all the bills thereof, you are to pro-duce vouchers as also a true statement of the expenses or necessary outlays. Provided, never-theless, that should the markets for flour be at New Orleans, and the vessel appear to be to disadvantage, you, in that case, have it in your power to sell a part of the cargo to chase rigging, fit out the vessel and employ her to sail her to any of the islands you in your judgment, and to the best information, think best, and there make sale of the sel and cargo.

In either case you are, as soon as the sales are made, to return by the most advantageous route in your opinion with the proceeds of the sales (after paying the necessary expenses) and put them into the hands of David Pollock and John Robison, trustees of the said company, in order that a dividend be made to the owners agreeable to their inputs.

We for ourselves, and in behalf of said company, wish you a prosperous voyage and a speedy return.

Jacob Ferree,
John Robison,
David Pollock.

In the year 1803 and 1804 another vessel was built at Elizabeth for Robert and James McFarland, owners. The vessel was a brig and was called "The Brig Anne Jane," 450 tons. She was loaded with flour and whisky and sent to New Orleans in 1804 in command of John Walker, who, finding poor sale for vessel and cargo in that port, sailed her to the West Indies, and thence to New York, where vessel and cargo were sold and the proceeds carried by Commander Walker by stage via Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

There were also built at Elizabeth at that early day (1803) two pirogues by John Walker, superintended by Capt. Merriweather Lewis, which formed two of the boats of the expedition that set sail from St. Charles, above St. Louis, May, 1804, for the exploration via the Missouri river of the water-courses leading to the Pacific Ocean.

SOME EARLY PIONEERS.

Samuel Walker and Elizabeth Springer, his wife, emigrated from Wilmington, Del., with their six children and in October, 1785, reached the west side of the Monongahela river, at McFarland's Ferry, within a half-mile of the Virginia Court-house (two miles from the present town of Elizabeth), and settled upon lands owned by Capt. Henry Heth. It was at this place that John Walker (who owned a ferryboat at Elizabeth, two miles below,) ferried across the river, from the east to the west side, the whole of Morgan's army, artillery, cavalry, baggage-wagons and infantry, in November, 1794, sent out to suppress the Whisky Insurrection.

THE VISIT OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

The history of Gen. Lafayette's visit to this country in 1825 is generally known and read, but it may have omitted to mention an entertainment at the house of John Walker in June of that year, when the General and his suite were about to take batteaus at that point for a voyage down the Monongahela. After a grand banquet and toasts and speeches hundreds of people collected on the banks of the Monongahela to bid good-bye to the distinguished General as he and his suite stepped aboard of the little boat for a short trip down the river. The party consisted of the Gen. Marquis de LaFayette, George Washington Mortimer de LaFayette (the General's son), Capt. Gabriel Peterson, Capt. Joseph Markle, John Walker, Dr. James A. Stewart, Dr. James Pollock and Capt. Harvey Peterson. Boatmen—Richard C. Stephens, Henry Stewart, Walker Loomis and Labon Turner (colored). The party was transported to Braddock's Field, and there taken charge of by a delegation from Pittsburgh.

Respectfully yours,
Robert C. Walker,
Major U. S. Army (Retired).

Helena, Mon., July 6.

FIRST STEAMER UP THE ALLEGHENY.

On May 14, 1830, the "Alleghany"

ascended the river for which she was named, being the first to do so.

SALT AND GAS.

In March, 1830, a salt well was sunk at Sawmill run and salt and gas were struck at a depth of 625-7 feet.

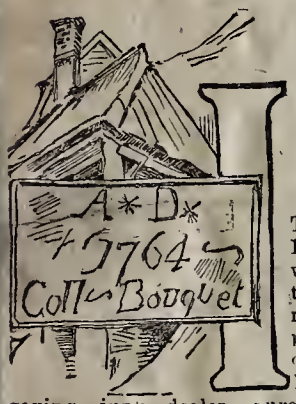
A CELEBRATION ON GRANT'S HILL.

On June 20, 1788, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was celebrated on Grant's Hill by about 1,500 people with bonfires and speeches.

MILITARY LORE.

PITTSBURGH'S BRAVE SOLDIERS PAST AND PRESENT.

The City Always a Military Post—Her Commanding Position Recognized Ever Since Washington's Time—A Glittering Romance of War.



It was in October, 1772, that Fort Pitt was abandoned by the British Government as a military post. For "the sum of fifty pounds, New York currency," a roving junk dealer purchased the pickets, stone, brick, timber and iron in the walls and buildings of the fort and redoubts. In Gen. Gage's orders to Maj. Edmondson, the commandant, regarding the evacuation of the fort, it is stated that "it was considered of insufficient importance to justify its further occupation as a military post."

Although the time for the necessity of an active garrison may have been past, Gen. Gage made a mistake when he spoke of the "insufficient importance" of the site of Fort Pitt.

OUR COMMANDING POSITION.

"As I got down before the canoe," wrote Gen. George Washington in his journal of a tour among the French posts in this region of the country, "I spent some time in viewing the rivers and the land at the fork [the Point at Pittsburgh], which I think extremely well situated for a fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers." This was in 1753. In all time since then the geographical importance and the strategic advantages of Pittsburgh as a military point have been recognized. Washington's opinion, so simply stated, has been repeated and re-echoed down along all the epochs of the military history of our country.

From the time that Gen. Braddock's scouts [illegible] upon the summit of Coal Hill in 1758 and [illegible] down with admiration upon the powerful position of the French within the commanding stockades of Fort Duquesne, a single dash of the pen carries us across the intervening gap of years to the second summer of the war of the Rebellion, when dispatches were received in Pittsburgh from Maj.-Gen. Brooks announcing that the city of Pittsburgh was in imminent danger of attack by the Southern soldiers. As the French, away back in 1750, were quick to see the value of a military post at the head of the Ohio valley; as the British envied and at last captured what they considered a splendid point of control; so the shrewd leaders of the Southern Confederacy contemplated the bold adventure of marching upon Pittsburgh to the tune of "Dixie" and cut the Union in twain by planting themselves upon the throbbing center of the vast river and railroad system between the East and the West. Even now the eyes of the world are focused through the Congress at Washington upon Pittsburgh as the probable location for the General Government's extensive National foundries for the manufacture of war supplies.

CHRISTENING FORT DUQUESNE.

Every school boy has the early military history of Pittsburgh off by heart. It has been sung by poets, embellished by the novelist, and dramatized by the playwright. Standard historians have treated at length the chain of events that led to the erection of a large fort at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. The French built it in the year 1754. They named it after one of their most celebrated soldiers, and as that military name has ever since then, down to the present day, been popular and familiar in our city nomenclature, it is worth while relating how it was chosen.

The Marquis de la Jonquiere, Governor-General of Canada, died at Quebec, May 17, 1752, and was succeeded by the Marquis de Duquesne de Mennerville, one of the ablest statesmen and soldiers which France ever sent to America. He was a grandson of the famous Admiral Abram Duquesne. He was recalled, at his own request, in 1754, to re-enter the navy. And so the first fort erected at Pittsburgh was named in his honor by Commandant Contrecœur. Under Duquesne's administration the French became exceedingly active and proceeded to occupy and fortify the whole Western country.

THE ROMANCE OF WAR.

It is not the purpose of this article to detail the operations in and around old Fort Duquesne. In soldiers' parlance, it would be "wasting powder" to do so. The pleasant legends of the gallantry of the French soldiers, nobility and ladies within the fort walls, the bewitching pictures of scenery among the primeval forests around them, the many incidents of the good-natured alliance between French and Indians, well-preserved descriptions of their pastimes and games, horrible stories of their torture of English captives, and, finally, the bloody narrative of Braddock's battle, previous and subsequent skirmishes and marches—these are all embraced, to the most ordinary memory, in the simple title, "Old Fort Duquesne."

But yet it is hard to leave that period of Pittsburgh's military history. Great names cluster around it, and the recollections of Washington, Braddock, Jumonville, Contrecœur, Dinwiddie, *King Shingiss* and Gist, gild the days of Fort Duquesne with a beauty of story, a romance of war, that are not surpassed in the annals of Scotland's most picturesque of border tales.

In November, 1758, Fort Duquesne was destroyed, and on the 25th inst., Washington at the head of his command took possession of the ruins. It was at midnight a few evenings be-

fore that the terrified French blew up their works. To Washington's eyes the abandoned fort was a scene of desolation. One of the magazines was blown to atoms but the other was intact. The charred walls of thirty or forty cabins added to the wretchedness of the situation.

THE BIRTH OF FORT PITT.

The season was too far advanced to permit the construction of a permanent fortification, but, as it was the intention of the British Government to hold command of the Ohio river, it was necessary to occupy the place. Accordingly the army was set to work constructing a temporary work, which was built a little south or southeast of Fort Duquesne, near the bank of the Monongahela. Upon its completion Col. Hugh Mercer was placed in charge with a force of 200 men. The bulk of the army returned to Philadelphia with Gen. Forbes.

And thus was Fort Pitt successfully commenced by the subjects ot Great Britain, although already many of them were dreaming of independence. On the 9th of July, 1759, the following officers were at Fort Pitt:—Col. Hugh Mercer; Capts. Waggoner, Woodward, Prentice, Morgan, Smallman, Ward and Clayton; Lieuts. Matthews, Hydeer, Biddle, Conrad, Kennedy, Sumner, Anderson, Hutchins, Dangerfield and Wright; Ensigns Crawford and Morgan. A formidable descent of the French and Indians from up the Allegheny menaced the fort in the summer of 1759, but the capture of Virginia made it altogether certain that the French would never again disturb Fort Pitt. But still the British Government determined to build a work of such magnitude and strength as should defy the enemy. In July of that year Gen. Stanwix arrived here and procoeded to carry out the important instructions of Mr. Pitt regarding the new fort.

IT COST £60,000.

The construction of Fort Pitt is said to have cost the Government £60,000. It covered eighteen acres of ground. An authentic description of the fortification is handed down:—

"It was much larger than Fort Duquesne. The fort proper was built in the form of an irregular pentagon, with regular bastions at the five angles, surrounded by a broad moat, which at times was nearly filled by the rising waters of the rivers. The moat, or ditch, extended from the Allegheny river, northeast of the fort, entirely around it, but did not connect with the Monongahela, though it approached very near to it. The two shorter angles of the work upon the land side were *revetted* with brick, solidly embanked with earth. The other three angles were stockaded with an earthen parapet. A line of sharpened palisades was planted near the foot of the rampart. The fort was supplied with casemates, or bomb-proofs, and had barracks and officers' quarters for 1,000 men. Running across a point outside of and parallel to the ditch was a strong parapet, or earthwork, with salient and re-entrant angles, having entrances covered by traverses, and extending from river to river with a broad glacis fronting the plain. A light parapet, with three bastions, extended along the Allegheny and thence along the Monongahela to the bastion. Eighteen guns were mounted on the bastions."

The entire work was completed during the winter of 1759-60. Among the distingnished visitors at Fort Pitt in 1760 was Gen. Monekton, who was Wolfe's second in command at the siege of Quebec, and Deputy Quartermaster-General Sir John St. Clair.

INDIAN AND REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

Now followed the rugged period of the Indian wars, in which Fort Pitt figured so conspicuously, with Washington's visit in 1770 and Dunmore's war in 1774. Limited by column rules, these stirring events cannot even be outlined. Maj. Neville was in command of the military at Pittsburgh in the winter of 1776-77 with a company of about 100 men, while Gen. George Morgan was appointed by Congress in April, 1776, as Indian Agent for the Middle department of the United States, with headquarters at this city.

Pausing for a moment in the midst of these troubles to glance at that greater struggle then in progress it is remarkable to note how many of the original settlers of Pittsburgh had been officers in the Revolutionary army:—Cols. John and Presley Neville, William Butler, Lieut.-Col. Stephen Bayard, Majs. Isaac Craig, Ebenezer Denny, Edward Butler, Alexander Fowler, Capts. Abraham Kirkpatrick, Adamson Tannehill, Uriah Springer, George McCully, Nathaniel Irish, John Irvin, Joseph Ashton, James Gordon Herron, Lieuts. Josiah Tannehill, William McMillian, Gabriel Peterson, Ward Surgeon-Mates, John Wilkins, Jr., George Stevenson, John McDowell.

Indians on the Western border, who had been tolerably peaceful for several years, reopened hostilities in 1790, and for four years there was more or less trouble. Again was Pittsburgh's military importanee strongly illustrated by the concentration there of all troops, munitions and supplies from all directions when Gen. St. Clair organized the army for his expedition. Gen. Anthony Wayne's army at Pittsburgh and Legionville, twenty-two miles below the city, were incidents of no mean significance, and the people honored the warrior on more than one occasion.

DEMORALIZED STATE TROOPS.

A glimpse of the State troops and other military in and around the city at this time, as well as some idea of the unsettled state of affairs, is obtained in correspondence found recorded in the "Military Jonrnal of Maj. Ebenezer Denny." One letter reads as follows:—

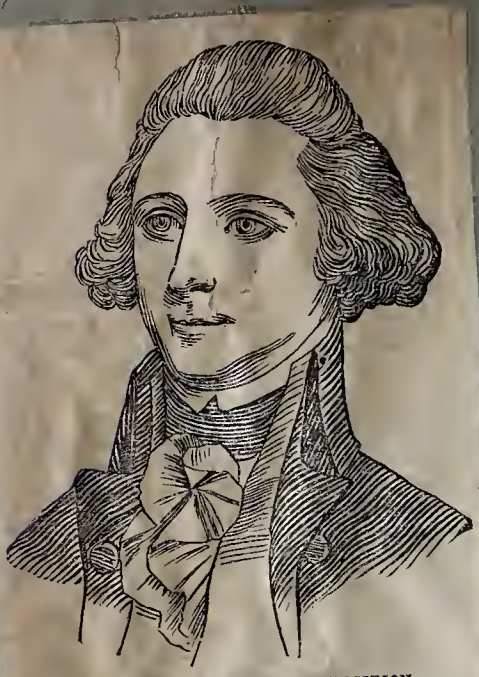
PITTSBURGH, Jnne 1, 1792.

DEAR SIR:—We have alarms here hourly. The savages begin te show themselves. The sottlements north of the old Pennsylvania road are all abandoned and the people fled across the Monongahela. * * * * As to the soldiers here, though there are fifty, I would not give them their half-gill a day for all their services, unless it is that, perhaps, the appearanee of them may deter the enemy from making an attempt; for should an attack be made, the utmost they could do would be to defend the stockade fort whore they are quartered. The militia are really tolerably woll employed. A strong guard mounts every evening, from which there are constant patrols all night; besides they are frequently out on scouts for one, two and three days at a stretch. The people wonder the soldiers don't come out. The present proteetion appears not to be sufficient. The State troops are under no subordination, and it is a question whether they render as much service as they might. Should you see Gov. Mifflin please to offer my respects. My kind compliments to Mrs. Harmar, and believe me

Yours truly,

E. DENNY.

To Gen. Harmar, Philadelphia.



MAJ. DENNY'S IMPORTANT POSITION.

Shortly after Ebenezer Denny had been commissioned Captain of the "Allegheny Company" of the State troops, he wrote to Gov. Mifflin as follows:—

PITTSBURGH, April 25, 1794.

SIR—I had the honor of writing to you by the last post, mentioning the necessity we were under of calling out a few militia in order to take advantage of the rivers up. I then could not calculate with any certainty what time the detachments from other counties would arrive; however, the greatest number of them came in time to join the volunteers. They marched on Monday last and encamped the first night twenty-two miles from here on the route to Fort Franklin, and in all probability would reach that place yesterday. Ensign Mahaffey, from Westmoreland, had the direction of the State troops, two sergeants, two corporals and seventy-three privates, or a total of three officers and seventy-five men. They will go further than Le Bouf.

With respect.

EBENEZER DENNY, Captain.

The "Allegheny Company," described above, was one of the earliest formations of State militia. It was one of the two companies authorized by an act of Assembly in the forepart of 1794, to defend the Western frontier against Indian depredations. Again Pittsburgh was made the center of military operations, as all future record of expeditions up the river attest.

OUR PART IN 1812.

From this period on until 1812 the history of Pittsburgh's military is exceeding dim, and but little information can be ascertained.

In the war of 1812 the important location of Pittsburgh as a seat for military supplies was once more demonstrated. Manufactured rigging, all made at Pittsburgh, was shipped up to Erie, where it fitted out Commodore Perry's lake fleet in time for his great naval battle, which resulted in the capture of the whole British fleet. During Gen. Jackson's operations in the South in 1814-15, the steamboat Enterprise took a cargo of heavy guns and munitions of war from Pittsburgh to New Orleans in time to materially aid Jackson in the defeat of the enemy. The brilliant exploits of Maj. Croghan with the "Pittsburgh Blues" at Fort Stevenson, Lower Sandusky, in 1813, are incidents which make Pittsburghers' hearts thrill with pride and patriotism. The age-stained portrait of this brave Major still looks down in silent eloquence upon the deserted halls of the old Croghan-Schenley mansion on Stanton avenue, Eighteenth ward.

THE HOME GUARD FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Little by little after this war the State militia in Pittsburgh and Allegheny took more perfect shape. A list of the various companies existing in the two cities in 1837 and the names of their officers is as follows:—

Volunteers of Pittsburgh military:—Officers of the Legion—Lieutenant Colonel, Elijah Trovillo; Major, Conrad Upperman; Adjutant, William Savory.

First, Pittsburgh Blues—Captain, G. S. Wilkins; First Lieutenant, Robert Steel.

Second, Irish Greens—Captain, Robert Porter; First Lieutenant, J. Farran; Second Lieutenant, James Watt.

Third, German Greys—Captain, J. Byerly; First Lieutenant, L. Burkart; Second Lieutenant, Ignas Arbogost.

Fourth, Washington Guards—Captain, C. Upperman; First Lieutenant, J. Androgg; Second Lieutenant, Christian Dahl.

Fifth, Jackson Guards—Captain, William M. McCandless; First Lieutenant, A. Hay; Second Lieutenant, Joseph O'Brien.

Seventh, Duquesne Greys—Captain, J. Birmingham; First Lieutenant, John Herron; Second Lieutenant, Robert Campbell; Third Lieutenant, Thomas Douthett.

Eighth, Caroll Blues—Captain, T. A. Hillier; First Lieutenant, J. H. Stewart; Second Lieutenant, John Wells.

THEIR PECULIAR POSITION.

Commenting upon the condition of the above, Harris' Pittsburgh Directory, published in 1837, says:—

"The Duquesne Greys, Jackson Blues and Irish Greens have been by special acts of the Legislature made independent of that section of the military law of this State which requires volunteer companies to be attached to some volunteer battalion or regiment of militia. They are, therefore, each entitled to be called out and inspected separately. These grants have been well applied in the above instances and are merited compliments to the 'Esprit du Corps,' which characterizes the recipients. It is hoped that the Legislature will extend its favors to other merited companies in this city.

"The question has often been asked, when will the different bodies of military in this city dissipate the feuds that divide them and form a regiment? It is hoped that the period may not long be postponed. City pride and soldiery courtesy both demand it. The admirable discipline of our various companies, not excelled by those of any other section of the Union, would show to advantage in regimental evolutions under the direction of a spirited commander. Their appearance would be more imposing, and the admirable bands of music attached to each would be rendered by union more effective in the execution of their pieces."

HISTORY OF THE GREYS.

The Duquesne Greys were organized in 1831, and have continued in succession since that period. The first Captain was Maj. Rufus Baker, U. S. A., who at that time was Commandant of the Allegheny Arsenal. He was succeeded in command by Jonas R. McClintock, the first elective Mayor of Pittsburgh; and then by John Birmingham, recently deceased; and then by George S. Hays, who afterward was Colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves; and in turn by John Herron, son of Dr. Francis Herron, so well remembered as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. It was under Capt.

Herron that the company volunteered for the Mexican war, and after hard service in that campaign, with the loss of half their number, they were mustered out of service at Pittsburgh in 1848.

In the reorganization of the company after its return from Mexico David Campbell was elected Captain, and continued as such until the war of the rebellion, when he offered the services of the company to the President of the United States, and they were accepted. After the rebellion the company was reorganized in 1869, and again elected David Campbell Captain. The company was increased in 1871 to a regiment, of which he was chosen Colonel, from which post he resigned in 1874, and in 1875 organized the Veteran Corps of Duquesne Greys, of which he has since been the Commander.

After the railroad riots of 1877 the National Guard was formed, which changed the distinctive uniform of the Greys. In 1879 they uniformed the present company and elected David Campbell Captain. He resigned in 1882 and was succeeded by Robert W. Lyon for the unexpired term. In 1884 David Campbell was again elected Captain, and now commands the company, as also the Veteran Corps.

Of the original forty men who organized the Duquesne Greys in 1881 only one survives. He is David Little, the white-haired Treasurer of the Safe Deposit Company on Fourth avenue, where he is daily to be seen.

THEN AND NOW.

Up until the civil war, however, the basis on which the State militia rested was crude and faulty. Every able-bodied man for years before that period had been expected by the State to connect himself with some of the volunteer companies around him. If he did not a military tax was imposed upon him. Very few of the companies, as a result, were uniformed, being really made up then of the "citizen soldier." Their weapons were as diversified in variety as could be well imagined, some reporting for drill and duty with clubs, others with old flint-lock muskets, and still others with nothing more than the clumsy horse-pistol unloosened from the saddle-bags of Indian times.

But it was after the war of the rebellion was over that the State militia in Pittsburgh became solidly and permanently founded as a branch of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. It was petted and fostered. It grew and improved, until in 1885 when, as the Pennsylvania troops participated in the great parade and review at President Cleveland's inauguration, the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments from Allegheny county were pronounced the finest body of trained citizen soldiers that marched through the streets of Washington to the strains of "Hail to the Chief."

OUR PRESENT SOLDIER BOYS.

The dates designated in the foregoing sketch of the Duquesne Greys mark the different reorganizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, each of which had noteworthy improvements in the Smoky City. In the days since the war our streets have echoed and reechoed with the tread and rumble of our various bodies of home guards. Each have a history in themselves that can be better told by future generations. The remnants of the Heath Zouaves, the heavy artillery of Knapp's Battery, the masterly maneuverings of the Washington Infantry, the sturdy boys of the Fourteenth Regiment, the brilliancy of the Eighteenth Regiment, and last, but not at all least, the pride and promise of that military infant, Battery B, is a chapter of this history that is too familiar to all readers to need detailed accounts.

Since 1813 the United States Government has recognized the importance of Pittsburgh's location by maintaining an extensive arsenal here. That arsenal has often figured in National history. It was the attempted shipment of 120 pieces of cannon from there to New Orleans in December, 1860, by order of Secretary Floyd, that almost created an insurrection in Pittsburgh. The loyal citizens did not believe that the guns were wanted to mount Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico, as Mr. Floyd gave out, but declared it was a deep-laid movement to hand over valuable property to the rebels in the South. The scenes of excitement in Pittsburgh streets as those cannon were hauled to the Monongahela wharf are never to be forgotten, and when Floyd's order was countermanded there was general rejoicing.

The ammunition and supplies with which the battle of Philippi (the first Union victory) was fought were all furnished by Pittsburgh.

THE REBELS AND PITTSBURGH.

Undoubtedly the rebel army contemplated an attack on Pittsburgh in the summer of 1863. The following telegram was only one of several notes of warning poured over the wires into the city:—

WAR DEPARTMENT—11:45 P. M.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1863.

To Hon. T. M. Howe:—

Maj.-Gen. Brooks left here this morning for Pittsburgh to take command of the Department of the Monongahela. He is an able and resolute officer, but will need all the assistance you and your people can give him. I wish you would go on his staff. The latest intelligence indicates that you have no time to lose in organizing and preparing for defense. All the field artillery on hand at Watertown has been sent by express to Pittsburgh. Whatever aid can be given here you shall have.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

When this telegram arrived the work of throwing up fortifications around the city was well under way. The time occupied in their construction was about two weeks. Men of all pursuits and trades turned out with pick and shovel to put one, two or three days' work on banking the entrenchments. The Committee of Public Safety suspended all business in order that the excavations could be carried on without interruption. Loyal women furnished food to thousands of the brave laborers, and the scenes of those days are often recounted now with zest and cheer. The whole work was carried on under the spirited orders issued from day to day by the late Gen. Thomas M. Howe, who was Gov. Curtin's most trusted member of his staff. The extent and strength of these fortifications may be imagined by a visit to the remnants which are still to be found in many high parts of the city.

PATRIOTISM EXEMPLIFIED.

To properly complete this section about Pittsburgh during the rebellion a word must be added about the city's convenient location in the matter of caring for Northern soldiers passing through on railroads and rivers en route from the East and West, North and South. The simple record is yet inscribed on the walls of Old City Hall in these words:—

409,745 soldiers entertained in this hall.

79,406 wounded provided for at the Soldiers' Home.

Total, 489,205.

Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee Organized August, 1861.

Dissolved, January, 1866.

Sustained by voluntary contributions of the Citizens.

Pittsburgh is still a military post. The reveille is yet sounded every morning by the General Government's bugler at the Arsenal, and over the beautiful campus there the Stars and Stripes still float with Uncle Sam's blessing upon Pittsburgh. L. E. STOFIEL.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE FIRST "DOCTOR SHOP" AND FIRST "APPRENTICE."

Calomel, the Lancet and the Blister the Armament of the Old Heroes—The Advertisement Published By Two Doctors in 1819.

THE curious passenger on the South Twelfth street incline, as he looks out to the left, may see in the front yard of Nusser's House, and almost directly under the track of the railway, an antique wine urn, storm-beaten and weather-stained with the vicissitudes of almost a century. That urn marks the resting place of Dr. Nathaniel Bedford, the first physician, who, outside of the army, practiced medicine within the bounds of what is now Allegheny county. The tombstone was erected by the Free Masons, of which order Dr. Bedford was a prominent member. He came to Western Pennsylvania a surgeon in the British army, and, attracted by the place and its promise of future prosperity, resigned his army position and opened up a "doctor shop" in the then small village of Pittsburgh. This event took place probably about the year 1765, as is learned from an account published in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE of August 26, 1786, which says:—"There were here in 1765 two physicians; Dr. Bedford was one of them." It seems strange that the name of the other was omitted, but that other physician contemporary with Dr. Bedford was Dr. Stevenson, and the GAZETTE must have meant him.

Dr. Bedford bought a large tract of land on the south bank of the Monongahela, now occupied by the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, and on that land he was buried. He is represented to have been well educated, polished in manners, and very dressy—wearing ruffled shirt-bosoms and wristbands. He was of medium size. So far as is known to the author there is no descendant of the Bedford family. The monumental urn is the only clue to him; such is fame.

THE DOCTOR'S APPRENTICE.

In the early days of Pittsburgh the physician's place of business was known as the "Doctor shop," and it was customary to take apprentices into that shop as into shops of other occupations. The first duties of the surgeon's apprentice was to sweep the office, make pills, and sometimes take a pill as a test of their virtue. It was a proud day when the young doctor was permitted to accompany the "old doctor" and carry the saddle-bags.

Peter Mowry when a very young lad was indentured to Dr. Bedford to learn the art of medicine and surgery. This must have been about the year 1786, as Peter Mowry was born September 14, 1770, and when only 18 was of great assistance to his preceptor in performing the duties of his calling. Peter Mowry attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania when the famous Dr. Rush was one of its professors. The young doctor on returning to Pittsburgh married a daughter of Judge Addison, entered into a co-partnership with his preceptor, and made a good professional reputation, so good that he was the leading physician in this vicinity during the early part of this century.

The late Dr. William Addison studied with Dr. Peter Mowry, graduated at the University of Maryland, spent two years in Paris, came home, entered into partnership with his preceptor, and made his mark as a skillful practitioner. Dr. Addison was a man of good culture and pleasing address, although on occasion was very decided and independent in speech and action.

THE FIRST "HORSE DOCTOR,"

Dr. Shepley R. Holmes was also a student of Dr. Peter Mowry, and became quite popular as a surgeon and as a dashing rider of fast horses. He was fond of saying that his horse knew more of medicine than some pretended doctors. This is the first mention we have of horse-doctors in these parts.

Dr. James Agnew, father of Ex-Chief-Justice Daniel Agnew, was a man of thorough education, and had the reputation of being a very skillful physician. He entered into a partnership with Dr. Simpson, as appears from an advertisement in the Pittsburgh Directory of 1819, which is interesting as showing the contrast between the professional etiquette of the then and the now. Here is the article:—

"Doctors Agnew and Simpson have formed a co-partnership in the practice of medicine, and conjointly tender their services to their friends and all others who may apply for professional aid. Their shop is at the corner of Wood and Third streets, where one or both may be at all times consulted."

In the city Directory of 1826 may be found the following list of physicians:—Drs. Brunot, Mowry, Holmes, Church, Agnew, Gazzam, Simpson, W. F. Irwin, L. S. Irwin, Burroll, Armstrong, McCounell, Speer, Denny, Hannen and McFarland. Dr. Speer is still living.

AN EMINENT SURGEON.

Dr. George McCook, of the "fighting McCook family," was for many years the widest and best known practitioner in Pittsburgh. Many living will remember his imposing form seen so frequently on the streets and at public places. His will, his frame and his constitution were as strong as iron. He owed his fame and rank as much to bodily vigor and strong will-power as to mental culture. He was reported to be naturally endowed with quick and sound judg-

ment and was held to be a very excellent diagostician, although he was inclined to be hasty in giving his opinion. He was one of the most impulsive men, and when aroused was likely to make himself felt by his courage and strength. He was very considerate of young physicians just beginning, and always had a good word to say if they were at all worthy. He took a prominent part in the home duties of the war of the Rebellion, was a violent Unionist, and was rewarded by being appointed Pension Examiner for this district, the place he held until himself disabled. As medical examiner, he was rigid almost to harshness, and woe to the shyster who came before him. To the worthy disabled soldier he was generous to a fault. Dr. McCook educated several medical students in his office. He told the writer that the only part of practice he really cared for was surgery.

DR. JAMES KERR.

Dr. James Kerr came from Westmoreland and located in Birmingham, where he practiced until his death in 1883. He was surgeon of the Sixty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers (Col. Black's), during the war, and served until its close. He was a man of superb form and bodily vigor, and was the most positive man I ever knew. His strength, decision of character, and faith in himself bore him right along through the world without a halt or a doubt. Dr. Kerr burnt the bridges behind him, and he never retreated. He was fearless; in the fiercest battle he was more apt to be at the front among the freshly wounded instead of in the hospital tent in the rear. He had all the grand elements that go to make up the successful soldier or statesman. He could have done better even as a lawyer than as a physician. It suited him better to meet an adversary in the arena where skill, strength and courage might cross swords, rather than in the sick-chamber, where old women's talk is the gauge of a doctor's professional standing. He hated "granny talk" as he did their "goose grease" and catnip tea. While Dr. Kerr was the kindest and most polite of men, yet he was staunch to stubbornness, and stuck to his convictions all along the line, regardless of how that line might stretch out to the crack of doom. It was amusing to find him clinging with heroic conservatism to impressions received in childhood. He seemed to say by his actions, "These were my convictions; I learned them when a boy. They were true then, they are true yet. I believe in them. Give him twenty grains of *mild* chloride." The writer used to taunt him with saying that he would wear his boys' clothes if he could get into them. Dr. Kerr enjoyed a large practice, and fell at last a martyr to professional duty.

CALOMEL, THE LANCET AND THE BLISTER.

The medical history of Western Pennsylvania is much the same as medical history everywhere—made up and filled in with ambition, endeavor, but steady progress. The early struggle of pioneers in medicine hereabouts was the struggle common to professional men in all parts of America. Our Western medical Athens, Philadelphia, and our metropolis, New York, had no medical school when Fort Duquesne was built, none when Braddock left the bones of a thousand slain to whiten the plain which bears his name. The profession in America did the best it could in those days—the medical profession of young Pittsburgh did the best it could do with the knowledge and armament, crude and imperfect, at its command. The science of medicine was, in those days, very incomplete—is is not perfect yet, but is immeasurably superior to what it then was—and the drugs, implements and conveniences were almost barbaric compared with the efficient and elegant outfit of the physicians and surgeons of to-day. Calomel, the lancet and the blister constituted the armament of the old heroes, and these, with the saddle-bag to carry them in, were the first things requisite to give a young doctor a start in the world. The human system, with its ills, is the same to-day as it was a century ago, but if one were curious to know how medical practice is changed, let a young graduate be started on his way with the old-fashioned saddle-bags with their contents.

These things had their day, and were, if evils, necessary stages in the evolution of medical art. But their evil is more appearing than real, for then they were the best, while they are not the best in our present age. We employ the best to-day, and yet a hundred years hence, there is little doubt, there will be better treatment. Shall we discontinue to do the best we know from the belief that posterity will be wiser than we? Certainly not.

SMILING NATURE.

The doctors of the old time did well, inasmuch as they did the best then known. And calomel, the lancet, and blistering were, if not elegant, no uncertain remedies. By this trio the doctor attacked disease all along the line with the firm conviction that he was using forces stronger than the disease. Nature was distrusted as a fickle and malignant entity, of which disease was a manifestation, and she was handled without gloves. They smote her hip and thigh. *Vis Medcatrix Natura* was held to be a delusion and a snare to entrap the timid and the ignorant, and it must be said that there were few healers who lacked heroism. Calomel, blistering and bleeding made not only deep impression on disease, but also impressed the public that the doctor was on hands making a gallant fight. No knight was ever panoplied in more terrible array or ever made such havoc among dragons as the ancient healer against disease. The two crusades are much alike in sentiment, in philosophy and in results.

WHERE THE DOCTOR ATTENDED THE FUNERAL.

In the early part of this century it was customary for the doctor to attend the funeral of his patients, and his place was at the head of the solemn cortege, which in those days moved slowly and sadly to the churchyard. This post of honor, instead of being of questionable propriety, as at present, was rather a feather, so to speak, in the doctor's cap, for it showed thrift, Horatio! the funeral-baked meats of a large practice. On one occasion a celebrated physician was riding on horseback at the head of his procession, when he was met by an outspoken and eccentric citizen who lived in a round-house, and who generally delivered his castings to his customers in person. Said the latter, "Well, Dr. H——, I see, like myself, you are delivering your work."

Four or five of the physicians who are named in the Directory of 1826 had been to consult over a case near the old Lawrenceville graveyard. On concluding they started together down the beard-walk, when they came upon Sandy H——, the Scotch grave-digger, standing aside, with hat off, and in a most respectful attitude, with spade and pick at his side.

"What are you waiting on?" asked one of the doctors. "Why don't you move on?" "I ken me place in the procession," he answered in a respectful toue.

THE PROFESSION NOW.

Pittsburgh has kept pace with the leaders of medical and surgical art, and in the councils of the profession, and in its literature has many

physicians and surgeons who stand among the foremost in the land. As an indication of progress in this the centennial anniversary of its leading newspaper, and also the centennial anniversary of local medicine, a handsome and commodious medical college building is rapidly approaching completion for the opening session this autumn of the "Western Pennsylvania Medical College," with a large and brilliant array of home talent as its professors and lecturers. In thoroughness and efficiency it is to be second to none in the land.

The large majority of the profession is organized into a county society, while local medical societies and clubs are numerous in the two cities. Many of our physicians are members of the State and the National medical associations, where they take leading parts as officers or authors.

This paper was hastily written to fill up a brief space in the paper that has stood by and grown side by side with the professions and industries of this locality for a century with the will and the way to help them all to a greater career. Such a sketch must perforce be unsatisfactory, for which let it plead for itself.

E. A. Wood,

SMOKY IN 1817.

An Englishman's Trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh—His Prophecies.

In 1817 a Mr. Fearon wrote a description of a journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. He says:—

"Pittsburgh is, in several points of view, a most interesting town. Its situation, which is truly picturesque, is at the termination of two rivers and at the commencement of a third river, that has a direct communication with the ocean, though at the immense distance of 2,500 miles. This place possesses an exhaustless store of coal.

"During the great American war, Pittsburgh was an important military post called Duquesne, and was remarkable for the signal defeats of the British troops. It is at present a place of great importance; the connecting link between *new* and *old* America; and though it is not a Birmingham, as the natives bombastically style it, yet it certainly contains the seeds of numerous important and valuable manufactories. * * * * The smoke from the different manufactories is extreme, giving to the town and its inhabitants a very somber aspect. The articles manufactured here are various, and chiefly of copper, iron and glass."

Mr. Fearon saw some very splendid chandeliers and other articles of cut glass at one of the factories. Among them was "a pair of decanters, cut from a London pattern, the price of which was to be eight guineas. And it is remarkable that the demand for these articles of elegant luxury lies in the Western States; the inhabitants of Eastern America being still importers from the old country." He supposed the town contained 10,000 inhabitants.

A FLOOD IN 1787.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, of January 13, 1787, says:—"The heavy rains and constant thaw for this some time past, swelled the Allegheny and Monongahela to a great height, and several Kentucky boats passed down the latter adrift, all of them loaded. The Allegheny overflowed its banks to such a degree that a great part of the reserved tract opposite this place was under water. The inhabitants of the ferry-house were obliged to leave it, and it was with the greatest difficulty they escaped, as the flat, canoes, etc., had been carried by the water to what is called the second bank, a great distance from the usual bed of the river. We have not yet received an account of the damage done, but judge it must be considerable."

FOREIGN NEWS IN 1788.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of July 19, 1788, says:—

"A regular post being now established between the city of Philadelphia and this place, it will be in our power to give to the public every transaction of importance which may happen in Europe, and inform them of every occurrence worthy of remark which may take place in the United States, together with the intelligence this Western country affords, will, they hope, make the Pittsburgh Gazette worthy of the attention of every independent citizen on this side of the Allegheny mountains."

CHOLERA IN PITTSBURGH.

In August, 1834, cholera broke out at Pittsburgh and Fallston, Beaver county, Pa. There were forty-five deaths in Pittsburgh.

GROWTH IN EIGHTY-SIX YEARS.

Pittsburgh Industries in 1800—Stations Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

To give your readers of the present day some idea of the vast improvements made in Pittsburgh during the last eighty-six years let me give you some extracts from old records showing the advantages of the town in 1800.

There were six different religious denominations, viz., Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Covenantors, Seceders, and Catholics.

Institutions for the instruction of youth—One classical academy, one academy for young ladies, four private schools, four sewing schools, one singing school, one music school.

Professional and Tradesmen—Two printing offices, one book and stationery store, one circulating library, seven magistrates, five doctors, ten lawyers.

In 1800 there were in Pittsburgh 1 Courthouse, 1 market-house, 1 jail and 300 dwelling-houses.

The number of souls in this town, according to the last census, is 1,665, including 9 slaves and 91 inhabitants of color, 30 mercantile stores, 27 taverns, 5 bakers, 9 blacksmiths, 1 bookbinder, 14 boot and shoemakers, 1 brass founder, 6 bricklayers, 4 brickmakers who manufacture about 1,400,000 bricks annually, 1 brushmaker, 5 butchers, 8 cabinetmakers, 21 carpenters, 3 chairmakers, 6 (tallow) chandlers, 3 clock and watchmakers, 1 coachmaker, 2 coopers, 4 cloth-weavers, 1 diaper and carpet-weaver, 1 dyer, 1 engraver, 1 gilder, 1 glass-cutter, 4 glaziers, 4 gunsmiths, 2 hatters, 2 hair-dressers and perfumers, 2 nailers, one of whom manufactures about forty tons of cut and wrought nails annually; 5 masons, 2 plasterers, 2 potters, 1 pumpmaker, 1 ropemaker, 4 saddlers, 1 scythe and sickle-maker, 3 ship-carpenters, 1 skin-dresser, 1 stocking-weaver, 2 stone-cutters, 6 tanners, 12 tailors, 2 tin-plate workers, 1 trunk-maker, 1 upholsterer, 2 wagon-makers, 2 wheelwrights, 1 whitesmith and tool-maker, 1 wire screen maker.

The above list sums up all the professional men, business men and tradesmen of Pittsburgh eighty-six years ago.

One would hardly suppose that a person traveling between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia eighty-six years ago would be furnished with a printed schedule naming the different stations or stopping-places along the way, and the distance from one place to another; yet such was the fact, and for the satisfaction of the reader I will here give a copy of the schedule as used in 1800:—From Pittsburgh to

	Miles.		Miles.
Turtle Creek	12	Skinners	9
Waltour	12	Strasburg	3
Greenshurg	8	Shippensburg	10
Nine-mile run	10	Turners	11
Fort Ligonier	9	Carlisle	10
Wells	12	Silver Spring	10
Websters, Stony creek	9	Chambers Ferry	10
Stanleys	9	Middleton	6
Ryans, foot of Allegheny	8	Elizabethtown	8
Bonnetts	7	Pedans Big Chickeys	9
Bedford	4	Lancaster Court-house	9
Hartsleys	6	Bresslors	7
Crossing of Juniata	8	McClellands	9
Wilds, foot of Sidling Hill	10	Wagon and Wagoner	9
Fort Littleton	9	Downings	8
Burnt Cabins	4	Admiral Warren	10
		The Buck Tavern	12
		Philadelphia	11

The distance from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia by this route was 298 miles, and I would be safe in saying that it required one day's travel then for every hour it requires to-day with our more rapid transit to complete the trip from either one of these cities to the other.

The reader will see that it was a great advantage to the traveler in those days to have this schedule or guide. As evening approached he could know by looking at his guide whether he would be able to reach the next tavern before nightfall. It also told the traveler where roads separated, which one he should take, marked thus:—"From the southwest end of Shippensburg the right-hand road leads to Strasburg and the left to Chambersburg; at Bonnetts the State road takes to the right hand, and that through the glades to the left," etc.

Eighty-six years ago Pittsburgh received only two mails from Philadelphia in a week; these were received on Tuesday mornings, and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock. Mails were also received from Washington on the same days. Rates of postage at that time:—The postage of a single letter—not more than one sheet—to any place by land not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles and not exceeding 60 miles, 8 cents; over 60 and not exceeding 100 miles, 10 cents; over 100 and not exceeding 150, 12½ cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 200 miles, 15 cents; over 200 miles and not exceeding 250, 17 cents; over 250 miles and not exceeding 300, 20 cents; over 350 miles and not exceeding 450, 22 cents, and from every place more than 450 miles, 25 cents postage.

C. R. McCARTHY.

SALTILLO, HUNTINGDON CO., PA., July 24.

THE FIRST BELL ROPE.

Conflict Between Engineer and Conductor That Decided Who Was Train Master.

[Atlanta (Ga.) Dispatch in the New York Tribune.]

The recent change of gaugein the various Southern railroads recalls many interesting incidents of early railroading. The old Georgia road was one of the first built in this country, and the men who constructed it all came from New York and Pennsylvania. George Adair, of Atlanta, tells with great gusto of the origin of the bell-rope, which is in itself an incident worthy of preservation.

At the time the Erie railroad extended from Piermont, on the Hudson, over to Port Jervis, on the Delawaro, old "Dick" Ayres was a conductor on the line. They ran mixed trains in those days—one or two freight-cars, a couple of "gondolas" and a caboose and passenger car at the rear end of the train. Ayers had for an engineer a rough old English cockney, who arrogated unto himself a good deal of authority, and felt that he had as much to say about how that train should be run as Conductor Ayers had. So when Ayers would wave his hand to the engineer to start sometimes the Englishman would obey the signal and sometimes he wouldn't. It was pretty much the same way about stopping the train. Once in a while the engineer got his temper up and would run by a station when he knew Ayers had passengers to get off there.

Finally one day, after cudgeling his brain, Conduotor Ayers hit upon a plan for adjusting all the difficulties. He procured a stout twine and fastened one end to the rear platform of the passengor ooach and then carried the string forward and tied the other end of it to a stick of firewood on the floor of the cab near Engineer Williams' feet.

"Now, when I pull the cord, Williams," said Ayers, "that means your are to stop. D'ye hear?"

"Hi den't like these 'ere blarsted new ways!" was the engineer's only comment, as Ayers left the engine and went back to the passenger coach.

Coming down from Middletown to Otisville the train was rolling along at a pretty lively pace, when Ayers discovered he had a passenger for the station now known as Howell's. He reached up and gave the cord a hard tug just as the whistle blew for the station. Unfortunately Ayers pulled the string a little too hard, for the stick of firewood to which it was attached flew up and hit Williams a severe blow on the shin, taking off some of the skin. This angered the old man, and instead of blowing for breaks he "pulled her open" another notch, and the way he rattled through that town was a caution. The people came to the windows to see what was the matter. Of course Ayres was mad. In the meantime Williams had coelly out the string and had slowed up to take water at the tank, two miles above town. Ayres came out to the engine, climbed up and tied the string fast to the stick again. There was grim determination in his face as he turned to the engineer and said:—"Now, here, Williams, the next time I pull that string if you don't stop this train one or the other of us has got to take a lickin'."

Williams vouchsafed no reply and Ayers went back to his place. At Guymard he pulled the string again, but as before the engineer took no notice of the signal and the train never came to a stop until Port Jervis was reached. Ayers came up to the engine with his coat and vest off. "Come down, Williams," he cried. Williams came, similarly equipped for a fight, and they pitched in. The odds were on the engineer's side, for he was the heavier man of the two, but Ayers proved to have the best wind, and finally Williams called "enough!" He was minus part of a finger, which Ayers had chewed off, and both eyes were closed up. Ayers was in not much better condition. As soon as they were able to resume their work Ayers got a new cord, and it is scarcely necessary to add that Williams always obeyed the signal. This was the origin of the bell-rope now considered indispensable. Ayers died only recently, and Mr. Adair, who tells this story, attended his funeral. Capt. Adair was the first conductor that ever brought a railroad into Atlanta, which was then a town of about thirty inhabitants, and the people objected to the railroad being built because they feared the smoke from the engines would soil the clean clothes when the weekly washing was hung out to dry!

WASHINGTON'S JOURNAL

THE POINT AS IT APPEARED IN THE YEAR 1753.

The Gallant Major Ducked in the Monongahela—His Narrow Escape from Death—His Gift to an Indian Queen.

Maj. George Washington started on the 31st of October, 1753, on a mission from Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to the French commandant, wherever he might be, in what is now known as Western Pennsylvania. In the journal which he kept during that expedition he referred three times to the site of our city, as follows:—

"The excessive rains and vast quantity of snow which had fallen prevented our reaching Mr. Frazier's, an Indian trader, at the mouth of Turtle creek, on Monongahela, till Thursday, the 22d. We were informed here that expresses had been sent a few days before to the traders down the river, to acquaint them with the French General's death and the return of the major part of the French army into winter quarters.

"The waters were quite impassable, without swimming our horses, which obliged us to get the loan of a canoe from Frazier and to send Barnaby Currin and Henry Steward down the Monongahela with our baggage to meet us at the forks of Ohio, about ten miles, there to cross the Aligany.

THE POINT IN 1753.

"As I got down before the canoe I spent some time in viewing the rivers, and the land in the fork, which I think extremely well situated for a fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers. The land at the Point is twenty or twenty-five feet above the common surface of the water, and a considerable bottom of flat, well-timbered land all around it, very convenient for building. The rivers are each a quarter of a mile or more across, and ran here very near at right angles. Aligany bearing N. E. and Monongahela S. E. The former of these two is a very rapid and swift-running water, the other deep and still, without any perceptible fall."

Maj. Washington proceeded to Logstown, where he held a council with the Indians, and then accompanied by the half-King and several other chiefs, made the tedious journey up the river to what was called "the Fort sur la Riviere au Beuf," near where the village of Waterford now stands. Then he presented Gov. Dinwiddie's dispatch to the French commandent, Legardeur de St. Piere, and after a few days' delay began his return journey. Shanopin's Town was built where Pittsburgh now stands. The travelers reached the river about two miles above this when they met with the adventure which the Major describes as follows:—

"We expected to have found the river frozen, but it was not, only about fifty yards from each shore. The ice I suppose had broken up above, for it was driving in fast quantities. There was no way for getting over but on a raft, which we set about, with but one poor hatchet, and finished just after sun-setting. This was a whole day's work. We next got it launched and went on board of it, then set off. But before we were half way over we were jammed in the ice in such a manner that we expected every moment our raft to sink and ourselves to perish. I put out my setting pole to try to stop the raft that the ice might pass by, when the rapidity of the stream threw it with so much violence against the pole that it jerked me out into ten feet of water; but I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the raft logs. Notwithstanding all our efforts we could not get the raft to either shore, but were obliged, as we were near an island, to quit our raft and make to it.

"The cold was so extremely severe that Mr. Gist had all his fingers and some of his toes frozen, and the water was shut up so hard that we found no difficulty in getting off the island, on the ice, in the morning, and went to Mr. Frazier's.

A GIFT TO AN INDIAN QUEEN.

"As we intended to take horses here and it required some time to find them, I went up about three miles to the mouth of Youghyoughgane to visit Queen Alliquippa, who had expressed great concern that we passed her in going to the fort. I made her a present of a matshcoat and a bottle of rum; which latter was thought much the best present of the two.

"Tuesday, the first day of January, we left Mr. Frazier's house and arrived at Mr. Gist's, at Monongahela, the 2d, where I bought a horse, saddle, &c. The 6th we met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the forks of Ohio, and the day after some families going out to settle."

FIRST STEAM PRINTING-PRESS.

A Description of How It Worked and the Wonders It Performed.

The *Nineteenth Century*, in speaking of the centennial anniversary of the London *Times*, gives an interesting account of the first newspaper ever printed by steam. It says:—"From having the smallest circulation of any London contemporary, the circulation of the *Times* became so much larger than that of any of them that the ordinary printing appliances proved inadequate to provide the copies for which there was a demand. When the number bought was 1,000 it was easy enough to supply them with a press which turned out between 300 and 400 copies an hour; but when many thousands were called for such a press proved wholly inadequate. Mr. Walter had made several attempts to effect improvements in the printing-press. He consulted Marc Isambard Brunel, one of the great mechanics of his day, who gave his best attention to the matter and then intimated his inability to execute what was required. Mr. Walter advanced money to Thomas Martyn, who thought he had made an important discovery; but the ideas of Martyn were not realized in practice.

"While engaged in seeking for a person who could give scope and effect to his wishes, Frederich Koenig, a German, who was born in Eisleben, in Saxony, in 1774, was laboring to effect improvements in the printing press, was confident of substituting steam for manual labor in his new press, and was anxiously waiting for an opportunity to give scope to his views and for a patron to countenance and advance them. He had visited England in the hope of finding there the opening and the support which he could not obtain in his native country. He found a sympathizer in Thomas Bensley, with whom he entered into an agreement in 1807. Two

years later, when a working model of Koenig's improved press had been completed, Bensley brought the matter before Mr. Walter, who, for the moment, was so fully occupied with other engagements that he could not entertain a new scheme. In 1812 Koenig had finished one of his new printing presses, and the conductors of the principal London journals were invited to see it in operation. Mr. Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, a very shrewd man and the editor of a most successful newspaper, would not even accept the invitation, declaring that, in his opinion, no newspaper was worth so many years' purchase as would equal the cost of the new machine. Mr. Walter accepted the invitation, carefully examined Koenig's improved press and at once ordered two double presses on the same model. Two years elapsed before these presses were constructed and at work. Rumors of the new invention were circulated despite the secrecy to which all concerned had been pledged, and the *Times* pressmen, who believed that their means of livelihood would be at an end when steam was applied to printing, vowed vengeance upon the inventor.

"The new presses were erected in rooms adjoining those wherein the old presses were in operation. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 29th of November, 1814, Mr. Walter entered the office with several damp printed sheets in his hand, and informed the startled pressman at work there that the '*Times* was already printed by steam! that if they attempted violence there was a force ready to suppress it, but that if they were peaceable their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured.' In proof of his statement he handed to them copies of the first newspaper which had issued from a steam press. The readers of that day's *Times* were informed of the revolution of which it was a visible token. Trifling though the speed may now seem, it was then thought astounding that a press could throw off, as Koenig's did, 1,100 copies an hour, and this beginning is memorable as the first step in a series of improvements still more remarkable than that which was pronounced at the time to be the greatest that had been effected in the art of printing since the discovery of the art itself."

IRON AND STEEL.

THE SHADY SIDE FURNACE IN BLAST IN 1794.

The Western Iron Industry First Developed in Fayette County—Early Furnaces, Rolling-Mills and Nail Factories. Present Magnitude.

TRADITION locates the first Pittsburgh iron-works on the banks of the little stream known as Two Mile run, near Shadyside station. Here, on the spot now marked by a crooked sycamore tree near a little bridge that crosses the run to the grounds of Mr. M. K. Moorhead, a blast furnace was built some time between 1792 and 1794, by Mr. George Anschutz, an Alsatian, who after some experience as a furnace manager near Strassburg, came to this country in 1789 when abou 36 years of age. He first engaged in iron-making in New Jersey, but some time in 1792 or early in 1793 crossed the mountains to Pittsburgh and built the Shadyside furnace. He was led to locate the furnace at this place from a belief that a supply of iron ore could be obtained in its immediate vicinity. In this he was disappointed and the expense of bringing the ore from a distance was so great that the furnace, after being run for a short time, was abandoned.

But little is known regarding the furnace. The date of its erection is usually given as 1792, but it is doubtful if it was built as early as this. It certainly was in blast in 1794, during the Whisky Rebellion, its fire lighting up the camp of the insurgents and, if local history is to be believed, made plain the paths to the chicken roosts of the vicinity. Mr. A. Garrison states that his impression, derived from those who, at the date he came to Pittsburgh (1826), were familiar with the history of the furnace, is that the furnace made but one blast. It is possible that it made a short one on the local ore which was very soon exhausted and was then blown out until a supply could be procured from a distance, from the Kiskiminetas, Mr. Garrison states. If this supposition is correct, this was the 1794 blast. It appears from a record in the family Bible of Mr. George Anschutz, its builder, that he was at Pittsburgh in 1793 and from an advertisement in the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE in August, 1795, that he was then managing the Westmoreland Furnace, "three miles from Fort Ligonier, near the State road." These are the only dates that I have been able to fix. The most probable date of the building of the furnace is late in 1793. There is a tradition that after the abandonment by Mr. Anschutz it was again put in blast by Mr. Antony Beelen, but this is probably incorrect. Mr. Beelen was the clerk at the time it was operated by Mr. Anschutz.

THE PRODUCTS.

The furnace, though few details of its construction and methods have been preserved, probably differed but little from the typical blast furnace of the close of the last century. It was a stone stack, possibly 25 or 30 feet high and 5 or 6 feet in the boshes; the fuel, charcoal; the blast, cold and blown through one tuyere; the bellows, either the old leather one or the newer wooden cylinder or "tub;" the power furnished by the water of the little run, on whose banks it was built, that has long since ceased to do useful work, driven from its labors by coal and steam. Probably one and one-half to two tons of iron were produced daily and this was made into castings such as stoves, grates, pots, kettles, andirons and similar articles. There were no forges near to use the iron, had it been run into pigs, nor was there, until later, a demand for machinery and similar castings. The blasts were short, the summer heat and low water causing a stoppage during the summer months, and cutting wood and coaling occupying a portion of the winter.

The ruins of this furnace were visible for

many years. Indeed, it is less than ten years since the last of its buildings, an old log store-house, was torn down. In the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad, about 1850, a portion of its cinder-bank was exposed, and, by a little search, its cinder can still be found near the old site.

For nearly three score and ten years—to be accurate, sixty-five years—after the abandonment of the Shadyside furnace, there was no blast furnace in operation within the limits of Allegheny county, and this, notwithstanding there had been a most remarkable development in other branches of the iron industry, requiring large amounts of pig iron. The causes of this inactivity in the blast-furnace industry at Pittsburgh was probably the lack of ore and the almost universal use of charcoal as fuel in iron-making in Western Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh had no ore and but little wood for charcoal. The hillsides of many of the other counties of this region, especially Fayette were covered with the vegetable fuel, while in the hills themselves were found ores of a grade and in such an abundance as fulfilled the requirements of that day.

PRESENT MAGNITUDE.

With the development of the Connellsville coke region and the Lake Superior iron ore deposits all this has been changed. A thousand miles over rail and lake and then over rail again, the ore comes to meet the fuel from Connellsville, and under these changed conditions there has grown up at Pittsburgh the greatest blast furnace industry that the land boasts, rivaling any, and surpassing most of the pig iron-producing sections of the Old World. When the Edgar Thomson furnaces, now building, are completed the Carnegies will be the largest producers of pig iron in the world. It is also true that the daily and weekly output of single furnaces of this firm has never been equaled.

Though the Shadyside furnace was the earliest built in the immediate neighborhood of Pittsburgh, it was preceded by several in Fayette county, which at an early date became the important iron center of Western Pennsylvania, furnishing pig iron and castings in, for that day, considerable quantities. It was from Meason's furnace, probably the Dunbar, that the castings for Craig & O'Hara's glass-works at Pittsburgh were procured, and in 1792 Maj. Craig, then Deputy Quartermaster-General at Fort Pitt, took "the liberty to engage 400 six-pound shot at Turnbull & Marmie's furnace." This furnace was the first built west of the mountains. It was located on Jacobs creek, some distance above its entrance into the Youghiogheny river, and was blown in November 1, 1790. It was known as the Alliance Furnace. The stack, which was of stone, some 20 feet at the base on the outside and 25 feet high, is still standing, though in ruins. The second furnace was Col. Meason's Union Furnace, built in 1791, which was torn down and succeeded by the Dunbar, on the same site, built in 1793.

It is impossible to follow in detail the history of the blast-furnace industry in Western Pennsylvania. A furnace was erected in Greene county probably as early as 1800. The Westmoreland Furnace in the county of the same name was built in 1792. Beaver Falls had a furnace as early as 1804, and Mercer county probably as early as 1806. The first furnace in the Allegheny Valley region was built in 1819, the first furnace in Cambria county in 1841, and in Indiana county in 1840.

In 1859, as already indicated, Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co. began the erection of the Clinton Furnace, on the South Side, at Pittsburgh, the first in Allegheny county after the abandonment of the Shadyside Furnace. This was built to use Pittsburgh coke, but this fuel not being adapted to iron-making, a trial of Connellsville coke was had with such satisfactory results that the furnace was blown out awaiting the completion of the Connellsville railroad in order to secure a regular supply of coke, when it was again blown in.

THE FIRST ROLLING-MILL.

The first rolling-mill, which was also a slitting-mill, built west of the mountains was at Plumsock, in Fayette county. This mill was built in 1804 by Jeremiah Pears. It was also at this same place that in 1794 this same Mr. Pears built a forge. This, however, was antedated by the forge built by Turnbull & Marmie at the Alliance works, of which the first furnace west of the mountains was a part. The first iron from this furnace, which was east November 1, 1790, was tried in the forge the same day. It was the same year, 1790, that John Hayden, of Haydenville, Fayette county, put a piece of "blue-lump" ore, of which he had discovered a deposit, into a smith's fire and made a piece of iron "about as big as a harrow tooth," probably the first iron made west of the Allegheny Mountains.

These forges and rolling-mills are not the forges and mills of to-day. In the forges the pig iron was knobbled and made into loops, which were hammered into blooms and bars under the tilt-hammer. The rolling-mills, prior to the Plumsock mill of 1816, neither puddled pig iron nor rolled bar iron, but rolled out sheet iron and nail plate with smooth rolls. Grooved rolls were not used at all, and all the flat, round or square bars were drawn out from blooms under the hammer. The sheet or plate iron was cut or slit when necessary, sometimes by hand and at other times and generally by slitting-mills. These mills were used to slit nail plates into nail rods. This method as well as the knobbling of iron has been practically abandoned, though forges and slitting-mills still exist in the county.

THE FIRST NAIL FACTORY.

The manufacture of nails was begun in Western Pennsylvania not long after the erection of the forges, from which supplies of iron could be obtained. In 1795 Jacob Bowman built the first nail factory west of the Alleghenies at Brownsville and begun the manufacture both of wrought and cut nails, the wrought being made by hand in one shop, and the cut by machines in another. Not long after the beginning of the century, nail mills were established in Pittsburgh. As appears from Cramer's *Navigator*, there were in 1807 four nail factories in this city, one of which made 100 tons of cut and hammered nails annually. In 1810 these had increased to six. The nail machines used at this time are doubtless correctly described in the following extract from the "History of Indiana County:"—

"The machine used was propelled by one person using the right hand on one lever, and the right foot on another lever. The left hand was occupied in manipulating the iron from which the nails were cut. The iron was called "nail iron," and was of different widths, according to the requisite sizes desired, such as shingle, clapboard, brads, lathing, etc. Two-inch shingle-nails were sold for 37½ cents per pound; clapboard do., 25 cents; brads, 18 cents; lathing, 31 cents, etc. Before cutting, the iron was brought to a red heat in the common blacksmith fire. After the nails were cooled they were taken to a place to be headed. This was done with a spring vice, which was closed by the pressure of the right foot. Only one nail was inserted at a time. One stroke of the hammer on the nail made a brad: two more made a clapboard or weatherboarding nail. The iron was procured at the different rolling-mills in Huntingdon county, and hauled in wagons to Indiana county."

Regarding these nails Mr. James M. Swank, in his "Iron in All Ages," says:—

"These nails were cut from plate iron that was rolled in the small rolling-mills of the day, and before the time when bar iron was rolled. To these small rolling-mills were sometimes added slitters for slitting the flat strips of iron into nail-rods, which were converted into so-called wrought nails exclusively by hand. The iron to be used in the early nail-cutting machines was first hammered to the thickness of about half an inch, and then rolled to the width and thickness required by the sizes of the nails to be cut."

PITTSBURGH'S EARLY ROLLING-MILLS.

The first rolling-mill in Pittsburgh was built in 1811 and 1812 by Christopher Cowan, a Scotch-Irishman, and called the Pittsburgh Rolling-Mill. It stood at the corner of Penn avenue and Cecil alley, where the Fourth ward school-house now stands. Of this mill Cramer's *Navigator* for 1814 says:—

"Mr. Cowan has erected a most powerful steam-engine to reduce iron to various purposes. It is calculated for a seventy-horse power, which puts into complete operation a rolling-mill, a slitting-mill and a tilt-hammer, all under the same roof. This establishment furnishes sheet-iron, nail and spike-rods, shovels, tongs, spades, scythes, sickles, hoes, axes, frying-pans, cutting-knives, vises, scale-beams, chisels, augers, etc. This is one of the most important establishments in the Western country; it has been transferred to Messrs. Stackpole and Whiting, under whom it is in complete operation."

The second rolling-mill in Pittsburgh and the first in this city to puddle iron and use grooved rolls was built in 1819, on the Monongahela river. It was called the Union Mill and had four puddling furnaces. It was blown up in 1829 and afterward dismantled, the machinery being taken to Covington, Ky.

Though the Union Mill, at Pittsburgh, began thus early to make puddled iron it was preceded in this respect by Meason's Plumsock mill before referred to, the first mill in the United States to puddle iron. Regarding this mill Mr. James M. Swank, in his "Iron in All Ages," says:—

"The first rolling mill erected in the United States to puddle iron and roll iron bars was built by Col. Isaac Meason in 1816 and 1817, at Plumsock, on Redstone creek, about midway between Connellsville and Brownsville in Fayette county. Thomas C. Lewis was the chief engineer in the erection of the mill, and George Lewis, his brother, was the turner and roller. They were Welshmen. F. H. Oliphant told us in his lifetime that the mill was 'built for making bars of all sizes and hoops for cutting into nails.' He further said that 'the iron was refined by blast, and then puddled.' Samuel C. Lewis, the son of Thomas C. Lewis, assisted as a boy in rolling the first bar of iron. He died at Pittsburgh on Friday, August 11, 1882, in the 80th year of his age. The mill contained two puddling furnaces, one refinery, one heating furnace, and one tilt-hammer. Raw coal was used in the puddling and heating furnaces, and coke in the refinery. The rolls were cast at Dunbar furnace, and the lathe for turning the rolls was put up at the mill. The mill went into operation on September 15, 1817, and was kept in operation until 1824, the larter part of the time by Mr. Palmer. A flood in the Redstone then caused the partial destruction of the mill The machinery was subsequently taken to Brownsville."

over the ruined chapel, till, having satisfied his devotion, he would rise and depart."

THE STEEL TRADE.

In the manufacture of crucible steel Pittsburgh has always maintained a pre-eminence. At first the steel produced in Pennsylvania was what is known as "blister steel," and the earlier works made only this grade. The method of manufacture as practiced in 1750 by the Vincent Steel-Works, described by Acrelius, may be taken, with but slight modification, as the manipulation at the first steel-mills in Western Pennsylvania. Acrelius says:—

"At French creek, or Branz's works, there is a steel furnace, built with a draught-hole, and called an 'air-oven.' In this iron bars are set at the distance of an inch apart.

Between them are scattered horn, coal-dust, ashes, etc. The iron bars are thus covered with blisters, and this is called 'blister steel.' It serves as the best steel to put upon edge-tools."

The first steel furnace west of the mountains, so far as I have been able to learn, was at Bridgeport, adjoining Brownsville, owned by Truman & Co., and known as the Brownsville Steel-Works. In 1811 this firm advertised that they had for sale "several tons of steel of their own converting, which they will sell at the factory for cash at $12 per cwt." In 1813 there was a steel furnace at Pittsburgh owned by Tupper & McKowan, the first in the city, but when established, or the details of its operation, I have not been able to learn. In 1831 two blister-steel furnaces were reported as in existence in Pittsburgh.

It was about this date, 1831, that the first attempts to produce cast steel in Pittsburgh were made by an Englishman named Simeon Broadmeadow. The crucibles used were of his own manufacture. The attempt was a failure. In 1841, ten years after Broadmeadow's failure, Patrick and James Dunn attempted to make crucible steel for G. & J. H. Shoenberger. The crucibles were of American clay. This attempt, like the previous one, was unsuccessful and was abandoned after a year or two. Coleman, Hailman & Co. and Jones & Quigg some time about 1846 succeeded in making some cast steel of a low grade; and in 1846 at the works of the latter named firm William Woods rolled the first slab of cast plow steel ever rolled in the United States.

It was not until 1860, however, that crucible cast-steel of a quality suitable for the manufacture of tools was produced as a regular product in Pittsburgh by Hussey, Wells & Co. The establishment of this works, which "continue until this day," just at this date was of the greatest importance. It enabled the Government during the War of the Rebellion to procure in this country a portion of the steel necessary for its arms, and thus to secure its supplies from abroad at much less prices. Officers of the Government declared that these works saved the country hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE IRON TRADE OF TO-DAY.

These were the beginnings of iron industry in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, that in less than 100 years after John Hayden threw the "blue lump ore" into the smith's fire, has grown to such magnificent proportions. In the sixteen Pittsburgh furnaces that were in blast a portion or all of 1885, 585,696 net tons of pig iron were made, requiring over 1,000,000 tons of ore, nearly 750,000 tons of coke and more than 450,000 tons of limestone. At the present time the production of pig iron in Allegheny county is upwards of 2,200 tons a day, and when the three furnaces now building are in blast the total daily production will exceed 3,000 tons, a daily production of pig iron in this county alone equal to half the total production of the State 100 years ago, and giving a yearly production in excess of that of any State of the Union, except Pennsylvania. This refers to Allegheny county alone. In 1885 there were 1,198,100 net tons of bituminous iron made in Pennsylvania. I estimate that 126,867 net tons of this were made east of the mountains, which would give as the make of Western Pennsylvania 1,071,233 tons, quite an increase as compared with the make of that Fayette county furnace that blew in on that November day in 1790.

In the 31 iron rolling mills of Allegheny county there were made 412,801 tons of the 1,804,526 tons of rolled iron produced in the United States in 1884, or 25 per cent.; in the 24 steel-works 42,139 tons of the total of 64,511 tons of crucible steel, or nearly two-thirds, and 364,905 tons of the 1,701,762 tons of Bessemer steel, or a little over one-fifth. What the future will be no one can tell, but never in the history of its iron industry has the outlook for an extension of its iron manufacturing been as bright as at this hour.

JOSEPH D. WEEKS.

THE NECK.

An Historic Spot in Fayette County—An Early Epidemic.

The Rev. Father A. A. Lambing, of Pittsburgh, in the July (1886) number of his "Catholic Historical Researches," describes a visit to "The Neck," that part of Fayette county between the Youghiogheny and Jacobs creek, where once was situated one of the first Catholic churches west of the mountains. It was a little log house, not dedicated to any saint, and not a vestige of it remaining. Adjoining its site is the grave-yard in which the good priest of the early day laid away the dead of the community.

It was composed of part of a colony from Lough Eren, County Donegal, Ireland, who crossed the Atlantic in 1792. The settlers of The Neck reached that region in 1795. Some found employment at the old Allianoe Furnace and others became farmers. Father Lambing says:—

"The first deed that I have been able to discover bears date June 20, 1794. The time at which the chapel was erected is not certain. But it is not mentioned earlier than 1810, although it may have existed, and most probably did exist before that time. The first entry of a baptism extant is in 1799, in the register kept at St. Vincent's Abbey, near Latrobe, from which place the mission was for a long time attended. But it is possible that in the long missionary tours that the priest had then to make, his memoranda of earlier entries may have been lost. The chapel, although generally visited by Rev. Peter Heilbron, from St. Vincent's, from the latter part of the year 1799, the date of his arrival in this part of the country, was also attended by priests, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Gallitzan, of Loretto, Cambria county; Rev. J. Sayer, of Brownsville; Rev. Patrick Lonergan, of Waynesburg, and perhaps others. It is even said that Rev. Stephen Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States, used sometimes to turn aside on his journeys from the East to his mission in Kentucky to minister to these people, but of this I have serious doubts.

"In the year 1810 to 1811, an epidemic broke out among the people, the precise nature of which has not yet been ascertained, but which generally proved fatal at the end of a few hours.

Numbers were carried off in this way, and it is related as an instance of the malignity of the disease, that a person was once sent to dig a grave, and having finished it before the arrival of the funeral, he concluded, as he had time, to dig another, not doubting that it, too, would soon be needed. He returned home in the evening, and before the next evening he was himself laid in the grave he had prepared for the next victim. Some fled before the epidemic, and those that remained, with few exceptions, followed a year or two after, part going to Butler and Armstrong counties near where Millerstown now stands, to join others of the original colony who had preceded them, while some went to Stark county, O. The last interment, that of Patrick Carr, took place in 1813. Among the colonists may be found such genuine Irish names as the Boyles, Duggans, Carrs, Forquers, McCues, Gallaghers, Sweeneys, etc.

"The chapel was permitted to fall into ruins, but when the property was sold a quarter of an acre was reserved, that being the extent of the cemetery where the rude forefathers of the hamlet slept. It is related that one of the survivors, whose occupation required him to pass the spot frequently, used to cross the fence, and, kneeling devoutly, like the Prophet Jeremiah, weeping over the ruins of the Holy City, weep

MONETARY MELANGE.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCE.

Incidents and Persons Connected with the Earliest Organizations Which Have Controlled the Cash from the Beginning of Pittsburgh Banking.

THE first bank in Pittsburgh was established January 1, 1804, in a stone building which stood on Second street between Ferry street and Chancery lane. It was a branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and was the first bank West of the Allegheny Mountains. John Wilkins was the first President of this branch and Thomas L. Wilson its first Cashier. John Thaw, father of William Thaw, the prominent capitalist of the present day, came from Philadelphia here as the first Teller of this branch. In the Board of Directors were Ebenezer Denny, subsequently the first Mayor of Pittsburgh, Presley Neville, Abram Kirkpatrick, Adamson Tannehill, George Stevenson and John Wilkins, Jr., all of whom had been officers in the Revolutionary Army. As President, John Wilkins was succeeded by James O'Hara, whose name is prominently identified with the earlier glass-manufacturing interests of the city. Mr. O'Hara was the President at the time this bank was merged in the United States Bank in 1817, and the branch became the Office of Discounts and Deposits of the United States. It continued to occupy the stone building until 1830, when it removed to the banking-house now occupied by the Mechanics' National Bank, where it remained until its dissolution from the expiration of the charter of the parent bank, and was rechartered as the United States Bank of Pennsylvania in 1836, which continued for three or four years and failed from cotton speculation. The first bank organized with local capital and having a home office in Pittsburgh was

THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

This had its inception in 1810 in the organization of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, which did a banking and insurance business, beginning practical operations in the year 1812 as a partnership, an application having been made to the State for a charter which had not been granted. It subsequently made a successful application and was chartered in 1814 as the Bank of Pittsburgh, which has ever since been in successful operation and always maintained a uniformly high reputation for reliability and conservatism. It is the oldest existing bank west of the Allegheny Mountains and its record stands without a blemish. Through all the panics, commercial disasters and wrecks of fortunes which it has witnessed, never but once did it suspend specie payments, and that was about fifty years ago in compliance with a popular demand and not of its own motion or necessities. This suspension only lasted a few days, and it is given as matter of private history that the suspension on that occasion was more formal than real. There is no evidence that any obligation of the bank was ever presented at the counter and payment demanded in specie but that the demand was complied with. It has never passed its semi-annual dividend since its establishment as a bank, and paid several dividends as the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company.

THE FIRST BOARD OF THE BANK

were:—William Wilkins, President; Alexander Johnston, Jr., Cashier; George Anshutz, Thomas Cromwell, Nicholas Cunningham, John Darragh, William Hays, William McCandless, James Morrison, John M. Snowden, Craig Ritchie, George Allison, James Brown and J. P. Skelton, Directors. Its capital was nominally $600,000, but it was partially paid in. In 1834 the capital stock was increased to $1,200,000. Its present banking-house was erected about that year, but was damaged in the great fire of 1845, rendering partial rebuilding necessary. Its officers point with some justifiable pride to the fact that in this appalling catastrophe, which destroyed over 1,000 houses, mostly occupied by merchants and manufacturers, the bank did not protest a single obligation of its customers, but by exercising indulgence collected eventually the whole of the indebtedness. The aggregate of gold coin which it paid out to redeem its notes and pay its deposits, during the general suspension of specie payments in consequence of the war of the Rebellion, was about $1,375,000.

On August 2, 1814, the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh was chartered with a capital of $450,000, began business and was apparently prosperous. John Scull, one of the proprietors of the GAZETTE, was President, and George Lucky, was its first Cashier. He was succeeded by Morgan Neville as Cashier. Morgan Neville was also one of the propriotors and, for a considerable period, editor of the GAZETTE.

THE BANK WAS ROBBED

on the night of April 6, 1818, by a couple of men named Pluymart and Emmons. The

career of the former as a robber and jail-breaker would make an interesting chapter in the annals of American crime. He was notorious at that period throughout the whole country. In that robbery the gold medal awarded by Congress to Gen. Daniel Morgan for heroism at Cowpens was lost and has never been recovered. The credit of the bank was hopelessly shaken by the robbery and it finally resolved to wind up its affairs July 20, 1819, when it had only $9,000 in notes outstanding and $118,000 in demands against solvent parties. It did nothing further as a bank than to carry out the purpose of this resolution. Morgan Neville resigned as its Cashier November 29, 1819, having been elected Sheriff of Allegheny county, but continued as editor of the GAZETTE.

In the same year and month William Wilkins resigned as President of the Bank of Pittsburgh, having been elected to the State Legislature, and was succeeded by John Darragh, one of the Mayors of Pittsburgh; he by John McDonald; he by William H. Denny; he by John Graham, in 1835, who continued to act as President until 1866, when he was succeeded by John Harper, the present incumbent.

MR. HARPER ENTERED THE SERVICE

of the bank as chief clerk in 1832; held that position until 1850, when he became Assistant Cashier. On the resignation of John Snyder, who had been Cashier from a very early date, he became Cashier, which position he continued to hold until succeeding Mr. Graham as President, thus having given fifty-four years' constant service from clerk to President. He is the oldest bank officer in continuous service in the city and one of the oldest in the country. As Cashier he was succeeded by W. Roseburg, who still holds that position.

When Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city in 1816 it contained about 8,000 inhabitants. On January 1, 1817, there was a balance in the City Treasury of $80 51¼. The receipts of the year 1817 were $13,629 81 and the disbursements $10,942 30, leaving a balance of $2,768 02¾ in the treasury at the end of the year. The annual expenditures of the city government were about $1 40 per capita of the population. To-day it is about ten times as much, or in the neighborhood of $14 per capita of the population.

The war of 1812 left the country in a deplorable condition financially, the effect of which was felt most severely about 1819. So great was the depression in the latter year that whereas the manufacturing interests in 1815 represented 1,960 hands and the value of manufactures was $2,617,833, in 1819 these had fallen to 672 hands and the values of manufactures to only $832,000;

A DECLINE OF TWO-THIRDS

in the industries of the city. It fully justified a remark by a writer in the GAZETTE May 14, 1819, in saying, "Money has become scarce and one-third more valuable since the war, if real property and merchandise be made the standard of valuation."

There was a strong feeling at this period against the Bank of the United States, and the GAZETTE took sides against the bank. Its position was editorially explained December 7, 1819, thus:—"We always considered it unconstitutional in its operations and corrupt in its origin; we are sure its charter is forfeited; we are convinced it has been injurious to the interests of the country and the dignity of our character, and we hope and we believe that its charter will be lost."

It was during such trying times that the doctrine of protection was most successfully preached, Pittsburgh taking a prominent part in the struggle for American rights. The people made a heroic attempt to do away with the "shinplaster" currency of the day without awaiting legislative action. The attempt and its unsatisfactory conclusion made an interesting episode in local finances.

In early times collections were largely made in "sharp-shins," which were silver coins cut into equal parts. A thin slip was cut out of the middle of a dollar, for instance, which slip was retained by the cutter for his trouble. Each remaining piece was cut into four parts of equal size called "levees," or eleven-penny bits, making eight levees to the dollar. Smaller pieces were cut into "bits" or "fi'penny bits," which were usually a quarter of a dollar cut into four pieces. A collector for an extensive mercantile house frequently

REQUIRED TWO OR THREE MULES

in his pack-train to carry home this kind of accumulation. [In the absence of any better theory it may be suggested that if the collector rode one of the mules the term "sharp-shin" is easily accounted for, and a little association of ideas readily suggests the name "shin-plaster" for small paper currency.]

Nathaniel Holmes began banking in Pittsburgh in 1822, and had been a porter and ale merchant for several years prior to that time. He was the founder of the banking-house of N. Holmes & Sons, which has ever since been in existence. Nathaniel, the founder of the house, had a son Nathaniel, and the present Nathaniel, head of the firm, is a son of young Nathaniel or the second Nathaniel. The house bids fair to continue for many generations of Nathaniels yet to come.

But little change was made in the banking facilities of the city until the trouble between President Jackson and the United States Bank was well under way and the President had directed the public funds to be withdrawn from the Bank of the United States. Banks at that time were distinctly regarded as political engines. Each bank had a well-defined party character and accommodated men only of its own party. Further banking facilities were demanded by the improvement in the business condition of the country, and the withdrawal of the public funds and the movement to deposit them with the State banks proved an exciting cause, so that banks in 1833 "sprung up like mushrooms" all over the land. The banks founded in Pittsburgh at that time were not of a mushroom character, however, but are among the most prominent of the financial institutions of the present. These were the Farmers' Deposit, the Merchants & Manufacturers', and the Exchange Banks, which are all National Banks of the same name with the one distinctive word added. The Farmers' Deposit had its inception in a savings institution organized in 1833, which was rechartered as the Farmers' Deposit Bank in 1843.

The organization of the Pittsburgh Savings Fund Company, which thus became the nucleus of one of the leading financial institutions of the city, was effected by ten men paying in $10 apiece as capital, and subsequently adding $2 a week apiece. Their number soon swelled to fifty, but they were very particular as to who could be admitted, one black ball being sufficient to reject. The original ten members were James Fulton, who was the first President; James Anderson, the first Secretary; Reuben Miller, Jr., the first Treasurer, James Marshall, James Armstrong, Nathan Carlisle, Hugh Sweney, Robert Galway, Samuel George and Gabriel Adams.

The Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank was

organized in 1833, began business in the stone building already referred to while its own banking-house was in process of erection. Its first edifice was very similar in appearance to the present Bank of Pittsburgh, the present bank-house having been erected about 1870.

The Exchange Bank was established in 1835, and, like its predecessors, for about a year occupied the old stone building as its home. It then built a temporary structure on the lot where W. W. Patrick's banking-house now stands, while its house was being built on the present site about 1837.

From this time for many years the only notable occurrence in banking in Pittsburgh was the winding up of the affairs of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The fire of 1845 was an important event in the history of Pittsburgh, occasioning severe monetary loss and checking the growth of the city, but its most direct effect on financial institutions was the ruin of all local fire insurance companies organized up to that date. The first policy of insurance issued in Pittsburgh, and probably west of the Allegheny Mountains, was dated July 28, 1812, issued by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company (afterwards the Bank of Pittsburgh) on the new mansion of William Wilkins, which then stood on the present site of the Monongahela House. The local companies doing fire insurance business at the time of the fire of 1845 were the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, the Fireman's Insurance Company and the Beaver Insurance Company. The latter had its home office in Beaver county, but several of its Directors were Pittsburgh business men, and it had a branch in the city. The "Historical Collection of Pennsylvania" says there were five fire insurance companies in Pittsburgh in 1843, but these probably included the agencies. The old stone building, the home of early banking, was destroyed in that fire.

The first local fire insurance company organized after that date was the Western, capital $225,000, the first installment of which was paid on April 23, 1849. From that time to 1861 there went into operation in the order named the Citizens', capital $100,000; Pittsburgh, capital $100,000; Eureka, capital $175,000; Monongahela, capital $175,000; Allegheny, capital $100,000, which are all in existence still except the Eureka, which went into liquidation in December, 1873.

The growth of fire insurance has been so great that there are now in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny twenty-two stock fire insurance companies with capital amounting to $3,900,000, assets over $6,000,000 and with risks amounting to more than $145,000,000. As there are but forty-two stock fire insurance companies in the State of Pennsylvania, of which nineteen are in Philadelphia and one in Reading, Pittsburgh is notable for the number of such enterprises, all of which are in a prosperous condition. Besides these there is a Title Insurance Company to indemnify holders of real estate in their titles, a new necessity in business life. There are now also ninety-one fire insurance companies of other States and companies represented in the city, three Plate-Glass Insurance, one Boiler Insurance and two Live Stock Insurance Companies are also represented here.

As late as 1854 a writer speaking of Pittsburgh said:—"Owing to the limited amount of banking, and of unemployed capital, money is always scarce here." The remark was justifiable. There had been but little addition to the banking facilities of the people after the Bank of the United States had gone out of existence before 1840. About this time, however, more attention was paid to the subject.

FIRST MONEY BY EXPRESS.

As an interesting incident of the date it may be remarked in passing that it was in 1854 that the first money was sent by express by a Pittsburgh banking institution, Messrs. Palmer, Hanna & Co. Gen. Geo. W. Cass, the present President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, was manager of the Pittsburgh office of the Adams Express Company, and an arrangement was made between him and W. K. Hart, of the banking firm named, to carry a package of currency, about $2,000, to Philadelphia. By a strange coincidence the mail of corresponding date was robbed in the mountains on the way eastward, and on the subsequent recovery of the money from the robbers when inquiry was on foot to ascertain the allotments to be distributed *pro rata* to the losers, it was discovered that Palmer, Hanna & Co. were not interested. An arrangement was then entered into by the banks and the Express Company by which Uncle Sam's mails lost that much of Pittsburgh business and the Express Company acquired it—an arrangement which has been in practical operation ever since.

In 1855 the Dollar Savings Bank was chartered, the especial pride of Pittsburgh philanthropists. It never had any capital stock, but has always been conducted on the ability, integrity and known probity of its Directory. Beginning with nothing but honesty and pure motives, it has grown in thirty years to be one of the leading institutions of the kind in the United States. Its resources are nearly $10,000,000 in round numbers.

THE FIRST INTIMATION

of savings banks practically suggested in this part of the country that we have been able to ascertain was a communication from H. J. Huidekoper, of Meadville, to the GAZETTE December 30, 1828, giving a prospectus of a savings bank at that place and explaining at length with clearness and force the benefits of such institutions. The first of our existing savings banks, however, was the Dollar. The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings came next in order.

In July, 1852, the Pittsburgh Trust Company was chartered and organized simply as a bank of discount and deposit with a capital of $200,000, which was subsequently increased to $1,200,000, and in 1863 it became the First National Bank of Pittsburgh and one of the earliest in the United States.

In 1853 the Citizens' Deposit Company was organized as a chartered company with a capital of $200,000. In 1857 it was changed to the Citizens' Bank and privilege given to issue notes. In 1864 it became the Citizens' National Bank.

In 1855 the Mechanics' was organized and became a National bank in 1865.

In 1857 the Iron City and the Allegheny were organized, each of which became a National bank also in 1865.

In 1859 the German Trust and Savings Bank was organized, which became the German National Bank of Pittsburgh in 1865, and in 1859 also the Iron City Trust Company began business and in 1864 became the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh.

These were all the banks and insurance companies organized under State charters before

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,

and from a statement of the condition of the banks in Pittsburgh made February 4, 1861, or only a few weeks before the outbreak of the Civil War, it appeared that the capital was $4,160,000; loans, $7,099,421; specie, $1,449,036; circulation, $2,642,821; deposits, $1,701,427; due banks, $233,634. To-day there are several sin-

gle banking institutions in the city having larger lines of deposits than all the banks in Pittsburgh just before the war. Still, in point of specie the Pittsburgh banks were strong at that time. It may look small to the eyes of the present day, but the amount of specie in the banks of Pittsburgh, according to the statement referred to, was greater than in all the banks of the State of South Carolina at about the same time. The banks of South Carolina with a capital of $14,952,486 88; circulation of $6,435,242 43; deposits, $3,497,122 05; due the State and banks, $6,126,507 41; and other liabilities sufficient to swell the total to $33,383,625 90, had only in specie $1,405,898 43. Their discount lines ran over twelve millions and their domestic exchange was more than ten millions of their assets. They only held $258,193 15 in foreign exchange at the time, notwithstanding the reliance that is said by historians to have been placed on this element of financial strength in case of necessity, because "Cotton is king." Such comparisons illustrate to some degree the insignificance of banking before the war in comparison with its present development. Without pausing to consider the innate folly of a people going to war who were not better equipped financially than the Southern States were, it is at least proper to observe that the war itself did more to expand financial views in this Nation than all its other history ever accomplished. The necessities were great, and a great people rose to the necessities. Every day was a financial problem, every month saw a financial triumph, whatever the success of arms in the field had been. History will have to become older than it is before the brilliancy of that period can be fully manifested and compared with the infantile stages which preceded it and the lapse into apathy of the years which have succeeded it. The incentive given to banking and finance by the original schemes of the great minds who flourished in that day was almost miraculous. A part of those schemes, embodied in a plan for bringing the resources of the people expeditiously and cheerfully to the support of the Government, was the National banking system, the crowning feature of American banking. The advantages to the Government, to financiers and to the people were so striking that there was much hesitation on the part of conservative minds to adopt it, fearing that in so much good must be some hidden evil. After some of the clearer heads and enterprising minds had entered the system, and its benefits became exemplified in its work, State banks, private bankers and people who had not been bankers before, rushed for National bank charters. But

THE COLD FACTS OF HISTORY

point unfeelingly to the truth that the war was ended, the surrender of Appomattox had taken place before the rush of bankers "to the assistance of the Government" was made in this way. There were far more National bank charters dated in 1865 than in any preceding year.

Since the war, development has been so rapid that instead of the few organizations specially mentioned above—on account of their historical precedence in being organized "before the war" from which time all financial affairs under the new regime date—there are now in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny twenty-eight National banks, having a capital of $9,750,000 and resources of over $50,000,000; twenty-seven State banks and Savings institutions with resources of about $25,000,000; a Safe Deposit Company with a capital of $500,000.

THE FIRST PITTSBURGH BANK BUILDING.

The Clearing-house, the cope-stone of modern banking systems, was adopted in Pittsburgh in 1865, and in 1866 operations were begun. Its exchanges during the past twenty years give a fair reflection of the ebb and flow of local financial affairs which will be found in harmony with the general business conditions of the country. The exchanges the first year were $83,731,242 17. There was an annual increase until 1873, when they amounted to $295,754,858 83, a gain of more than $200,000,000 in seven years. From that time the exchanges annually fell off until 1878, when they were $189,771,695 77, a decline of about $106,000,000 in five years. The tide again turned and the exchanges again increased, the highest point being reached in 1883 at $497,653,962 43, an increase of about $308,000,000 in five years, and making the exchanges of 1883 more than $200,000,000 greater than they were at former high tide ten years before. From 1883 the exchanges have been decreasing again, those for 1885 being $356,171,592 53. Present appearances favor the probability that the exchanges this year will be larger than last, the first six months showing exchanges amounting to $191,906,955 62, against $171,939,839 61 for the corresponding period of last year.

CHARLES HARRISON.

WASHINGTON AT YORKTOWN.

One who was in the army at the time relates an incident that came under his notice:—

"A considerable cannonading from the enemy; one shot killed three men, and mortally wounded another. While the Rev. Mr. Evans, our chaplain, was standing near the Commander-in-Chief, a shot struck the ground so near as to cover his hat with sand. Being much agitated, he took off his hat, and said, 'See here, General!' 'Mr. Evans, replied His Excellency, with his usual composure, 'you'd better carry that home and show it to your wife and children.'"

Indeed it seemed to many that Washington bore a charmed life, and it was often said that he was under the special protection of God. He was fearless, and constantly exposed to dangor, but his constant escapes made him cool and self-possessed, and the admiration of his men. He was excited by the events which wore burrying the war to the close, and be watched with intense earnestness the several assaults which were made on the works. Once he had dismounted and was standing by Gens. Knox and Lincoln at the grand battery. It was not a

safe place, for, though they were behind a fortification, it was quite possible for shot to enter the opening through which they were looking. One of his aids, growing nervous, begged him to leave, for the place was very much exposed.

"If you think so," said Washington, "you are at liberty to step back." Presently a ball did strike the cannon, and, rolling off, fell at Washington's feet. Gen. Knox seized him by the arm.

"My dear General," said he, "we can't spare you yet."

"It's a spent ball," replied Washington, coolly. "No harm is done." He watched the action until the redoubts which his men had been assaulting were taken; then he drew a long breath of relief and turned to Knox.

"The work is done," he said emphatically; "and well done."

PIKE AND RIVER.

WHAT SLACKWATER NAVIGATION DID FOR PITTSBURGH.

First Smithfield Street Bridge Agitation. Henry Clay's Last Visit Here—How the "Gazette" Got Its Mexican War News.

Prior to the opening of the slackwater navigation on the Monongahela river the principal avenue of communication between the East and West, both as to passenger travel and commercial intercourse, was by the National pike from Baltimore, and later to Cumberland, Md., or by way of steamer on the Ohio river to Pittsburgh, and thence to Harrisburg by canal and Portage road and the inclined planes, and thence to points further East and South by rail and stage coach. The number of stage coaches used on the National pike was immense, and as we now see on the principal railroad lines passenger or freight trains every few minutes, so at that day it was next to impossible to be out of sight of the ubiquitous stage coach, and the land schooners running over this great avenue were almost numberless. These last were loaded with the products of the West for the people of the East and on their return with the manufactures of the East for the use of the West.

WHAT THE SLACKWATER DID FOR PITTSBURGH.

When the connection was completed between the Ohio river at Pittsburgh and the National road at Brownsville, Pa., it brought Cumberland, Md., within seventy-five miles of easy staging and land transportation to the growing West. Of course this new channel largely diverted the trade and travel from the National pike and centered and fixed it on Pittsburgh.

At this juncture a serious difficulty seemed to threaten serious consequences to the interests of individuals or of the city. As is well known, the Smithfield street bridge was consumed in the great fire of the 10th of April, 1845, and its reconstruction was only a question of time, but the character of the structure was the bone of contention. About this time readers of the GAZETTE will remember the controversy in regard to the construction of this bridge. Of course, the argument had two sides to it, and the combatants assumed places in the matter as their interest dictated. The party who claimed that the structure should be made low enough to prevent steamers from passing under it, were in majority, in order that freights should be required to be reshipped, thus causing a change of cargo, which resulted in favor of Pittsburgh draymen.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON THE MONONGAHELA.

But the completion of the canal put a quietus on a very large amount of traffic on the Monongahela slackwater, as it would be carried cheaper and more quickly in this way. The travel did not take to the canal route, but loaded every Monongahela boat to its utmost capacity. Indeed, so well known did the beautiful scenery on the Monongahela become, as well as the splendid accommodations offered by the river steamers, that many took this direction with a view of enjoying these privileges. About 1843 the Brownsville packet line had on the river the steamers Louis McClain, Consul, Baltic and Atlantic. These boats were under command of such elegant gentlemen as Capts. Elisha Bennett, Adam Jacobs, James Parkinson, Isaac Woodward and Joseph Hendrickson, assisted by their genial and capable pilots Doyle Bucher, Caleb Gaskill and others, and such obliging and accurate clerks as Isaac Mason and his son Robert, Louis Morgan, Charles Riley and others, so that the route became exceedingly popular and trade increased so rapidly that the company were obliged to put on additional boats to meet the demands made upon them. New companies established regular daily boats from McKeesport, from Elizabeth and from Monongahela City to Pittsburgh and return, all of which were good paying investments.

HENRY CLAY'S LAST TRIP.

Necessarily very many illustrious persons passed over this avenue. Amongst these may be mentioned Gen. William Henry Harrison, the Log Cabin President of the United States, who was received at Brownsville by Lucius W. Stockton's magnificent line of coaches, and, after a night's rest at the great stage owner's mansion in Uniontown, Pa., was safely delivered to Cumberland, Md. Jenny Lind in her memorable visit to the United States passed this way. At the close of the Mexican war Gen. Worth honored us with his presence. Probably the very last visit the great orator and statesman, Henry Clay, ever made from the East to his Kentucky home was made down this river. Two steamers lashed together, and containing more than 1,000 people, floated down opposite the wharf, where they lay for a few moments, and Mr. Clay made his appearance on the hurricane of the boat with Samuel Walker, Esq., on his right and Daniel McCurdy on his left. The mill-boy of the slashes was received with a mighty shout from the people on shore, and then passed on to the city greatly and favorably impressed with the busy scenes which he had witnessed all along this beautiful stream.

In 1846 the shortest and quickest communication with the South, by way of Washington, D. C., was through the Monongahela Valley. There were no telegraph wires in those days to give us all the news of interest as it was transpiring or immediately after it occurred. For these things we had to wait the arrival of the mails, and these were often delayed for days.

THE "GAZETTE'S" PONY EXPRESS.

The people were greatly excited over the

Mexican war, and when it was supposed that a battle would soon take place the people became almost frantic for reliable information. The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, with its characteristic enterprise, established a pony express between Lock No. 3, on the Monongahela river, and the city of Pittsburgh. This consisted of relays of swift horses about every six miles. It was thus enabled to give its patrons and the public also the news from one to two hours in advance of the arrival of the mail boat. It was accomplished by stationing James Walker at Lock No. 3, where the latest papers were delivered to him on the boat coming to the lock. He immediately mounted his Indian pony and started for Elizabeth, which he reached before the boat came in sight. Here a skiff was in waiting which carried him to the messenger on the west bank of the river, who rode to the top of Cunningham's hill and delivered the papers to a fresh rider and horse, thus reaching Pittsburgh in about one hundred minutes from No. 3 lock, a distance of about nineteen miles. The printed slips from the GAZETTE office were being delivered all over the city before the arrival of the mail boats.

It may be added that James Walker was a son of Samuel Walker, Esq., who probably built more river steamers than any other man in the United States. Samuel Walker, Esq., was the son of Maj. John Walker, who had the honor of constructing the first boat ever built west of the mountains, and acting as her commander to the mouth of the Mississippi. The Walker family have been taking the GAZETTE during the whole of its life and now its pages are being handled by the fifth generation.

JOHN E. SHAFFER,

ELIZABETH, PA., July 27.

DETERMINED TO SQUARE UP.

A Church Gives Notice to Both Creditors and Debtors.

[From the Gazette, November 16, 1807.]

NOTICE.

Agreeably to a resolution of the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Congregation of the Borough of Pittsburgh, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said congregation to exhibit them to the Auditors for settlement at the house of Mr. Robert Spencer, on Monday, the 21st of this instant, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon. Also, all those indebted to said congregation are requested to make payment to the Treasurer, Boyle Irwin, on or before the 21st inst. All delinquents at that time may expect to be proceeded against, indiscriminately.

ISAAC CRAIG,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Attest—
WM. STEELE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh.

THE first Pittsburgh Academy was chartered on September 10, 1787.

BLACK ROBES.

PROGRESS OF GOD'S MIGHTY WORK IN THIS VICINITY.

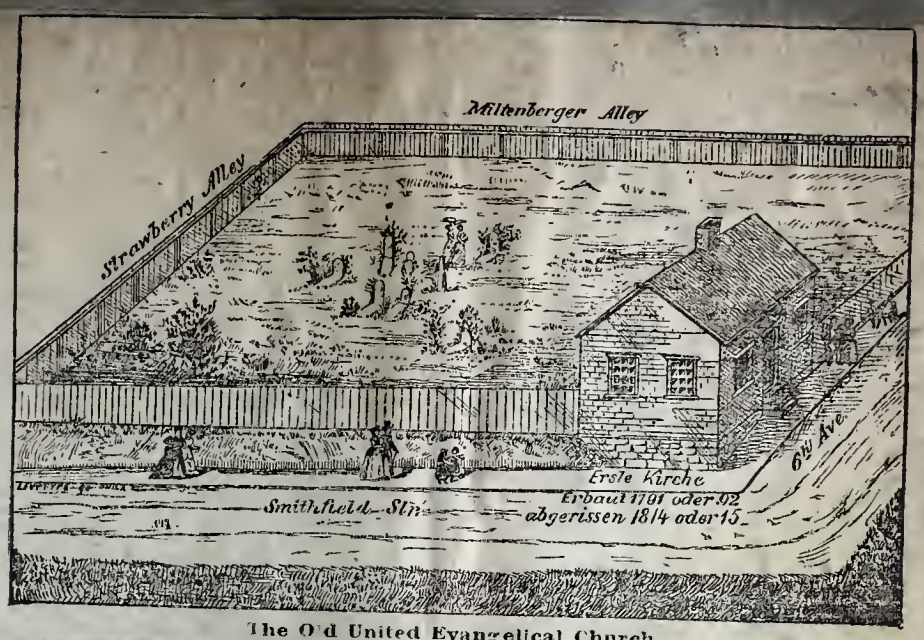
Preaching to the Garrisons of Forts Duquesne and Pitt—Massacre of the Moravian Converts—Early Protestants and Catholics.

The date of the founding of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE marks also an important era in our local church history. The moral condition of the town when Arthur Lee visited it is elsewhere described. While it has been surmised the blue blood of the Virginian gave strong coloring to the picture which he has drawn, it cannot be denied that the Pittsburgh which then was came far from being a model in point of morality and godliness. Had the GAZETTE been founded a few years earlier a casual observer might have learned from its columns that Rev. Charles Beatty visited this point in 1758 and preached to the settlers, and again with Rev. Duffield visited old Fort Pitt and preached to the soldiers and residents in 1766. But there was little godliness in the region. An army of Pittsburgh ruffians massacred the first Christians of the wilderness, burned their settlements, drove off their cattle and stole everything else they could carry. In April, 1770, Moravian missionaries came down the Allegheny in sixteen canoes from the Christian Indian settlements on the Susquehanna. From Fort Pitt the missionaries went down the Ohio and up the Big Beaver some twenty miles. There they established a settlement and called it Friedensstadt, or the Village of Peace. Many converts to Christianity were made among the neighboring Delaware villages. The community grew and prospered; churches were built, schools were established and mills and workshops were erected. The Christian Indians made their settlements oases of civilization in the vast wilderness of barbarity. But Fort Pitt with its crowds of white ruffians and drunken Indians was too close for peace. In 1775 the Moravian missionaries took their Indian converts to a quiet region on the Tuscarawas river in Eastern Ohio where the settlements of Gnadenhutten and Schoenbrunn were established. Five prosperous years passed. The settlements had more than doubled in size. Converts were made almost every day from the Delaware tribe. Had the communities been left undisturbed there is little doubt that in a few years more the whole Delaware tribe would have embraced Christianity.

THE CAUSE OF ENMITY.

But the wealth of the Christian community excited the cupidity of the poor unconverted tribes coming in contact with them, and the Moravians incurred the bitter enmity of the traders because they bought no liquors and preached abstinence.

Schoenbrunn was first marked out for destruction. The scheming of Simon Girty and the deserter, Elliott, incited the barbarous tribes against that peaceful community. One morning it was taken possession of by a band of Indians, the buildings were burned, the stores destroyed and the inhabitants carried prisoners to Detroit. The British commandant at that post did his best to right the wrong done by his



The Old United Evangelical Church.

brutal allies and sent the Christian Indians back under escort to their people living about the Ohio. Killbuck, the famous Delaware chief, took them under his protection, and the Moravian missionaries continued their good work in the village of their Indian friends on Smoky Island, opposite Fort Pitt.

In the spring of 1782, 300 men from Pittsburgh and the upper valley of the Ohio met at Mingo Bottom by agreement and under command of Capt. Williams, of Washington, Pa., struck out direct for the Moravian village of Gnadenhutten. The peaceful village was greatly surprised at the appearance of so many armed men. They were ordered to prepare to abandon their prosperous settlement and accompany Capt. Williams' men back to Fort Pitt. In vain they protested against the unreasonable demand. The white men set fire to their church, school-house and dwellings, and massacred the inhabitants almost to a man. Then they took up their return march for Fort Pitt, driving before them the cattle of the murdered Moravians and carrying off whatever was valuable about the village. The band of murderers on its way back attacked the Delaware village that harbored the unfortunates of the other Moravian village, killed Killbuck and many other peaceful Delawares and Moravian converts. Then the army of ruffians crossed the river, and almost under the guns of Fort Pitt sold the cattle, blankets and other spoils of their butcheries at public vendue. No punishment was ever meted out to one of them.

THE FIRST PERMANENT CHURCH.

The German United Evangelical Protestant Church, on the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, was the first permanent church established west of the Alleghenies. The congregation was organized in 1782 by the Rev. Wilhelm Weber, a minister from Westphalia, Germany, who included it in his circuit of four churches. The building the congregation when first organized worshiped in was of logs. It stood about the corner of Diamond and Wood streets.

In 1786 the Penn heirs donated the property now occupied by the church, and the same year a new house of worship was built. It was of brick. Above is a picture of the building.

The grandfather of Gen. Negley furnished much of the material for its construction. The church records at this early time contain names such as Reiter, Lowry, Von Bonnerst, Bausman, etc., that are familiar to Pittsburghers of to-day.

In 1793 Rev. Mr. Weber dropped the Pittsburgh church from his circuit and gave his whole attention to his Greensburg congregation. The Pittsburgh congregation had grown from the twenty families of the old log church to twice that number. In 1816 Rev. Mr. Schnee, who was then pastor, tore down the old brick church and built a larger one. The Rev. Mr. Ingold, who succeeded him in the pastorate, was one of the most learned men of his time in the State. He was the son of a Huguenot minister, who fled to America to escape persecution. While Rev. Mr. Ingold ministered to the church he owned an extensive farm, fronting on Stockton avenue, Allegheny. His library was one of the finest collections in America. At his death it was sold in Philadelphia for $5,000—a very large sum for those days. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Geisenheimer, who got out a charter and united the allied congregation over which he presided. Up to this time he had preached in the morning to the Reform denomination and in the afternoon to the Lutheran, both under the same roof. From 1824 to 1827 Rev. Mr. Kurz preached the gospel and stirred up internal strife until he had to leave. The Rev. Mr. Kaemmerer, who succeeded him, was of less aggressive disposition, and under him the congregation greatly prospered. He remained in charge until 1840. He is now living at Wooster, O., and at the ripe age of 84 still preaches regularly to his people. During his ministry the church grew to have 100 families. In 1833 it built a new meeting-house surmounted by a steeple and fitted it out with

used in the city for religious purposes. The bell still calls the people to divine worship. It has quite a history. It was brought to America by a poor Swiss schoolmaster. He was unable to pay the duty on it, and the church got it by satisfying the customs demands against it.

Until 1833 the Smithfield Street Church was the only German church in the county. In that year the congregation split, and one faction, headed by Nicholas Voegtly, father of the Legislator Voegtly, established the Lutheran Church, corner of Ohio and Church alley, Allegheny. In 1840 Rev. Mr. Jaehle came to minister to the Pittsburgh church. His stay lasted for six years. He entered actively into politics and was one of the best stump-speakers in the city. In 1846 Rev. Koehler came, but left in 1852, when Rev. Waldburger assumed charge. He in 1858 gave place to Rev. Dr. Walther, a man of much enterprise and learning. In his ministry the burying-ground which had extended back of the church to Montour way and Strawberry alley was changed to Troy Hill, and the present buildings were erected upon it. In 1868 Dr. Walther died, and Rev. Carl Weil succeeded him. In 1876, during his ministry, the building now occupied by the congregation, was erected. It cost $137,000. Below is printed a picture of the new edifice.

THE UNITED EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH.

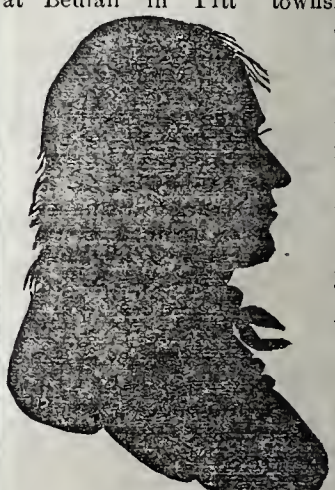
In 1879 Rev. Fred Ruoff, who now fills the pulpit, assumed charge. Under him the church is prospering greatly. It has now 500 families on its rolls representing a membership of 1,800 persons. The property it owns is assessed at $400,000.

At the very time that Arthur Lee was morbidly brooding over the hopeless state of all in this frontier town whom he accounted as given over to the devil and his works, a few, at least, in this modern Sodom were engaged in petitioning the Redstone Presbytery to send one unto them who would break unto them the bread of life. In response to their request Rev. Joseph Smith, then pastor of the churches of Cross Creek and Buffalo, was sent to preach to them on the fourth Sabbath of August, 1784. Amongst the first to encourage the establishment of a place of worship in Pittsburgh was John Wilkins, a pioneer to these Western wilds, who records that when he first entered the town in 1783 "all sorts of wickedness were carried on to excess," and that there was "no appearance of morality or regular order." He also declares that there were "no signs of religion among the people," so that he was led to the conclusion that "Presbyterian ministers were afraid to come to the place lest they should be mocked and mistreated." And the history of those times affords abundant reason for just such a conclusion as that which this new settler was compelled to draw as to the probable treatment to be anticipated. Many incidents are still preserved of the struggles of the pioneers of the church, not with the red savages alone, but with a disorderly element amongst the white settlers which entertained the bitterest aversion to everything in the name of religion. Wherever the worship of God was attempted to be established the worshipers were set upon in the most violent manner, hooted at and pelted with stones and oftentimes their assemblies actually broken up and dispersed by the mob.

In October, 1784, Rev. James Power, by appointment of Presbytery, preached to a congregation of worshipers in the town.

THE FIRST REGULAR PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR.

In 1785 Rev. Samuel Barr, from Londonderry, Ireland, began to minister regularly to the people in Pittsburgh and at Beulah in Pitt township, and on June 17 of that year he was ordained to the full work of the ministry by the Redstone Presbytery. In December of that same year a petition was sent to the Legislature asking for the incorporation of a Presbyterian congregation then "under the care of Rev. Samuel Barr." No action was taken on the request for almost a year and not until September 27, 1787, was the act of incorporation finally passed. During this period Rev.



REV. SAMUEL BARR.

Rev. Francis Herron, D. D.

Mr. Barr ministered alternately to the two congregations.

What with the efforts of the few earnest men who labored to have a stated place of worship established in their midst, in what afterwards developed into the First Presbyterian Church, together with the labors of Pastor Weber and his co-workers a marvelous change was speedily wrought in the social and religious condition of the people. Thus wrote Judge H. H. Brackenridge in the initial number of the GAZETTE:—"This town at present consists of about 100 dwelling-houses. Could Arthur Lee ever visit this point he would probably be surprised to see the change already produced there, and would not be very much gratified by the comparison of Pittsburgh with Richmond." This was a dig at the F. F. V. man, for which all Scotch-Irish descendants express to His Honor their most cordial thanks.

A DEED FROM THE PENN HEIRS.

On September 24, 1787, the Penn heirs deeded two and one-half lots of ground to the congregation ministered to by Rev. Mr. Barr, on which to erect a house of worship. On this they proceeded promptly to build a church of "moderate dimensions and square timber." This unassuming edifice was the first of its kind set apart for the worship of God in the city, which now contains more than 200 churches. It continued to be used for the purposes to which it had been dedicated until the year 1804 when it was replaced by a more commodious one. Those who planned this second church building had it in their hearts to do great things, since they not only aspired to erect a church of brick 44x50 feet, but they also made provision for a steeple to top it out, which latter was never completed owing to a painful lack of funds.

Rev. Samuel Barr continued to serve this congregation until June 12, 1789, when he requested a dissolution of the pastoral relation, amongst other reasons, as he alleges, because the Trustees had "appointed him to collect his own salary for the last year, which was as much as to say that he might hunt after his salary from door to door, it was none of their business." No wonder he shook the dust of Pittsburgh off his feet. After his withdrawal the church was variously ministered to until 1799, when Rev. Robert Steele, from Ireland, began to preach for them, and soon after became the pastor, and so continued until his death March 22, 1810.

Those who have examined into the history of this church in its early days agree that it was not distinguished for any remarkable zeal or piety. Says the Rev. Joseph Smith in his "Old Redstone":—"Its people were gay, fashionable and worldly, conforming to the customs and manners of the times. Their financial affairs were also in the greatest embarrassment." In those times its contributions fell far behind many of the country churches. On April 3, 1811, Rev. Francis Herron, D. D., one of the noble men connected with the history and growth of our city and of the church at large, became the pastor, in which relation he continued with abundant success, loved and revered by all the people until his death, 1860, though for ten years previous to his decease Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., took the great burden of the work off his shoulders.

In 1803 differences arose amongst the membership of the First Church which finally culminated in the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church, over which Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden was installed pastor in October, 1805.

Thus out of this humble beginning, beset at the first by difficulties well-nigh unsurmountable, has been evolved at least thirty thoroughly-organized churches of like faith in the territory embraced by the mother church.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Third in succession amongst the numerous family of Protestant Christianity in Pittsburgh stands the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the year 1797 a small company of people brought up in that faith invited the Rev. John Taylor to officiate as their minister, who soon afterwards acceded to this request, although no regular parochial work was organized until the year 1805. In that year Presley Neville and Samuel Roberts were chosen wardens, with Nathaniel Irish, Joseph and Jeremiah Barker, And. Richardson, Oliver Ormsby, Nathaniel Bedford, George W. McGonigle, George Robinson, Robert Magee, Alex. McLaughlin, William Cecil and Joseph Davis as vestrymen. An act of incorporation was granted to Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church September, 1805, and in the same year the congregation began the erection of a commodious building of brick on the triangular piece of ground at the intersection of Wood and Sixth avenue with Liberty street. This building became known as the "Round Church" from its circular form, a well-executed cut of which is still preserved in the vestry of Trinity Church. In this edifice worship was maintained statedly until 1825, when the building so familiarly known to most of the readers of the GAZETTE as Old

Trinity on Sixth avenue was erected and consecrated by the Rt. Rev. William White, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Rev. John Taylor continued in the rectorship of this church until 1817, when he was succeeded by Rev. Abel Carter. This church has enjoyed the services of several of the most eminent clergymen of that faith in this country, amongst others Rev. John H. Hopkins, who began his ministrations while yet a layman, though a candidate for holy orders, and who afterwards became Bishop of the diocese of Vermont. His successor, Rev. George Upfold, D. D., was rector from 1831 to 1849, when he was elected Bishop of Indiana. This church, the mother of the many large and prosperous churches of that order in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, is to-day one of the most earnest and efficient in good works of the many now engaged in advancing the interests of Christ's Kingdom, and is now ministered to by Rev. Samuel Maxwell, a worthy successor of those who through toil and conflict did noble service in the cause of truth and righteousness.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

During the French occupation of this spot, from April 16, 1754, to November 24, 1758, a Catholic chaplain ministered here; but he retired with the French. When the town was laid out and the population began to increase a small number of Catholics came in, who were ministered to occasionally from about 1787 to the end of the century by priests passing west to Kentucky and other places. The population did not count more, perhaps, than fifty practical, with as many more nominal, members at the beginning of the present century, who were from that time visited by a clergyman from Westmoreland county. The first resident priest, Rev. W. F. X. O'Brien, arrived in November, 1808, and in the same year the first church was begun. The first visit of a Bishop was that of Rt. Rev. Michael Eagn, of Philadelphia, in August, 1811. The place was first under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Quebec, then of London, England, next of Baltimore, and later of Philadelphia; till July, 1843, when the See of Pittsburgh was erected and Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor named first Bishop. The statistics of the two cities were then:—One Bishop, four priests, one Cathedral, two churches, one orphan asylum, and a Catholic population estimated at 11,000 souls. The See of Allegheny was erected January 11, 1876, but the administration of it was reunited to that of Pittsburgh August 3, 1877.

The present statistics are:—Two bishops, 84 priests, 2 cathedrals, 30 churches, 11 large chapels, 1 college, 2 academies for young ladies, 31 parish schools, to nearly all which an academy is attached, and which are attended by about 13,000 children; 2 hospitals, 8 orphan asylums, 2 homes for the aged, and one reformatory for girls.

The Catholic population increased very slowly until the building of the canal in 1826, when it began to grow apace; but it received a new impulse from the rapid development of our manufactories, especially since the beginning of the late war, for this people are for the most part of the laboring class. The large number of churches, in all of which from two to six masses are celebrated every Sunday, are incapable of accommodating them comfortably; and there is a constant demand either for enlarging them or erecting new ones. The Catholic population is now estimated at 87,000 souls.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

Any attempt to trace the history of the twenty-five denominations, with their 200 churches, which have occupied this field in the name of their Sovereign Lord since the GAZETTE began its mission would of necessity prove defective in the limited space assigned to this article. Let it suffice to say that the Methodist Church, which began in weakness to sow the good seed early in this century, is to-day foremost in membership and zeal, closely followed in a spirit of generous rivalry by United Presbyterian and Baptist and Lutheran, and by those of other faiths, all intent on one great purpose to place the crown on the head of their adorable Master and Lord. In conclusion, it is a matter of honest calculation, and congratulation as well, that the proportion of church members to those who make no profession of religion is actually greater to-day than at any former period in our history.

REV. FREDERICK RUOFF.

Rev. Mr. Ruoff, present pastor of the United Evangelical Church, an illustration of which is published on this page, has a very romantic history. He was born in Boligen, Wurtemberg, Germany, is 36 years old, was a lieutenant in one of the Prussian regiments during the Franco-German war, and came to America in 1873 during the period of financial depression which was so sorely felt. He landed at New Orleans and had but little money. He had all his credentials as a minister of the Gospel in the church of his choice, but there was no opening for him. He would not deign to beg, and being young and strong, was afraid of no work as long as it brought him bread.

He worked as a roustabout on a steamboat up the Yazoo river, he officiated as a cowboy in Texas, and he tramped 500 miles from New Orleans to Vicksburg, almost begging for work that would give him simply his board. Finally he reached Cincinnati, in the latter part of 1874, and there became pastor of the Mt. Alban Church. He remained there until the 4th day of April, 1879, when he was called to the pastorate of the church over which he now presides.

E. R. DONEHOO.

THE FIRE OF FORTY-FIVE.

Most of the City Burned—Only Two Lives Lost.

At noon, April 10, 1845, a fire broke out in an old shed on the east side of Ferry street. The bell of the Third Presbyterian Church was rung to give the alarm. The fire-engines could not get enough water and a high wind arose. The fire licked up the dry wooden house on the west side of Ferry street, leaped across the street to the Globe cotton factory, and then, like a fan, spread eastward and southward. The fire progressed diagonally across the square bounded by Ferry, Third, Market and Second streets, up the entire square bounded by Ferry, Second, Market and Front streets. After crossing Market street it extended in one broad wave on one side down to Water street and on the other diagonally up to Diamond street on the corner of Wood. This was its greatest width. Between Wood and Smithfield streets the wave began to recede from Diamond street to Fourth; but from Smithfield onward it swept along four and a half squares broad till it reached Grants Hill and the canal. Here it skipped over a number of frame dwellings and settled down to devour Pipetown, then a suburb, now part of the city. When there was nothing more to burn it stopped. It lasted from noon to 7 o'clock; in that time it burned the best part of the city. Nine hundred and eighty-two buildings were destroyed, valued at $1,500,000; the personal property burned was worth $900,000, making a total of $2,400,000. Only two lives were lost, those of Samuel Kingston and Mrs. Brooks. A year afterwards the ruins of the fire still smoldered. Some of the buildings burned were the Bank of Pittsburgh, the Merchants' Hotel, the Monongahela House, the Western University, the Monongahela Bridge and the Custom-House.

A CHRISTIAN JOURNALIST.

I remember Samuel Church, one of the old editors of the GAZETTE, very distinctly. He was a Christian gentleman, a member of the Disciple Church. He was at one time interested in the Pipetown Rolling-Mill, now owned by Lloyd's Sons, and was greatly opposed to Sunday work at the mill, but his manager was not quite so religious, and did a considerable amount of repairing on the Sabbath. The time was fixed up in such a way that Church would not notice it; but one week the blacksmith worked all week, night and day, repairing the boilers, and on pay-day he was credited with fourteen days' work for the week. Mr. Church noticed this, and said:—"Mayhree, how is this that you have fourteen days this week?" "Well, you see, Mr. Church, the boilers were very bad, and I had to work night and day." "Well," said Church, "that would only make twelve days. How did you get the other days?" "You see, replied Maybree, "that the werk was so urgent that I had to work at meal hours." "And," said Church, "how did you do without eating for a whole week?" "Oh, Sammy," said Maybree, "I did eat, but did so while the iron was in the fire and lost no time."

And so the good old man was satisfied.

JACOB REESE.

CITY FATHERS.

MEN WHO MADE THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE REGION.

A Town Meeting of 1792—The First White Child Born in Allegheny—Ebenezer Denny and the Rev. Chas. McGuire.

The free people of early Pittsburgh were a whisky-drinking race. Many distilled the subtle invigorant, the inns all sold it, storekeepers and citizens kept it and everybody, clergy and laity, officer and private, master and servant, drank. For an adult to refuse the cup was equivalent to abjuring the faith and to be worse than an infidel. In 1794 the first of American Protectionists, Alexander Hamilton, put a tariff on the manufacture of whisky. The people around the three rivers were so accustomed to free trade in the deceitfully tempting beverage that they rebelled. Washington called out the National forces to put down this Whisky Insurrection and show the new country that the new Government was not, like the old Confederacy, an inconsequent affair, too weak to preserve its own integrity.

This insurrection was useful to Pittsburgh. It brought many new people to the place. It taught the people already there the supreme virtue of obedience to law, and last it converted your community to the value of protection. A glance at a town-meeting held in 1794—during the height of this excise excitement—shows who were your

EARLY PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Some are omitted possibly whose descendants of to-day read the GAZETTE, as their ancestors did a century ago. The omission is by inadvertence and not design. Early history is a compound from innumerable sources. It cannot always be accurate.

Here are some of the early Pittsburghers prominent in this meeting:—Gen. John Gibson was the Chairman—he was a Revolu-

tionary soldier ("Horsehead" Gibson, they called him in those days); Matthew Ernest, Secretary; H. H. Brackenridge, Peter Audrian, George Robinson, John McMasters, John Wilkins, Andrew McIntyre, George Wallace, John Irwin, Andrew Watson, George Adams, Davids Evans, Josiah Tannehill, William Earl, Andrew McNickle, James Clow, William Gormley, and Nathaniel Irish. These sympathized with the opposition to the excise, of course. With the Government were some equally prominent persons:—Maj. Isaac Craig, Judge Alexander Addison, Maj. Kirkpatrick, Gen. John Neville, Col. William Butler, James O'Hara, Ebenezer Denny, John Ormsby. Not many of these are within the recollection of middle-aged Pittsburghers of to-day.

Of ministers there were few. Taverns were more plenty than churches, and the whisky purer and stronger than the faith. Among the earliest of lawyers were Judge Brackenridge, James Ross and John Woods; of physicians, Drs. Carmichael, Bedford, Mawhinney, Mowry, Stevenson and Holmes. Dr. Peter Mowry's house stood in the East Diamond square; next it was, in later times, the law-office of Samuel Kingston, who lost his life in the great fire of 1845. Dr. Mowry was a celebrated physician of the first days of Pittsburgh. He and his brother Philip were children of one born in old Fort Pitt, and their descendants are among your best-known citizens to-day. At the feet of Dr. Mowry studied the noted Dr. Addison, son of the Judge. Dr. Bedford was an early physician of fame. Dr. Stevenson, first President of the Board of Trustees of Western University, was a Revolutionary soldier, and resided on Liberty street.

NAMES OF LATER PERIOD.

A little period later we have some names in this century which, perhaps, we are more accustomed to call the early residents, though they, some of them, are nearly a generation later. Steele Semple, William Wilkins, Thomas Collins, Henry Baldwin, William Robinson, Jr., Walter Forward, Hugh Davis, Charles Shaler, Peter Mowry, Antony Beelen, James M. Riddle, and, like an inverted pyramid, the names spread out indefinitely as we approach times wholly recalled by the oldest living Pittsburgher of to-day. The names of Brown, Hays, Sutton, Brunot, Miltenberger, McKnight, Bakewell, Harris, Park, Irwin, McGee, Caldwell, Anschutz, Moorhead, Murray, Darlington, Algeo, Frisbee, Reed, Holdship, Dravo, Knox, Leech, McCandless, Eichbaum, Lecky, Minis, Holmes, Guthrie, Dalzell, Jackson, Shiras, Miller, Gormley, Snyder, Anderson, Logan, Bell, Avery, Crossan, Jones, Rahan, Howe, Lowrie, Sewall, Harper, Reiter, Verner, McClintock, Speer, Loomis, McKenna, Fahnestock, Brewer, McFadden, Laughlin, Kramer, Blackstock, Liggett, Pentland, Watson, Phillips, Scaife, McCord, Scully, Updegraff, Thaw and Way come quickly to the mind. They are not mentioned because they were the F. F. P.'s. Some are unmentioned who deserve a place. There were no special first families in Pittsburgh. It was settled by a hardy, self-reliant, democratic people of the plainest and homeliest type. Even to this day, when wealth has accumulated, it is a reproach to be an idler, and the old simplicity prevails amid the surroundings of the millionaire. If snobbery be found in the later-day environment among the youth of the new or the old rich, it is dispelled in a smile when the ancestry is traced to the hardy pioneer, trader or mechanic.

MAJ. DENNY AND ALEXANDER ADDISON.

It may be invidious, but let us name some early conspicuous citizens. First in the list should come Ebenezer Denny, a Revolutionary soldier. One can see him, with old-fashioned cue, and sharp, intelligent features, as in life, from Sartain's graving. Born in Carlisle—that city of "old Brother Cumberland," that gave such heroic stock to the war of independence, and after to the task of subduing the wilderness and blazing the path of progress to the mighty West—March 11, 1761. Denny was a dispatch-boy to Fort Pitt at the age of 13, and went this journey over the Alleghenies and back safely, though the savage lurked in every thicket. He was in a store in Carlisle, in business in Philadelphia, at sea to the West Indies, and a commissioned officer of the First Pennsylvania Line through all the Southern campaign that ended in the trenches and victory at Yorktown. Adjutant to Gen. Harmar and aid to the unfortunate St. Clair, he proved the man of mark in time of peace to be the true soldier in war. His residence first was Bedford, then Pittsburgh. He was the first Mayor of Pittsburgh, the first County Treasurer, and the leading director of the first moneyed institution west of the crested Alleghenies—the old and invulnerable Bank of Pittsburgh.

Alexander Addison was the most distinguished of your first Judges, learned, courageous, patriotic. Like Col. Hugh Mercer—killed at Princeton—who commanded Fort Pitt before the Revolution, Addison was an Aberdeen collegian. He gave the law to the turbulent community first settled at the angle of the rivers without fear or favor, and partisan resentment removed him only to regret its action in later years. Addison was minister, lawyer, judge and author. He died in 1807. His charge to the grand jury in 1794 showed his legal abillty and patriotic desire for his adopted land. The reports that bear his name record his labors in the courts where law, equity and common-sense had to bend to the growing necessities of a new community. He wrote the epitaph on the tomb of Mrs. Ebenezer Denny in the old First Church burying-ground. It has long stood to show the scholarly tastes and classical learning of this prime jurist of Pittsburgh's early days.

THE FIRST WHITE PERSON BORN IN ALLEGHENY.

Wm. Robinson, Jr., was for many years the most conspicuous citizen of the North Side. His father was the ferryman who took people over the river in the days long before the Allegheny was shadowed by the arch of any bridge. The son was born December 17, 1785, in a log-house not far

from where the anchors of the Sixth street suspension bridge gripe the earth at the northern approach. He lived and died on that site, the patrimonial homestead being well-remembered by all old Allegheny countians. Wm. Robinson, Jr., had the singular historic honor of being the first white child born north and west of the Ohio river, an honor disputed at times in his life, but which is verified by examination. He held many important trusts in his long lifetime, both in his native place, in Pittsburgh, in the State and for the National Government. Born the year before the GAZETTE was founded and when the roar of conflict with the savage was heard on the border—indeed, at his mother's cabin-door—he lived to see the Nation pass through the war of 1812, of Mexico and the Rebellion. He died February 25, 1868. A fine portrait of Wm. Robinson, Jr., taken in middle age by Chester Harding, is in the possession of Mrs. James P. Speer, only surviving daughter of this early Pittsburgher.

James Ross was born in York county in 1761, of Scotch-Irish parents. In early life he went to Philadelphia, studied law and was admitted there. Afterwards he came west and was admitted in Washington county before Allegheny was formed and after in the latter county. For fifty odd years he was one of Pittsburgh's most prominent men. He was considered one of the best-posted land-lawyers in the State. He was one of the earliest Pennsylvania Senators and in the United States Senate took advanced ground for the seizure of New Orleans, when that city by the Treaty of San Ildefonso became the property of the Crown of France. Judge Ross had a forecast of the illimitable resources of empire, then resting in the embryotic clasp of Spain and France, and advocated the purchase of Louisiana and the above seizure of the Delta, aware how important it was to a community commercially developing like Pittsburgh that the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi should forever run "unvexed to the sea." James Ross was several times named for Governor of the State, and frequently for minor positions. He long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and died at an advanced age in 1849. A fine portrait of him, painted by Bowman, is in possession of the Denny family.

PORTRAITS OF EARLY PATRIOTS.

If space permitted, there might be extended sketches of such early and distinguished Pittsburghers as Antony Beelen—among the first to be associated with the glass industries, now so commanding in their commercial importance to your city—an adopted citizen, whose descendants today add to your present civic worth (a striking portrait of this pioneer Austrian-American, by Dawson, is in possession of these descendants); of Judge Brackenridge the elder, of Judge Henry Baldwin, of Judge Walter Forward, of Moses Hampton, Wilson McCandless and William B. McClure, eminent jurists all; of Richard Biddle, who shone in politics, literature and at the Bar, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop John H. Hopkins, who first at the Bar gained a name, and afterwards, changing his profession, was highly honored and venerated in the councils and history of the Episcopal Church. Portraits of Judges Baldwin, Forward and McCandless, from the correct pencil of Lambdin, form part of the collection of the widow of the late Judge McCandless, a lady herself well known and respected in a wide circle, and who was the daughter of an early Pittsburgh lawyer, who had the honor of giving two children to be the wives of two of your foremost Judges. A very fine crayon portrait of the late Judge McCandless, by Lucian Gray, is extinct, but the well-known visage of this highly-cultured and upright Judge is well remembered by most of your citizens, as it is but a few years since he passed from among you, full of years and honors, to the dreamless City of the Silent.

THE CAPTAIN'S PORTRAIT.

In the old Schenley mansion, out in the east section of your city, standing as a relic of the past amid the rushing progress of these later times, hangs a portrait of Capt. E. W. Schenley, without mention of whom no running description of the past in Pittsburgh would be complete. The portrait is by E. Foerster and recalls to those who ever saw him in life the hale, bluff English officer of the past. When a young subaltern it was this officer who had run away with the Pittsburgh heiress — daughter of Col. Croghan—to come back in a few years for reconciliation with the father and to be feted at the ancient paternal mansion upon whose broad surrounding acres the march of city improvement has long since trodden. More than two generations ago this dashing British Captain—then on a visit to his maiden aunt, who taught a fashionable school in New York, where the young lady was being educated—eloped with Miss Croghan.

This match created a burning sensation in its day, and by some it was even conjectured to be a deep-laid English scheme to rob America of much of her land through the capture of the fair inheritrix; but time smoothed the family wrinkles and made all things lovely. Capt. Schenley rose in the favor of his sovereign, and his establishment in London was a famous visiting place for Americans. The old Revolutionary Colonel passed away, and his large grants and tracts around the three rivers descended to the daughter. Capt. Schenley is dead; his widow still survives, living in London, and some of the children of this famous match are interwed with the best titled of the British Kingdom. The Schenley estate, now much enhanced in value, covers acres of valuable land all over your two cities, and is the largest of the Revolutionary grants in the hands of present lineal descendants of the original purchasers. Its valuation extends into millions.

SOME PIONEER TEACHERS AND DIVINES.

As the names above mentioned will always be conspicuous in your past history, as distinguished at the bar or on the bench, in medical practice and in social and business life, so there are names eminent in that

pursuit which taught your rugged first inhabitants the truths of the Gospel and points to the life beyond. Among these, not as the earliest in point of time, but as luminous in their day and still reverently cherished, are the names of Bruce and Black—the former a Scotchman, the latter a Scotch-Irishman. Aside from their spiritual duties, each is remembered for his labors in promoting your University. Both long since have slept with the fathers. Robert Bruce was a Seceder—as the offshoot from the true kirk was called in early days—and was an Edinburgh graduate. He was born February 20, 1776, and died June 14, 1846. As the first Principal of the University and as the second pastor of the First U. P. Church—Rev. Ebenezer Henderson was the first clergyman of this church—and as a divine of the sturdy and severe orthodox type, now not so frequently observed, the memory of Dr. Bruce is one of Pittsburgh's favorite reminiscences. Dr. John Black, his contemporary and successor in the headship of the University, was another divine and scholar of the olden type — the type that reveled in Greek and Latin roots, the gloomiest Calvinism, the delights of pedagogue and the most vigorous and independent citizenship. Rev. Dr. Black was for many years pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and was ordained in the old Court-house in the year 1800. For fifty years he ministered in your city and many a Pittsburgher of to-day past middle age is broader in his culture and more firmly anchored in the faith by reason of the teachings and ministrations of this de-

William Robinson.

vont Irishman. Rev. Dr. Black was a graduate of Glasgow University and died in 1849 in the 81st year of his age.

THE FIRST RECTOR.

The first Protestant Episcopal Church in your city—the little "Round Church," as it used to be called—stood on a triangle at the junction of Liberty, Wood and Sixth streets. Its first pastor, and the first of the faith to read the lectures in Pittsburgh, was the Rev. John Taylor, or, as he was familiarly known, "Father Taylor." He was called in 1797, and for many years christened, married and buried your early Episcopalians. Father Taylor was killed by lightning at Chenango, Mercer county, in 1838, in the 84th year of his age. The First Presbyterian Church of to-day stands—as was stated—on the identical site of the pristine structure of that creed and the pastorates of Scovel, Paxton and the memorable Francis Herron—the latter long since gone to his reward—carry the adherents of this worship in your city back almost to the beginning.

The first Baptist tabernacle was a low frame edifice on Grant street; the first Methodist worship was held within the inclosure of old Fort Pitt; the first regular Catholic church was on Liberty street, near the old canal. Perhaps the most eminent of the early Romish priests who upheld the apostolic teachings of Rome in the not altogether congenial atmosphere of your early settlement was the Rev. Charles B. Maguire, for many years spiritual guardian for the cure of souls in St. Patrick's Catholic Church. As his name suggests, he was an Irishman, of generous culture, rich in liberality and good offices, strong in the tenets of his holy mother church. Father Maguire for many years lived in the affections of the devout Catholics of your vicinity, and enjoyed the esteem of the whole community. It was under his auspices and consecrations that the corner-stone of the great Cathedral of St. Paul's was laid June 24, 1829. He died in 1832 in the 65th year of his age, and his funeral was an immense one, attended by persons of every sect.

J. B. ROBINSON.

MEDIA, PA., July 24.

RIOTS OF '77.

Brief Account of Lawlessness That Caused a Loss of Three Millions.

The freight employes of the Pennsylvania railroad assumed organized form on Thursday, July 19, 1877, when the order to run "double-headers" was to have gone into effect. Twenty-four hours afterward the militia were called out to protect the property of the railroad. On Saturday the strikers were strung out along the railroad between the Union depot and the East Liberty stock-yards. The greatest gatherings were at the stock-yards and Torrens station, East End, and at the Outer depot, near Twenty-eighth street. The Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments, Jefferson Cavalry and Hutchinson's Battery, were stationed in the lower part of the threatened district, the infantry upon the hill slope above Twenty-eighth street.

About 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday Philadelphia troops, consisting of two brigades, including the Weccaco Legion, Washington Greys and Keystone Battery with two Gatling guns, arrived, and were stationed at the Twenty-eighth street crossing, near the round-house and Outer depot. It was then that indications pointed to an attempt to send out "double-headers." The crowd in the vicinity was immense, the tracks being covered with people, and the Eastern regiments at once proceeded to clear the way for the business of the road. The crowd sullenly maintained its position. In the endeavor to push back the crowd some evil-disposed persons hurled stones among the militia. This resulted in a scattering fire from a portion of the latter, by which a number of persons were killed and wounded, including some of the home soldiers. This unfortunate affair incensed the strikers and their friends, and their fury increased as night drew on, when a powerful mob took possession of the city. All the idlers, thieves and lawless characters of the city took control, and robbery and arson followed. Soon after the firing, the Philadelphia troops took possession of the lower round-house of the railroad company, at Twenty-seventh street, and there prepared to defend themselves against the infuriated mob. Bands of desperate men visited differents parts of the city, forced armories, broke into gun-shops and stores where arms were kept, and helped themselves. A cannon was obtained at the armory of Knapp's Battery, in Allegheny, and it was placed on Twenty-seventh street, with a view of assault upon the round-house. It was of little avail, however, as, upon every attempt to fire it, the besieged from the windows of the house emptied a volley of balls with deadly effect. Meantime the work of arson had commenced, and train after train of freight cars was set on fire, and with them an effort was made, by means of the tracks on both sides of the buildings, to set the house on fire. This double danger was gallantly fought by the beleagured garrison, who cast obstructions upon the tracks. Sunday morning the troops evacuated the round-house, and reached Penn avenue by way of Twenty-fifth street, and thence marched to the United States Arsenal. Being denied admission there, they crossed the Allegheny river and marched thence to Blairsville. On the way out Penn avenue they were attacked by the mob, and, when compelled, returned fire. On the march several soldiers were killed and a number wounded, while their fire into their assailants had deadly effect.

The work of destruction by fire continued during all of Sunday, and the incendiary's torch was not stayed until all the Pennsylvania railroad property, including cars and freight, within reach had been fired. Other railroad property in the city and in Allegheny would also have been lighted had it not been that by Sunday afternoon citizens had organized and were prepared for resistance. The firemen were prevented by the mob from attempting to save railroad property, the companies being stopped by armed men; while threats were made to cut the hose and upset the apparatus.

Twenty-five persons in all were killed. In all about 1,383 freight cars, 104 locomotives and 66 passenger coaches were destroyed. The grain elevator and Union depot and hotel were the principal buildings burned. The losses to the railroads amounted to $2,500,000; that to private persons was about $150,000.

SEEN THROUGH GLASS.

PIONEER EXPERIMENTS IN ONE OF OUR GREATEST INDUSTRIES.

The First Bottle Made in Pittsburgh Cost $30,000—A Complete History of the Glass-Making Business—Many Interesting Features.

THE preliminary steps toward the erection of the first glass-works at Pittsburgh, were taken in 1796 by Maj. Isaac Craig and Col. James O'Hara. This was also the first works west of the mountains, it making glass at least a month earlier than Gallatin's works at New Geneva, which in some accounts is credited with antedating the Pittsburgh factory.

At an early day the importance of the establishment of this industry west of the mountains was pointed out, and sites for works suggested. The expense and risk of transporting as fragile an article as glass over the mountains by the only methods employed were very great, while the rapidly-increasing population and consequent demand seemed to promise satisfactory returns on the investment. Hutchins in his "Topographical Description" [1760] notes several places where good glass sand is found. The accounts indicate that three works were contemplated about the same time, 1796, one in Kentucky, that was not built, and two in Western Pennsylvania, the Gallatin and Pittsburgh works, that were built.

THE SITE STILL OCCUPIED BY A GLASS-HOUSE.

In many respects this early Pittsburgh glass-works is of special interest. The names of those connected with it are well known in the history of Pittsburgh and its industries—Craig, O'Hara, Eichbaum and Price. In it were made the first window-glass, the first green bottles and the first flint-glass made west of the mountains. It was designed to use coal—one of the first, if not the first, glass-house in the United States to use this fuel—and the site chosen

has ever since been occupied by a glass-works, the Point Bridge Works of Thomas Wightman & Co. occupying it at present.

Though a decision to build these works was reached in 1796, it was not until 1797 that building was actively undertaken. Mr. Peter William Eichbaum, a German glass-worker, who was Superintendent of glass-works at the Falls of the Schuylkill, was engaged to direct their erection. At first search was made for coal in the upper part of what is now Allegheny City, but no vein of a workable thickness being found, a location on the South Side was purchased and the erection of the house begun in the summer of 1797. A portion of the land, on which was a spring, was purchased from Ephraim Blaine, whose name appears among the inhabitants of Pittsburgh in 1760.

The building erected was frame, and contained an eight-pot window-glass furnace, using coal as fuel, three boxes being made at a blowing, the box at that time containing 100 square feet. What is now known as a box, 50 square feet, was formerly—even as late as 1860—termed "half-box" (H. B.). Some idea of the pots in this pioneer factory can be obtained from the output. A box of 100 feet did not probably exceed 125 pounds in weight, which would give 375 pounds as the finished product of the blowing or of one blower at each melting, and allowing that the weight of the product was four-fifths of the weight of the batch, the amount of material charged into each pot would be but 500 pounds. Now the weight of batch in each pot will average 1,500 pounds, and the average of a blower is nine to ten boxes of 100 feet. An old glass manufacturer expresses this difference in the size of the pots very graphically in saying:—"One man could easily lift an old-style pot, now it takes four men."

MANY DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

As was generally the custom in the window-glass houses of that day, one or more pots in the furnace were used for the manufacture of bottles—"hollow-ware," as they were termed. Among Col. O'Hara's papers, found after his death, was a memorandum in his handwriting, stating, "To-day we made the first bottle, at a cost of $30,000." This remark has led to the belief that the works was a bottle-house, but it was a window-glass factory, making some bottles.

The difficulty and expense connected with this first attempt at glass-making west of the mountains were such as must have discouraged a less determined man than Maj. Craig, who seems to have had the immediate management of the works, he being in Pittsburgh most of the time, while Col. O'Hara's other interests called him frequently from Pittsburgh. The men employed did not always prove to be as highly skilled as their own assertions would have indicated, and many of the workmen seem to have been petulant, easily angered, and constantly threatening to leave the works. For such reason as this, in December, 1798, the works were leased to Eichbaum, Wendt & Co., a firm composed of workmen. Great trouble was experienced also in obtaining the proper materials. The clay which was found in the neighborhood, and which, as appears from a letter written in 1796 by Maj. Craig to Mr. Eichbaum, was supposed to be of the proper quality to make pots, proved unfit for use, and clay had to be brought from New Jersey in barrels over the mountains at great expense, and frequently the delays were so great that the furnace had to go out of blast for want of pots. When the clay came the whole force would be put to work making pots, which would be dried hurriedly, and the furnace would be put in blast again with the result that every glass-maker of to-day would have anticipated—the pots were lost. In one case, in an eight-pot furnace, three pots were lost at the first melting, and the next day four more, leaving but one in the furnace. Great trouble was also experienced in getting sand, and Maj. Craig's letters constantly refer to the different localities from which specimens were procured and the success in their use.

The trials and the results obtained at this works are set forth in the following letter, dated August 5, 1803, written by Maj. Craig to Samuel Hodgson, of Philadelphia:—

> With respect to our glass manufacturing, the establishment has been attended with greater expense than we had estimated. This has been occasioned partly by very extensive buildings necessarily erected to accommodate a number of people employed in the manufacture, together with their families, and partly by the ignorance of some people in whose skill of that business we reposed too much confidence. Scarcity of some of the materials at the commencement of the manufacturing was also attended with considerable expense. We have, however, by perseverance and attention, brought the manufacture to comparative perfection. During the last blast, which commenced at the beginning of January and continued six months, we made on an average thirty boxes a week of excellent window glass, beside bottles and other hollow-ware to the amount of one-third of the value of the window glass, 8 by 10 selling at $13 50, 10 by 12 at $15, and other sizes in proportion.

In the fall of 1800 the "Commissioner of the City of Washington," then just made the seat of government, applied to Craig & O'Hara to make for the public buildings some glass of larger sizes than had ever been produced in this country, but the attempt was unsuccessful. Glass the size required, to the extent of some 400 square feet, was made "of a transparency tolerably good," but it was too uneven for the purpose, or was spoiled in flattening, and the glass required was obtained from England.

ALBERT GALLATIN'S WORKS.

The Gallatin works already referred to, were built by Albert Gallatin at his settlement of New Geneva, on the Monongahela river, ninety miles south of Pittsburgh. Here Mr. Gallatin established several industries, among them that of glass-making.

The Gallatin works were used for the manufacture of window-glass. The furnace was a small one, with eight pots, using wood as a fuel and "ashes for alkali." The glass-house was 40 by 40 feet, three sides frame and one side stone. The most credible story regarding its erection is that a number of

glass-workers, mostly Germans, left Amelung's factory at Fredericktown, Md., and crossed the mountains for the purpose of building a glass-works at the point that is now Louisville, Ky. Gallatin accidentally met them at Wheeling and persuaded them to turn back to New Geneva and establish the works there, Mr. Gallatin agreeing to furnish capital and they to do the blowing. The title of the firm at first was Gallatin & Co., but it was afterward changed to the New Geneva Glass-Works.

For a time the business was exceedingly profitable, more so, Mr. Adams in his life of Gallatin tells us, than any other of Mr. Gallatin's enterprises. There were but two, possibly three, other window-glass factories in the country, most of the window-glass used coming from England. These works, as well as Craig & O'Hara's, were on or near the route of travel between the East and the rapidly-developing West, and the glass commanded a ready market. There seems to have been considerable discussion between Mr. Gallatin and his partners, among whom were a Mr. Nicholson and two brothers by the name of Kramer, who were skilled workmen and had charge of the manufacturing of the glass, as to the price at which it should be sold, and it was fixed at $14 a box of 100 feet, though Mr. Gallatin, fearing ruinous competition by reason of the profit at this price, favored a lower rate. The works were removed in 1807 to the other side of the Monongahela river, and in 1814 operated by Nicholson & Co. As late as 1832 a glass house was reported at New Geneva, and glass was made some years later than this. When the works were finally abandoned I have not been able to learn.

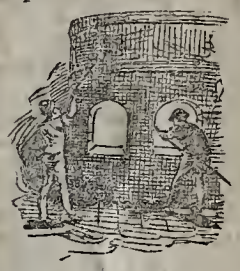
THIRD WESTERN WORKS.

The second glass-house built in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the third west of the mountains, was that of Denny & Beelen. This factory was situated on the north side of the Ohio river, in that part of Allegheny known as Manchester, and gave the name to Glass-House riffle on the Ohio. It used wood as fuel, its location being such that coal could not be procured without boating it across the river from the south side of the Monongahela, while wood was easily procurable. The exact date of the erection of this works has not been ascertained, though it was probably built in 1800. Window-glass was made, whether crown or blown is not certain, though there is a legend that an attempt was made to manufacture the former. A Frenchman by the name of La Fleur, commonly known as "Falure," was brought to this country to have charge of the works, but they were unsuccessful from the first, and being compelled to cease operations after a short run, the furnace was abandoned, La Fleur entered the employ of Craig & O'Hara, and Beelen gave up the glass business.

As has already been stated, the manufacture of green-glass bottles, or "hollow-ware," was carried on in these early glass-houses in connection with that of window-glass, the "corner pots" in the window-glass furnaces being used for the manufacture of bottles and flasks. The history of the manufacture of bottles in the West is, therefore, for many years the history of the window-glass works. It was nearly forty years before furnaces for making bottles exclusively were built, and the records of the make of glass at Pittsburgh and of the works in that city as late as 1837 combine window-glass and green-glass bottles as one branch of manufacture. In 1837 there is a record of a "vial-works" and a "black-bottle factory," the latter "the only one of the kind in the Western country." This factory made wine, porter, and other black or amber bottles, as well as demijohns and carboys. The custom of using the "corner-pot" for bottles is now entirely discontinued in this section, bottle manufacture being a distinct branch of the glass industry.

MAKING FLINT-GLASS.

The first attempt to manufacture flint-glass west of the Alleghenies was made in Craig & O'Hara's window-glass furnace in September or October, 1800, by Mr. William Price, of London, who had then lately arrived in this country, and who "had been employed altogether in flint-glass." September 5, 1800, Maj. Craig wrote Col. O'Hara that Mr. Price had arrived and had "offered to show us a specimen of his abilities without charge," and arrangements were made with Eichbaum, Wendt & Co., who were operating the works under lease, to allow him the use of a pot in the furnace and such assistance as he needed to make the experiment. On September 11, 1800, "100 pounds of pearl ash, refined in the best manner, so that it may be perfectly pure, as it is to be applied in the composition of crystal glass by a man just from London," was ordered from Aaron Aimes, at Funk's tavern, on Franklin road. October 29, 1800, Maj. Craig sent a specimen of glass made by Mr. Price to Col. O'Hara, and on November 17, 1800, in a letter to Col. O'Hara, which he sent by Price, he wrote:—"He [Price] has satisfied me, as well as others, that his ability in white-glass manufacturing is equal to his professions."



These extracts from Maj. Craig's letters leave no doubt but that at this early date an attempt was made to produce flint-glass in Pittsburgh, and, further, that the advisability of building a furnace for its manufacture was seriously considered. Mr. Craig writes that he had hopes that some part of the window-glass house could have been used for the manufacture of flint-glass, but Price told him it could not be done. Maj. Craig seems to have had some doubt as to obtaining workmen and materials, and also as to whether the business would pay; but Mr. Price was instructed to make an estimate of the articles needed and drafts of buildings and submit them to Col. O'Hara. Nothing seems to have come from this attempt at the time. A careful examination of Mr. Craig's letter-books gives no evi-

dence of the prosecution of flint-glass manufacture, and as late as 1803 flint-glass was not made at these works.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL VENTURE.

In the fall of 1807 Mr. George Robinson, a carpenter by trade, and Mr. Edward Ensell, an English glass-worker, who had been a manufacturer of both window and flint-glass at Birmingham, England, and had sold his works and come to this country to better his condition, commenced the erection of a flint-glass works at Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Monongahela, at the foot of Grant street, under the firm name of Robinson & Ensell; but the partners appear to have lacked capital and were unable to finish the works, and the establishment, in an incomplete state, was offered for sale, probably without having made any glass.

In August, 1808, Mr. Thomas Bakewell and his friend, Mr. Page, who were visiting Pittsburgh at the time, were induced to purchase the works on the representation of Mr. Ensell that he thoroughly understood the business.

Mr. Bakewell soon found that the representations made to him as to the skill of the workmen he relied upon were not borne out, and he was forced to rely upon his own good judgment and his diligence in obtaining information about the business. The difficulties he met with would have disheartened a less determined man, and the lack of skill on the part of his workmen and the inferiority of the material interfered at first with his success. His furnace was badly constructed; his workmen were not highly skilled, and would not permit the introduction of apprentices, and his materials were procured from a distance at a time when transportation was difficult and expensive, pearl-ash and red-lead coming from Philadelphia, and pot-clay from Burlington, N. J., all being transported over the mountains in wagons; the sand was obtained near Pittsburgh, but was yellowish, and up to this time had only been used for window and bottle-glass; the saltpeter came from the caves of Kentucky until 1825, when the supply was obtained from Calcutta. These difficulties were in time overcome. Good clay was procured from Holland, and pure materials were discovered; and he rebuilt his furnaces on a better plan, competent workmen being either instructed or brought from Europe, and through his energy and perseverance the works became eminently successful. There can be no doubt that Mr. Bakewell is entitled to the honor of erecting and operating the first successful flint-glass house in the United States.

The furnace built or completed in 1808 held six twenty-inch pots. This was replaced in 1810 by a ten-pot furnace and in 1814 another furnace of the same capacity was added to the works. The establishment was burned down in the great fire of 1845, but was immediately rebuilt. The site is now occupied in part by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot, the brick part of the depot being a part of the old warehouse.

The success of Messrs. Bakewell & Page induced others to embark in the business. In 1809 another flint-glass house was built which produced glass on a limited scale, and in 1810 another company was formed, but failed in a short time. In 1812 another works, making the fourth in four years, was built. It would thus appear that the manufacture of flint-glass increased much more rapidly than that of window-glass, as at that time there was in Pittsburgh only the O'Hara Window-Glass Works, started in 1797.

JOSEPH D. WEEKS.

BACK IN THE FORTIES.

Recollections of Col. Joseph M. Kinkead.

When I commenced to learn the "art preservative of all arts," in 1840, there were a number of good newspapers in Pittsburgh, among them the GAZETTE, edited by Craig and Grant; the *Mercury*, by Morrow and Smith; the *Advocate and Statesman*, by Robert M. Riddle, and the *Pittsburgher*, by Jack and McElroy. The *Saturday Evening Visiter* and the *Literary Examiner* were conducted by E. Burke Fisher, and the religious papers were the *Presbyterian Advocate*, by Dr. Annan, and the *Conference Journal* by Rev. William Hunter. William H. Burleigh was giving the propagandist of slavery hard knocks through the columns of the *Christian Witness*.

There was at that time one press driven by steam-power, located on Third street, near Market, on which the *Visiter* and the *Literary Examiner* were printed, but its principal use was printing school books. It required four persons to attend to it. Mr. George Marthens was pressman, Clemens B. Marthens, engineer, and two girls to handle the sheets, "fly the frisket" and "throw the tympan." This was the first steam press in Pittsburgh.

Within the next five years many changes took place in the business. The *Daily American* was published and edited by Samuel W. Biddle; the *American Manufacturer*, by Richard and Thomas Phillips. The *Emporium* was merged into the *Daily Advocate* and George Parkin became proprietor. The *Chronicle* was started with R. G. Berford publisher, and J. Heron Foster editor. The *Daily Sun* was published by James McKee, the editors of which at different times were John M. Jewell, Robert Phillips, John S. Cosgrove and finally Russell Errett.

Foster was worked out of the *Chronicle* when it became an apparent success, and started the *Spirit of the Age*, the firm being Foster, McMillan & Gamble. The *Age* was sold to R. W. Middleton, and became the "Know-Nothing," or Native American, organ in 1845, just after the great fire. In 1846 it was purchased by Robert M. Riddle, and became the *Commercial Journal*. That same year (1846) Foster & Fleeson started the *Dispatch*.

The *Mystery*, an organ of the colored population, Martin R. Delany editor, was published in 1844-5.

The *Post* grew out of a combination of the *Mercury* and *Manufacturer*, Smith & Phillips being publishers and editors.

The *Aurora*, a Democratic daily by Flinn & Kane, was wound up by the editors going to jail for slander.

The *Saturday Evening Visitor*, by Mrs. Jane Gray Swisshelm, was made up of original matter by the editor, and miscellaneous and news transferred from the *Commercial Journal*.

The *Pittsburgh Daily* was instituted by Elwell & Co., but did not last long. The *Literary Messenger* was edited by Alex. McIlwaine monthly; the *Western Literary Magazine* by Dr. Patterson, only a few numbers being issued. A workingmen's paper, edited by Luther G. Fox, had several numbers printed.

Campaign papers were numerous since 1840—one being issued during an election for Alderman of the First ward by Col. Wm. Diehl called the *Grunter*.

The greatest curiosity produced in the way of newspapers was the *Sphynx*. No one could find out where it came from.

The *Man About Town* had a short life and a merry one. It was conducted by Lewis A. Clark, a native of Pittsburgh, who went afterwards to New Orleans and commanded a regiment in the Confederate army.

JOSEPH M. KINKEAD.

GAME AFTER THE "GAZETTE."

The GAZETTE was more than fifty years old before a ton of anthracite pig metal was made in the world, and is as old as the first iron railroad, which was built at Colebrookdale, England, 1786. It was 28 years old when George Stephenson constructed the first locomotive; it was 29 years old when Booth built the Rocket; it was 41 years old before a mile of iron railway was built in the United States. The GAZETTE was 22 years old when the Savanah first crossed the ocean with steam propulsion; it was 54 years of age when the first passenger steamer (the Cunard line) was established between New York and Liverpool; it was 51 years old when Morse built the first mile of telegraph wire. What an old coon the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE is! always right (except on prohibition), and as welcome as the morning sunshine to the many thousand homes of its readers. Long may it live, and may its coming staff support its golden age with equal honor with the preseut and the past.

JACOB REESE.

GEN. BRADDOCK'S GRAVE.

For more than 100 years only a rank growth of weeds marked the grave of Gen. Braddock. To-day the traveler over the Cumberland National pike notices a neat cemetery lot close by the roadside a short distance beyond the Summit. In it rest the bones of the great English General. A number of young forest trees shelter the spot from the storm and sun, and a strong fence keeps out wandering cattle. The improvements were made by Josiah King, a proprietor of the GAZETTE for many years. The trees planted by his hand will serve as a monument for generations to come.

THE FIRST COAL-PIT.

The first coal-pit west of the mountains was opened in 1760 by Edward Ward in Coal Hill, Pittsburgh. The coal was furnished to the garrison, and was a great curiosity among the soldiers.

THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS

THE MAN WHO DELIVERED THE FIRST PITTSBURGH DAILY.

Recollections of the Young Apprentice Who Began His Trade Just Before the Daily "Gazette" was Started.

The recurrence of the 29th of July, 1886, marks an epoch in the history of Pittsburgh journalism pregnant with interest to the writer, as it must be to all who have reached that period in life when the past to them has more charms than the present.

One hundrod years have fled since the initial number of the Pittsburgh WEEKLY GAZETTE was issued. What an eventful life it has had! Its history is coeval with that of the world, and especially that of the Western continent and this immediate neighborhood. Amid varying fortunes of ownership and editorial management, it is the only newspaper published in Pittsburgh to-day which survives the birth and death of scores of rival sheets whose ephemeral existence served to show that the law of the survival of the fittest holds good among newspapers as it does in the animal kingdom. For a century it has been a regular visitor to the countiog-rooms and homes of the prominent business men of Allegheny, Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and it is within the bounds of truth to say that its agency in forming and molding the opinions of the people of Western Pennsylvania and adjoining States has been a more potent factor than that of the school or church. Its record is one of which any journal might feel proud.

Allow one who has been an employe as well as a constant reader to congratulate the present proprietors upon the return of its centennial birthday, and to share in the natural pride which every citizen should feel in the renown and glory reflected by the existence and prosperity of one of Western Pennsylvania's proudest monuments of the growth of her people in culture and material wealth.

THE NEWSPAPER'S MISSION.

A careful examination of the files of the GAZETTE will show that it has ever been loyal to truth and right; that virtue and sound political principles have ever found an earnest and staunch advocate in its columns. The floating thought of the world for a century has here an abiding place. The stirring events—social, political, scientific and religious—of these many years, have been garnered, crystallized and rendered enduring as a record of the remarkable period which has become a history of the past. In the opinion of the writer the GAZETTE has filled its mission well, coming up to the standard of its requirements year after year according to its changed circumstances. It has been young and now is old, and has reached the reminiscent period, in which it can rejoice in a life well spent, and a record fragrant with an influence exerted for what is elevating and purifying in life.

A live newspaper is a reflex of the customs,

character and institutions of the people and times when and where it is published. Probably nothing illustrates more clearly the advance in the arts, sciences and mechanical contrivances than a comparison of the primitive methods in vogue a century or even half a century ago in the production of newspapers and the superiority of those of the present day. In every department of the modern newspaper now and then the contrast is most conspicuous. The prominence now given to news—its collection, preparation and transmission by reporters and trained journalists at all the commercial centers of the world; the variety and scope of the subjects discussed; the marvelous conveyance of the intelligence by recent electrical contrivances; the rapidity with which the matter is prepared for the type-setters, proof read and corrected, forms made ready and electrotyped, and the plates sent to the press-room, where a complete paper is printed on both sides, cut and folded, and ready for delivery to carriers and news dealers at the speed of 20,000 copies per hour, upon one of Hoe's improved lightning machines, to be distributed to hundreds of thousands of subscribers in time to be read at the breakfast table, stamps the modern newspaper the greatest wonder of the most remarkable age of the world's achievements.

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

My connection with the GAZETTE began about two years before the appearance of the daily edition, when I engaged with Neville B. Craig, Esq., who was then publishing the WEEKLY GAZETTE, to learn the printing business. The printing office was at the southwest corner of the Diamond in the third story of two buildings, the press-room in one owned by Mr. Craig, now occupied by Beatty as a restaurant, and the composing-room in the adjoining building, belonging to Alderman Christy, the floor of which was about two feet lower than that of the press-room. The second story of the Craig building was used as an editorial-room, where the mailing and other business was transacted. The first floors were used as law offices, a suite of which was occupied by Craig & Forward, and the other by A. W. Foster, Esq., father of J. Heron Foster, one of the founders of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. Both buildings have been torn down and replaced by new structures.

J. Heron Foster was only a lad at the time referred to, and we remember how the embryo journalist used to complain of the task required of him by his father to read aloud almost daily not only the *National Intelligencer* and other newspapers, but also legal opinions and discussions and miscellaneous works. His father was a close student, and his advanced age and impaired vision rendered it a necessity to have his son perform the task. J. Heron Foster was greatly benefited by what seemed to him then the irksome duty, but which doubtless inspired a love for newspaper literature that afterward ripened into practical journalism. From boyhood all through life he was a great reader of newspapers.

The furniture and appointments in both press and composing-rooms were of the simplest character, although fully up to the times. The old style two-pull Ramage press, mahogany platen, upon which the first number of the WEEKLY GAZETTE was printed by the Messrs. Scull, had been still used by the Messrs. Maclean, and was included in the purchase of Mr. Craig from the latter, when the establishment was transferred to him in 1829. Shortly after Mr. Craig became proprietor an improved one-pull press, imperial size and iron platen, surmounted with a bust of Benjamin Franklin, after whom it was called, was substituted. At the same time the modern rollers, with composition of glue and molasses molded on wooden stocks, and the ink distributed by means of a revolving cylinder, operated by a boy behind the press, was introduced. This was considered a great improvement on the old method of inking the forms with two balls, which were made of buskin tacked on to stocks stuffed with wool, and which were held in both hands and the ink distributed evenly upon the surface of the balls before putting upon the forms. The new press was purchased in Philadelphia, and its arrival in Pittsburgh, which had been widely heralded, created quite a stir and attracted a great deal of attention, many of the leading citizens calling at the office to satisfy their curiosity by closely examining it.

WHAT BECAME OF THE OLD RAMAGE.

It may be of interest to the fraternity to learn what became of the Ramage press. It was used for jobbing purposes in the GAZETTE establishment, by M. M. Grant, when he purchased an interest in the GAZETTE, and by him sold to Kennedy & Brother, who had a printing office, corner of Federal and Park way, Allegheny, where the first National Bank now stands, and by them to Lewis Woodson and Martin R. Delany, colored, upon which was printed a paper in the interest of the colored people in Pittsburgh. It was destroyed in the great fire of 1845.

It was during the stirring and exciting political times of Andrew Jackson's second Administration that the daily issue of the GAZETTE was deemed a necessity. The first number of the first *daily* newspaper printed and published in Pittsburgh made its appearance July 30, 1833. It was an afternoon paper, a little larger in size than a page of the modern issue. The advertisements of the weekly were transferred to the daily, and the make-up of the paper was mostly selected from Paulson's Philadelphia *Advertiser* and the *United States Gazette*, *National Intelligencer*, etc. The editorial seldom exceeded a column. There was no attempt to gather local news. Foreign and general intelligence was considered of paramount importance. Still, the initial numbers of the DAILY GAZETTE, in typography and general make-up, is a pretty creditable specimen of a newspaper half a century ago. The entire edition of the first number was less than a hundred copies, but soon increased to more than twice that number. The weekly edition had been published for more than half a century previously.

PUTTING THE FIRST PITTSBURGH DAILY TO PRESS.

It is fifty-three years since the first number of the daily made its appearance, but the events of that afternoon are still vividly impressed on my memory. In the composing-room, Matthew M. Grant, a nephew of Matthew Maclean, was foreman, and among the compositors were W. H. Smith, President of the Artisans' Bank, lately deceased; George Leslie, J. W. Cunningham, James E. Sheridan, who subsequently became a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; W. H. Sutton, Joseph Wilkinson, William Bausman, James P. Smith, Joseph Grant, John H. Eagle and Robert Morrow, Esq., who afterwards was Alderman. In the press-room George Leslie and W. H. Smith alternately acted as pressman, and James P. Smith, whose father was an eccentric but capable teacher, was roller boy.

On the afternoon of July 30, 1833, the second form of the new daily went to press about 1 o'clock, and the writer of this sketch was as-

signed the important task of delivering the papers to the subscribers, which were widely scattered in Allegheny and Pittsburgh. I was the sole carrier. A list of the subscribers to the new daily was given to me, nearly all of whom I had previously served with the weekly, and with whose precise locality I was familiar. I handled no money, and cannot, therefore, claim to be an original newsboy. Indeed, no person offered to buy a single copy, and my instructions were to deliver the paper only to those whose names were on the list furnished to me. The route extended for miles. When I got through I was very tired. The subscribers were so far apart that afterwards it was a great temptation to skip occasionally those living in out-of-the-way places, especially in inclement weather. Those missed were sure to make complaints next morning, but I was generally on the alert when they appeared at the office to anticipate their grievance and to meet them with a smile and smooth matters as well as I could. Usually I was prompt and faithful.

A bright spot in the cheerless life of the newspaper carrier of the early times was the annual Carriers' Address, delivered to the subscribers on the 1st of January each year.

THE FIRST CARRIER'S ANDRESS.

The first address for the GAZETTE, after Mr. Craig took charge, was written by Dr. W. H. Denny, formerly Cashier of the Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank, and is in tolerable verse. Its chief merit, however, is the historical references and local hits. He continued year after year to supply the carriers with addresses, and that without compensation. This to the impecunious carrier was an important consideration. The one written for New Year's, January 1, 1834, and 1835, was in harmony with the political events of the day. It was intensely political as well as partisan. It was subsequent to Joseph Ritner's election, who defeated George Wolf, during whose administration it was charged by the opponents of the Democrats that the Catholics wielded an undue influence over Wolf in his appointments, that the following lines appeared in one of the addresses which I carried, with many others of like import. The auctioneer at the time was chosen by the Governor, and the appointment was considered lucrative and desirable. Patrick McKenna was a good Catholic and had won the prize over a Protestant. Hence the grievance:—

"No more again shall priest or paddy,
Nor any other holy daddy;
Nor all the Currans of Kilkenny,
Appoint another Pat McKenna."

As a carrier I realized very handsomely from these addresses. Sometimes the sum amounted to $50, which was quite an addition to the usual scanty pay per week of $1 50. The estimate in which subscribers were held and the duty which bound him to be particularly faithful in serving the paper was the amount contributed on New Year's day. I remember Rev. Francis Herron, whose residence was on Penn street, near Ninth street, gave me a shining half-dollar. I thought him to be a prince among men. J. B. Vashon, who was the fashionable barber, and whose place was on Third street, said to me:—"Young man, I have no money for you; but whenever you want your 'har' cut, drop in and we will do it boss for you." Seeing each subscriber and collecting the gratuity occupied a week or ten days. Without exception I believe the early subscribers to the GAZETTE felt it to be an honorable privilege to remember the carrier with a "tip" on New Year's day.

EDITOR CRAIG'S METHODS.

Mr. Craig was sole editor as well as proprietor. He employed all the hands, selected all the matter and wrote all the editorials for his paper; he kept his own books; paid the employes monthly, but when solicited would make advances. His *sanctum* was in the second story, where the mailing was done, in which task he was sometimes assisted by his foreman, Mr. Grant. He came to his office at 7 o'clock in the morning, and I usually preceded him. My first duty was to fetch the mail matter from the postoffice, and lay it on his table. Afterwards I remained in the room until his arrival. The first thing when he reached the office was to don overall sleeves and a green shade for his eyes. He also wore green goggles, as his eyes were very weak. He never used pencil, scissors nor paste. He took a quill pen and marked the articles which he wished to publish, and handed the paper to me to carry upstairs to the foreman. The paper was seldom cut by the foreman, and a whole article was given to each compositor. A poetical article was often selected, and the "fat" take was eagerly anticipated in the composing-room. Mr. Craig read all the proofs, and was always employed overseeing everything. He was never idle. He had few callers at the office, unless subscribers or persons on business. There was only one chair in the editorial-room, which he occupied himself. When engaged he was perfectly oblivious to all intruders, and besides had a perfect horror of the habit of clearing the throat.

An amusing incident happened one morning when the English traveler and lecturer Buckingham called on him. When he entered Mr. Craig was busy with his papers and sitting with his back to the door. "Hoch!" went Mr. Buckingham, with the intention of attracting his attention. "Spit out!" shouted Mr. Craig. Mr. Buckingham's face crimsoned, and he stood completely nonplused. I gently reminded Mr. Craig that there was a gentleman behind him wishing to speak with him. Mr. Craig turned and said, "Be seated, sir!" and then went on with getting out copy. Buckingham's embarrassment was only increased when he realized that there was no chair in the room save the one Mr. Craig was occupying. However, after a little while Mr. Craig arose and gave him a cordial greeting and his chair, sending me upstairs to bring down another. The two had an animated conversation, which ended in Mr. Craig writing a half-column leader about Mr. Buckingham's proposed lecture.

HE HATED THE THEATER.

As an employer Mr. Craig was just as well as generous, and was careful about the habits of his employes. He looked upon the theater as a school of vice. I was in the habit of attending Old Drury, and the fact came to Mr. Craig's ears. One morning he told me that when I visited my mother, who lived above what is now called Emsworth, he would like to send her a letter. Accordingly I carried the letter, when I was informed by mother that Mr. Craig insisted that I must cease attending the theater or he would have to part with me, however unpleasant it might be to him. I told mother that I would say to Mr. Craig that I would regard his request and stop going to Old Drury, which I did as long as I remained in his employ.

As a journalist, Mr. Craig was antagonistic, sarcastic and partisan in his writings. Personal journalism was the style in his day. His tilts with E. D. Gazzam, of the *Times*, and John B. Butler, of the *Statesman*, and Phillips, of the *Manufacturer*, were rancorous and full of gall. The GAZETTE was the organ of the anti-Masons, and was the standing target for the venomous shafts of the Masonic champions. He was a match for all, and seldom came out of the fray

worsted." Gazzam was wont to call the editor of the GAZETTE the "green-eyed" monster, a contemptible reference to his having to wear green goggles for an infirmity to his eyes, while Craig retorted by styling the editor of the *Times* a "Shylock," referring to his practice of exacting gold and silver from his tenants at the time when specie was at a high premium. There is a marked improvement in the newspapers of today in this respect, where questions upon all subjects are discussed on their merits without regard to the writer.

There are many other incidents connected with the early history of your journal, which I might narrate, but fearful that I may become prosy I must desist. Time has brought mighty changes in men and things about Pittsburgh and Allegheny in fifty-three years. Comparing what we have now to what we had then, it seems almost to one who has lived here in their midst that we are in a new world and among strange people. Net the least wonderful is the increased means of transportation by means of street and steam railways, incline planes, by means of which space is almost annihilated and the inhabitants drawn close together for purposes of business and social duties with bands of steel. Then there are the electrical contrivances, the telegraph and the telephone, by which thought is transmitted to the utmost bounds of the earth, and the whole world becomes as it were one family. Add to these the discovery of petroleum, the new electrical lights, the discovery and introduction of natural gas and the many changes incident upon the use of these in the arts and sciences and its effects upon the social economies, all conspire to make the contrast bewildering. Traveling on the street or riding in the cars I seldom recognize a face I saw a half a century ago. Of the dozen employes engaged on the DAILY GAZETTE when it was first issued not one survives save the writer of this sketch. Editor, compositors and pressman, all have passed away, except the errand boy and carrier. The compensating thought comes as the silver lining to this dark cloud that so far as the Pittsburgh GAZETTE is concerned time only improves its value and usefulness, and that, like wine, it mellows and sparkles with age.

Allow me to congratulate all interested or connected with it upon its centennial birthday, and with the added wish and hope that it may be in the future as it has been in the past owned and controlled by men who are loyal to right, truth and justice.

JOHN B. KENNEDY.

WOODLAND AVENUE, ALLEGHENY.

A FRENCHMAN'S JOURNEY.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity in 1802 Described By a French Physician.

The following description of Pittsburgh and vicinity was written in 1802 by F. A. Michaux, M. D., who made a tour over the Allegheny Mountains in that year:—

We arrived sufficiently early at Pittsburgh, and I went to lodge at the house of a Frenchman named Marie, who kept a very good tavern. Pittsburgh is situated at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. It has the form of an angle, the three sides of which are bounded either by the two rivers or by high hills. The houses are almost all of brick, and there are almost 400 of them, the greater part of which are built on the bank of the Monongahela, and it is on that side that the commercial portion of the town is found. As many of the houses stand separately and at considerable distances apart the whole surface of the triangle is actually occupied, and they have already begun to build on the high hills which command the town. It was at the point of that triangle that the French built Fort Duquesne, which has been completely destroyed, and of which but few traces remain. From this point one obtains the most delightful view, produced by the perspective offered by the three rivers, the banks of which are shaded by the forests. * * * * *

A HEALTHY PLACE.

The air is very wholesome at Pittsburgh and in the vicinity. Intermittent fevers, so common in the South, are unknown. One is not tormented by mosquitoes during the summer. Finally, one can live there one-third cheaper than at Philadelphia. Two printers publish two papers each week.

Pittsburgh has long been regarded by the American Government as the Key of the Western country. It is from thence that the Federal forces were directed against the Indians who opposed the first settlement of Americans in Kentucky and along the banks of the Ohio. But now that the Indians have been pushed back so far and the Western country has acquired so large a population, there is only a feeble garrison at Pittsburgh, quartered in a fort of palisades on the bank of the Allegheny river.

But if this town has lost its importance as a military post it has gained in commercial importance. It is the entrepot of merchandise sent from Philadelphia and Baltimore in the spring and autumn to supply the States of Ohio and Kentucky and the establishment of Natchez. During the late war, goods were even sent from those two cities to New Orleans by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

A COMMERCIAL CENTER.

Merchandise is transported from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in great covered chariots drawn by four horses. The price of carriage varies with the seasons; it does not in general exceed six piastres the quintal. It is called 300 miles from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and the wagoners take twenty to twenty-four days to make the journey. The price of transport is not so high considering that the wagons return almost empty except when they can get sometimes a load of peltry, which comes from Illinois, or of ginseng, which is common in this part of Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh is not only the depot of the commerce of Philadelphia and Baltimore with the Far West, it is also that of a number of establishments which have been formed along the Monongahela and Allegheny. The produce of these regions finds an easy outlet by way of the Ohio and Mississippi. Grain, hams and smoked pork are the principal articles sent to New Orleans, whence they are exported to the Antilles. They also export, to be consumed in Louisiana, iron in bars, coarse cloths, bottles made in Pittsburgh, whisky and butter in barrels. A great part of these articles come from Redstone, a very busy little town situated on the Monongahela fifty-five miles above Pittsburgh. All these advantages have increased the population and the price of land in the town tenfold during the past ten years.

Most of the merchants established in Pittsburgh are the partners, or perhaps only the factors, of business-houses in Philadelphia. Their consignees at New Orleans sell if possible for cash, or they take in exchange cotton, indigo and sugar, productions of Louisiana, which they send by sea to the houses in Philadelphia or

Baltimore, who thus cover their first advances. The boatmen also return by sea to Philadelphia or Baltimore, whence they go overland to Pittsburgh, where they have their homes. * * * * * The distance from Pittsburgh to New Orleans is 2,100 miles. The trading-boats usually take in spring forty-five or fifty days to make the journey, that two or three people in a canoe can accomplish in twenty or twenty-five days.

THE OLDEST PRINTER.

Ben F. Latshaw, the Nestor of the Profession.

White-bearded Ben F. Latshaw is known to every newspaper man in town. He is the Nestor of the local printing fraternity. He now holds cases on the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, and sticks good type yet. He has seen some wonderful changes in journalism since he went into newspaper business as a printer's devil at Johnstown, Pa. He was then but 13 years old. This was in 1833. He was born in Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., in 1821. In the fall of 1835 he came to Pittsburgh from Johnstown and went to work on the *Daily Advocate and Advertiser*, published on the corner of Wood and Third streets. Here he served an apprenticeship of four years. In 1839 he went to Illinois with his brother and worked at his trade in several places. In 1841 he returned to Pittsburgh. Three years later he went to Washington, D. C., and later to Philadelphia. He returned to Pittsburgh after the fire of 1845. His next trip was with the Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company. With it he crossed the plains to the Pacific Slope, arriving in Sacramento City July, 1849. Until late in the summer of 1852 he worked in the gold diggings. He didn't strike a fortune, though, and went to work on a Sacramento paper that paid $2 a thousand ems. Cholera broke out after he had worked two weeks and spoiled another fortune. Frightened at the disease Latshaw with some other Pittsburghers came home by way of the Isthmus. Since then at various times he has been foreman of the *Commercial*, of the *Post* and assistant-foreman of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, which last position he relinquished on account of ill-health.

CHURCH SERVICE AMONG THE INDIANS.

The first Protestant religious services West of the Allegheny Mountains were at Muskingum, a Wyandot town on the river of that name, where, on Christmas day, 1750, Christopher Gist read the Church of England service, which was translated to the Indians by Andrew Montour.

RECORD OF FLOODS.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNTS OF THE GREAT FRESHET OF 1832.

Stories of the Celebrated Pumpkin Flood.

History of All the Other Notable Overflows of the Rivers at Pittsburgh.

"Within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant" seems to have been a hackneyed expression as far back as 1832. It was used by Hazzard's "Register of Pennsylvania" in giving an account of the greatest of all floods in the Ohio Valley—"the flood of 1832." From numerous letters written by Pittsburghers and published in that journal on February 25, 1832, these facts are gleaned:—

The water rose to a height of thirty-five feet at Pittsburgh. The water extended up Wood street as far as Second street. It was all over St. Clair street, and residents there were obliged to use carriages and wagons in getting out of their houses. The other boundaries of the overflow were the Diamond or Market place and Jail alley, and the corner of Market and Liberty streets. Fears were entertained for the safety of the canal aqueduct and the Allegheny bridge, the water being above their weatherboarding and the driftwood jamming against the upper side.

A TERRIBLE SITUATION.

The distress caused to the poor was indescribable, and hundreds were rendered homeless. A guest at that time in Williamson's Exchange, on St. Clair street, wrote as follows:—"Nearly the whole lower end of the city is inundated. All the houses on the opposite side of the Allegheny and the greater part of those on this side are deserted, the water being up to the second-story windows. Our hotel has five or six feet of water in the whole basement. The distress among the poor will be immense, many escaping last night with nothing but the clothes they had on. Boats, rafts, etc., are going around in every direction saving lives and furniture. If it should rise two or three feet more the whole city will be flooded."

Another writer says:—All Alleghenytown, below the second bank, is under water, from six to twelve feet deep. A steamboat was sent over to relieve the sufferers and anchored in William Robinson's garden, in front of his house. The western division of the canal will sustain heavy damage. The shrieks and cries of the women could be heard through all of last night. The damage will exceed $200,000."

OTHER GREAT FLOODS.

The next flood of any importance was in 1847, but the water here was not up to that of 1832, but the same at Cincinnati. In April, 1852, the river here was up to thirty-two feet and very destructive the whole length of the stream. The great pumpkin flood was in the fall of 1810, sweeping, as it did, all the pumpkins from the low-lands in river bottoms, filling the Ohio river with them, and this gave it the name of the "pumpkin flood."

In regard to the floods of 1832 and 1884, it is disputed as to which was the greater or showed the higher water. Some well-informed river men who give such matters close attention claim that the flood of 1832 exceeded that of 1884 by several inches, while others equally as well informed, and whose opinions are entitled to fully as much consideration, aver that it was the other way.

In regard to the flood of 1852 Capt. B. M. Laughlin furnishes the following:—The highest water was on April 18, the marks showing 31 feet 9 inches. Rain fell for four days and

nights almost without cessation. The destruction of property by this flood was not so great as by those of 1832 and 1847, nor was the loss in the Allegheny river valley as bad as by the freshet of September 21, 1861, when the marks showed 30 feet 9½ inches, nor as that of March 17, 1865, when so many oil barrels were carried away. The flood of 1852 carried off a steamboat hull building at the head of Line Island. It lodged on the head of Brown's Island, and was brought back and reset-up by the Todd boatbuilders. She was named the Georgetown, and commanded by Capt. Tom Poo. The Todds sustained a considerable loss by the accident, as the parties for whom the boat was built did not pay the additional exponse incurred.

BIRKBEEK'S IMPRESSIONS.

Pittsburgh in the Year 1817--Notes from a Traveler's Diary.

The following article is taken from "Notes on a Journey in America, by Morris Birkbeek." It gives the writer's impressions of Pittsburgh received while in Pittsburgh, May, 1817.

"Surrounded by all that is delightful in the combination of hilly woodlands and river scenery, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela, forming by their union the Ohio, stands the city of Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of America. Here I expected to have been enveloped in clouds of smoke, issuing from a thousand furnaces and stunned with the din of a thousand hammers. I confess I was much disappointed by Pittsburgh. A century and a half ago perhaps Birmingham might have admitted of a comparison with Pittsburgh. I conceive there are many, very many single manufacturing establishments in Great Britain of mere present importance than the aggregate of those in this town, yet, taken as it is, without rhetorical description, it is truly a very interesting and important place. Steam engines of great efficiency are made here, and applied to various purposes; and it contains sundry works, iron foundries, glass-houses, nail-cutting factories, etc., establishments which are as likely to expand and multiply as the small acorn, planted in a good soil and duly protected, is to become the majestic oak that 'flings his giant arms amid the sky.' At present the manufacturers are under great difficulties and many are on the eve of suspending their operations owing to the influx of depreciated fabrics from Europe.

"Pittsburgh contains about 7,000 inhabitants and is a place of great trade, as an entrepot for the merchandise and manufactures supplied by the Eastern States to the Western. The inhabitants of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are their customers, and continually increasing in their demands upon the merchants and artisans of Pittsburgh.

"Journeymen in various branches, shoemakers, tailors, &c., earn $2 a day. Many of them are improvident and thus they remain journeymen all their days. It is not, however, in absolute intemperance and profligacy that they in general waste their surplus earnings; it is in excursions or entertainments. Ten dollars spent at a ball is no rare result of the gallantry of a Pittsburgh journeyman. Those who are steady and prudent advance rapidly. A shoemaker of my acquaintance, that is to say, whom I employed, left Ireland as poor as any Irish emigrant four years ago; staid one year in Philadelphia, then removed hither and was employed by a master practitioner of the same calling at $12 per week. He saved his money, paid his master, who retired on his fortune, $300 for his business, and is now in a fair way of retiring too, as he has a shop well stocked and a thriving trade, wholesale and retail, with vast profits.

"The low Irish, as they are called even here, too often continue in their old habit of whisky drinking, and, as in London, fill the lowest departments of labor in the manufactories or serve the bricklayers, &c. They are rude and abandoned, with ample means of comfort and independence. * * * * * *

"This evening I heard delightful music from a piano made in this town, where a few years ago stood a fort from which a white man durst not pass without a military guard, on account of the Indians, who were then the hostile lords of this region. * * * * * *

"Pittsburgh is a cheap market for horses, generally rather more so than we found it. Travelers from the East often quit their horses here, and take the river for New Orleans, &c., and, on the contrary, those from the West proceed eastward in stages. Thus there are constantly a number of useful hackneys on sale. The mode of selling is by auction. The auctioneer rides the animal through the streets, proclaiming with a loud voice the biddings that are made as he passes along, and when they reach the desired point or when nobody bids more he closes the bargain.

"A complete equipment is, in the first place, a pacing horse, a blanket under the saddle, another upon it, and a pair of saddle-bags, with a great coat and umbrella strapped behind.

"Women of advanced age often take long journeys in this manner without inconvenience. Yesterday I heard a lady mentioned familiarly (with no marks of admiration) who is coming from Tennessee, 1,200 miles, to Pittsburgh, with an infant, preferring horseback to boating up the river."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION COMPULSORY TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Indignation Against the Law of 1834 Creating the Public Schools—Pittsburgh Quickly Adopts the System—Early Teachers.

From 1764, when Pittsburgh was laid out as a town, until 1834, a period of seventy years, no records were kept from which we can gather information showing the educational advantages of the people during that period. Keeping school, like keeping a grocery store, was a private affair with which the public had nothing to do, although the children of the very poor had their tuition paid from the public treasury by the township authorities in the same manner and for the same reason that the indigent of the neighborhood were furnished with food and clothing by the several Poor Boards of the Commonwealth.

During the seventy years spoken of above, education was mostly in the hands of the Church, almost every denomination making provision for the education of those connected with its communion. In many cases the minister was teacher, filling the pulpit on Sunday, and posing behind the teacher's desk during the week.

EDUCATION COMPULSORY 200 YEARS AGO.

William Penn, when he arrived at Philadelphia in 1682 to place himself at the head of his colony, had ingrafted into his great law for the government of his colony a proviso:—

"That all persons in this Province and territories thereof having children, and all the guardians and trustees of orphans, shall cause such to be instructed in reading and writing, so that they may be able to read the Scriptures and to write by the time they attain to 12 years of age: and that then they be taught some useful trade or skill, that the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want."

For the violation of this proviso a penalty of £5 was affixed. This law remained in force ten years, and was then abrogated by the order of William and Mary, King and Queen of England, but was subsequently re-enacted in 1693 under Gov. Fletcher, and there does not seem to be any record that it was ever repealed. It will thus be seen that over 200 years ago there was a proviso in the organic law of Pennsylvania making education compulsory, and also providing for industrial training. The State did not support the schools, but left them in private hands or under the control of the Church. While the State did nothing in support of the primary and intermediate schools, it early and continuously provided for higher education.

The General Assembly set aside public lands and frequently made appropriations of money in aid of colleges and universities in several parts of the State.

AN ACADEMY IN 1787.

The Pittsburgh Academy was chartered in 1787, and in 1819 it became the Western University. Its early professors are in the list of the forgotten, but in 1810 it was in charge of Rev. Joseph Stockton and Drs. Swift and McElroy. Rev. Mr. Stockton ranked among the prominent educators of the Nation. In addition to his work as a teacher he was the author of some well-known text-books that were in general use west of the mountains during the first half of the present century. Later on, this institution was honored by having among its professors that trio of learning and wit, Father Maguire and Doctors Bruce and Black; although differing widely on religious matters they were the closest personal friends. Most of those who taught in the elementary schools have been forgotten, save by a few of our oldest citizens, who, when recalling the scenes and incidents of their early childhood, occasionally speak of those who wielded the birch three-quarters of a century ago. Among the names thus handed down are Messrs. Tierney, Callan, Lowry, Christy, Cole, Bushnell, McCleary, Campbell, McGahan, McCurdy, Moody, McClurkin, Brown, Carr, Forrester, McGanahan, Dumars, Raney, Richmond, Winter, Stone, McNiven, Hartley, Daft, Lacey, Cust, Caskey, Sutherland, McDowell, together with the Mrs. Curry, Harvey, Parry, Oliver and Gazzam and the Misses Taggart and Cowles. Tierney and Callan taught what was known as the Pittsburgh Classical Academy in 1799. Their school was located in a brick building nearly opposite the Exchange Bank. In 1819 a Mr. Cole taught a school on Sixth street, about where the Hotel Anderson now stands, and Daniel Bushnell and William McCleary wielded the birch in the Court-house. In 1821 Rev. John Campbell taught an ungraded school in a room over Leekey's blacksmith-shop on Virgin alley, and later opened a High School on Smithfield street, near Sixth; he was the father of Mrs. E. J. Roberts and Mrs. George Fortune. In the same year V. B. Magahen had charge of

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL

in a frame building that stood on a lot adjoining the present Lewis block, and about the same time Daniel McCurdy and a Mr. Moody presided over an academy near the corner of Fourth avenue and Ferry street. A Mr. McClurkan and David L. Brown were teachers in 1821-2; the former kept his school in a small frame on Fifth avenue opposite Masonic Hall, and the latter in his dwelling, a brick building, on Second avenue between Wood and Market. From 1823 to 1830 the growth of the town brought quite a number of teachers to this vicinity; among them was a Mr. Carr, who, although having but one arm and one leg, managed to strike terror into the hearts of the unruly urchins who sought knowledge in his little frame school building on Hay Scale alley, between Third and Fourth avenues.

About the same time a Mr. Forrester taught on Fourth avenue, near Ferry street, and was as much noted for his ability to swim as for his ability to teach; it was while sporting in the water that he finally lost his life. Then there was Mr. J. Dumars, who taught on Third avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets. Mr. Richmond (an invalid) taught on Fifth avenue where the Hamilton building now stands. Rev. John Winter taught in the Baptist Church which stood on the lot now occupied by the Kaufmann building.

In 1832 Mr. Daniel Stone and his sister opened a young ladies' seminary in Bishop Hopkins' residence, and the following year Mr. John M. Niven opened a High School on Fourth avenue upon the site of the present English block.

In 1832 a blacksmith-shop stood on the lot now occupied by the Vandergrift block, and in the upper story a Mr. Caskey wielded the preverbial birch and taught the young idea "how to shoot." As the years rolled on, what had formerly been a village grew into quite a town, and the increased and increasing population spread out over the surrounding hills; and teachers and scholars multiplied until it would take a small volume to name the teachers and locate the schools.

THE FIRST SCHOOL LAW.

In 1834 the Legislature of Pennsylvania, after one of the most bitter fights that ever occurred in that body, passed a public school law which, however, was not to go into operation in any borough, township or city until the people of said borough, township or city had approved the act. Indignation meetings were held in all parts of the State. The members who voted for the bill were soundly denounced by their constituents for their act and many of them failed of re-election, while others were returned only after pledging themselves to favor the repeal of the obnoxious measure. At the session of 1835 numerous petitions (12½ per cent. of all the voters in the State) asked for the repeal of the law, and, strange to say, quite a number of the petitioners were unable to write their names and signed by making a cross. To Thad. Stevens and Gov. Wolfe more than to any other individuals is due the passage of the School law of 1834.

Immediately after the passage of the Free-School law each of the four wards, North, South, East and West, then constituting the city of Pittsburgh, approved the measure and took steps to put its provisions into effect. The county had bought a lot on Ferry street, upon which they erected a building and opened a school for the education of the children of the very poor. The First Ward School Board (Duquesne) purchased this in 1836 or 1837 and opened a public school under the law of 1834. This is believed to be the first proper-

ty owned by a school board under this act.

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

The building is still standing, although considerably changed since it left the hands of the school board. The school was continued on Ferry street until 1850, when it was removed into what was then the new school building on the lot extending from First to Second avenues, and there it has remained until the present time.

The Second Ward (South) School Board opened the first public school in that district on the 11th of September, 1835, in the old carpet-factory building near the corner of Smithfield and Water streets. In 1838 the school was moved into what had been a chair-factory, near Cherry alley and Third avenue. In 1841 the board completed their first public-school building on the corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street (now a Jewish Synagogue). In 1850 the school was removed to its present quarters, corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

The Third ward (Grant) erected the first public-school building for that district in 1836. It was on the corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street. In this building the school was conducted until 1852, when it was removed into the present structure, at the corner of Strawberry alley and Grant street. When this building was completed it was said to be the best public-school building in the United States.

In the Fourth ward (North) the first public school was opened in 1835 in a dilapidated building on the corner of Duquesne way and Seventh street. There it continued until 1838, when the school was removed into a new building erected for the purpose on the same street near Penn avenue. This building was burned in 1847. After the destruction of the Seventh street building the School Board purchased a lot on the corner of Penn avenue and Cecil alley, upon which they erected the school building now in use. School was opened in the new building in 1848.

THE SCHOOLS KEEP GROWING.

These four wards constituted the city of Pittsburgh until 1836, when the Fifth ward (now Ninth and Tenth) was added. The first school was opened in this ward in 1837 in rented rooms, where it remained until 1842, when the board erected two school buildings, one on Pike street and the other on Liberty street. In these buildings the schools were continued until 1861, when they were removed to the large and commodious building at the corner of Penn avenue and Fifteenth street.

The Sixth ward (Forbes) became a part of the city in 1846. The first school building was erected on Ann street in 1848, and the small building on Second avenue was erected in 1851. This district has just completed one of the finest public-school buildings in the Commonwealth. It is located at the corner of Forbes and Stevenson streets, and contains from twenty-five to thirty school-rooms. The Seventh and Eighth wards (Franklin) became a part of the city in 1845, and the first school was opened in the present building on the 11th of May, 1847.

The Eleventh ward (Moorhead) became a part of the city in 1846, and a school building was erected in 1848 on Green and Linton streets, where the school remained until 1868, when it was removed into the present building on Granville street.

The Twelfth ward (O'Hara and Springfield) became a part of the city in 1846. At the time of its admission there was a small school near the corner of Twenty-sixth and Smallman streets, but in 1848 a public-school building was completed upon the corner of Twenty-fifth and Smallman streets; this building was replaced by the present structure in 1855. The ward was made into two school districts in 1870, the eastern half being known as the Springfield sub-district; school was opened in temporary buildings on Smallman street, near Thirtieth. What is known as the East End was added to the city in 1868, and the South Side in 1872.

EAST END SCHOOLS.

The organization of the schools in the new parts of the city is of recent date, and consequently not of interest in this article. I find, however, from an old minute-book of the Peebles township school board that the people of what is now the East End of the city were among the first to avail themselves of the privileges of the free-school act. Immediately after the passage of the act of 1834 the voters were called together and unanimously voted to accept its provisions. The Directors elected were John Graham, Daniel Negley, John McClintock, James Fleming, B. A. Fahnestock and William B. McIlvaine. Shortly after their election the board met and placed upon the minute the following resolution:—"In consequence of the great uncertainty in relation to the school laws, on account of the numerous petitions sent in from the various parts of the State for its repeal, the board think it advisable to suspend their operations for the present and wait the action of the present Assembly on the subject." (Assembly of 1835.)

Quite a long list of names might be given of those who worked to establish and build up the free-school system in this vicinity. Among them are John Kelly, J. B. D. Meads, Isaac Wh... tier and George F. Gilmore, who organized the first free schools in Allegheny county; later on we have the names of S. F. Covell, Andrew Burtt, D. C. Holmes, James M. Pryor, Henry Williams, James Newell, Lucius Osgood, W. W. Dickson and Philotus Dean. The free-school system that Pennsylvania adopted over half a century ago under so much opposition has steadily grown in favor until free education is offered to the children of all the thirty-eight States in the Union.

The most modern school building, the Forbes, located on the corner of Forbes and Stevenson streets, Sixth ward, is illustrated in the preceding column.

THE PRESENT SCHOOLS.

I append the following table to show how

The New Forbes School Building.

the system has developed in Pittsburgh since 1855, the time at which the first reliable statistics were collected:—

Year.	*Teachers.*	*Pupils.*	*Amount paid teachers.*
1856	109	6,724	$ 39,394 75
1861	129	7,937	39,638 58
1866	131	8,216	64,441 88
1871	216	13,445	144,930 98
1876	428	21,488	268,276 59
1881	473	24,480	272,501 09
1886	557	27,959	324,363 29

In 1835 George F. Gilmore opened the first public school in the city of Pittsburgh in a rented building on Seventh street. He enrolled five pupils. Fifty-one years later (1886) the number of teachers employed is over 550; the enrollment about 28,000, and the school property of the city is valued at over $2,000,000.

George J. Luckey.

BROTHER POST'S VISIT.

A Moravian Missionary's Aid to the English.

Christian Frederick Post, a German Moravian Brother, lived seventeen years among the Mohicans, trying to convert them to Christianity. He married twice among them, and was highly esteemed by both whites and Indians for his honesty and sincerity of purpose. He was sent in 1758, by the Government of Pennsylvania, on a message to the Delaware, Shawanese and Mingo Indians, to prevail on them to withdraw from the French interest. He undertook the mission, and kept a journal of the tedious and dangerous journey, which was published in London in 1759, and was republished in the Appendix of "Prout's History of Pennsylvania" in 1798. He describes his journey day by day, and the description has especial interest because of the insight it gives to Indian manners and customs. Post met King Beaver at Kushkushkee, was hospitably received and lodged in the guest-house. The Indians crowded to hear and see him. Many councils were held. The French heard of his arrival and sent messengers to counteract his influence with many presents. The whole Indian country was greatly excited. From Kushkushkee he went, with many Indians, to Sankonk, where the Indians resented his coming, and were with difficulty prevented from killing him by some friendly Indians.

BROUGHT TO FORT DUQUESNE.

There was another great gathering of Indians and Post again read his message and made his speech. The French commissaries again strove to counteract him. It was decided that he should be taken to Fort Duquesne, where eight tribes of Indians were gathered together, and there deliver his message before both French and Indians. He reluctantly consented to this arrangement and says:—

"We continued our journey to the fort and arrived in sight, on this side the river, in the afternoon, and all the Indian chiefs immediately came over: they called me into the middle and King Beaver presented me to them."

There was a long series of conferences; some of the Indians were for him, some against him. The French demanded him of the Indians and used many stratagems to obtain him. Finally they offered a great reward for his scalp. He argued and pleaded with the Indians for the English and at least succeeded in keeping most of them from yielding to the French blandishments, which was doing a good deal, for every effort was made by the Governor of the fort. Chief Shamokin Daniel was given a laced coat and hat, a blanket, shirt, ribbons, a new gun, am-

ammunition, &c., and the other chiefs were offered equally valuable presents, but as a rule refused to receive them. The French sent constant supplies of cattle for the Indian feasts. At last the Indians considered that Post was no longer safe and sent him back to Kushkushkee. He continued to do his work, and especially prevailed with the great chiefs, Shingas, King Beavor, Delaware George, Pisquetumen, Kill Buck and others. One happy result was a grand council, at which the principal chiefs of three nations expressed formally their friendship for the English. After that Post was taken safely back to the East, though the French stirred up all their Indians against him and sent out what was considered a great scout to capture him and bring in his scalp. In his report upon this expedition made to the Governor he says:—

"Fort Duquesne is said to be undermined. The French have given out that if we overpower them and they should die, we should certainly all die with them. When I came to the fort, the garrison, it was said, consisted of about 1,400 men, and I am told they will now be full 3,000, French and Indians. They are almost all Canadians."

HOW HE AIDED GEN. FORBES.

In October, 1758, Post was sent by Gov. Denny on another mission to the Indians, and it was largely owing to his influence that they completely abandoned the French, who found their position untenable, destroyed Fort Duquesne and abandoned the Ohio Valley to Gen. Forbes. He describes his approach to the fort, as follows:—

"At 1 o'clock Thomas Hickman shot a large buck, and, as our people were hungry, we made a camp there and called the water Buck run. In the evening we heard the great guns fire from Fort Duquesne. Whenever I looked toward that place I felt a dismal impression, the very place seemed shocking and dark."

Post and his little company avoided the fort and reached an Indian town on Beaver creek. He found a great gathering and a number of French messengers who had nearly won the Indians over to their side. He was not only able to counteract their influence, but shortly afterwards, while still there, an urgent message came from the commandant of Fort Duquesne saying that Gen. Forbes, with an English army, was nearing the fort for the purpose of destroying all the French and Indians, and calling upon the Indians to come to his assistance. There can be little doubt that Post's presence and influence induced the Indians to refuse to assist the French, who were thus compelled to retreat from the strongest position they had.

On the 25th of November, 1758, after holding a great and satisfactory council with the Indians, the news reached him of the flight of the French and the arrival of the English at Fort Duquesne. The Indians held long councils together for several days determining in what way they should receive the English. At last on the 29th they and Post all moved up toward the fort. When about half way they met a messenger from Thomas King—a great-grandfather of the late Josiah King, of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE—a man who had great influence with the Indians, and who was with Gen. Forbes. He sent to invite all the chiefs to Saccung to meet the English. In the evening they reached Saccung, and there met Mr. Croghn and Thomas King, and a great council was held. On the 1st of December another council was held, the Indians still hesitating, when, as Post writes, "Thomas King spoke by a belt and invited them to come to the General, upon which they all resolved to go."

WHEN FIRST CALLED PITTSBURGH.

Under date of December 2 Post writes:—"We came within eight miles of Pittsburgh, where we lodged on a hill in the open air."

This is the first reference the writer has been able to find to Pittsburgh, which was Fort Duquesne a week before. On the 3d they arrived at an island near Pittsburgh, but had no boats, and saw the General march away. In the evening the English set off some fireworks at the fort, which much pleased the Indians on the island. Post met Col. Bouquet, who was left in command, and after quarreling with Mr. Croghn, who called him "a damned liar," he started back to the East. His journals are very interesting and full of details of Indian customs which have considerable ethnological value.

WILSON KING.

FIRST STEAM FERRYBOAT.

On July 1, 1831, the first steam ferryboat here was run from foot of Penn street to Steele's landing.

VIA LA BELLE RIVIERE.

GROWTH OF PITTSBURGH WATER TRANSPORTATION.

The Trading Canoe—The Keelboat—Construction of Ocean Vessels—The First Steamboat—The Extent of Inland Commerce.

LESS than fifty years before the broad prow of the steamboat sent its curling waves splashing upon the shores of the three rivers, the commerce of this vast region was carried in Indian canoes. Under the shadows of old Fort Duquesne a long line of trading canoes constantly rocked upon the silvery bosom of the Allegheny. In birch-barks loaded with trinkets, brandy and powder, the French Courier-de-Bois pushed out into the wilderness. The swift current bore his light vessel over waters never before ruffled by the keel of commerce. No Indian village of consequence accessible by boat was unknown to him. With the advent of the Anglo-Saxon into this region came more advanced ways of river transportation. The small narrow canoe that suited the gay, improvident Courier-de-Bois was too small for the swelling ideas of the Anglo-Saxon trader. He built great, broad, roomy boats capable of carrying a fair cargo of goods. In 1805 the principal industry of Pittsburgh was the construction of keelboats.

When the spring freshets had begun to shrink into their natural banks the keelboatman pushed out into the broad bosom of the Ohio, his craft

loaded with goods for the Southern markets. A trip to New Orleans in those days was a romance. The boat glided by verdant forests, around rolling bluffs, past broad bottom lands carpeted with a profusion of wild flowers. The crew of six sunburned men idled the time away on the downward trip, but the return voyage had all the realities of hard labor. Naked to the waist, with long poles held against their shoulders and planted firmly upon the bottom of the river, the keelboatmen made the great distance against the current from New Orleans to Pittsburgh.

A DISTINCT CLASS.

They were a class distinct as the gypsies. Mike Fink was a fair representative. His stature was upward of six feet, and his proportions were perfectly symmetrical. Long exposure to the sun and wind had changed his complexion to that of a mulatto. His hair rivalled the raven's wing in blackness. Next his skin he wore a red flannel shirt covered with a blue capote ornamented with white fringe. On his feet were moccasins and a broad leathern belt kept a large sheath-knife in place. He was a dead shot and seldom drank water. On the Ohio he was known as "The snapping turtle;" on the Mississippi as "The snag." For years his powerful voice was familiar all the way from New Orleans to Pittsburgh as he led his crew in the keelboat song—

Hard upon the beach oar,
She moves too slow,
All the way to Shawnee town
Long while ago.

In boats thus manned and navigated merchants entrusted their cargoes with no guarantee but the receipt of the steersman, who possessed no property, and it was very rare that their confidence was abused.

During the war of 1812 all the sugar, molasses, hemp, tobacco, furs, etc., from the Western and Southwestern States, loaded at New Orleans, St. Louis and Louisville, came up the rivers by keelboats, were transferred at Pittsburgh to wagons and hauled to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The tide of immigration that poured west across the Allegheny mountains after the Revolution concentrated at Pittsburgh, where the pack-horse and Conestoga wagon, and later the stage and canalboats, were exchanged for vessels on the Ohio. It is a curious fact that the first of these immigrant vessels, the Mayflower, bore Puritan families whose ancestors had landed in a vessel of the same name more than 100 years before upon the ice-clad rocks of Plymouth.

THE ONLY SAFE ROUTE.

For years after the disappearance of the trading canoe on account of hostile Indians the rivers remained the only safe routes of travel on account of hostile Indians. In 1790 Louis Phillippe, afterwards King of France, left Pittsburgh for New Orleans in a keelboat 20x50 feet, and with but two attendants. Later in the same year Gen. Victor Moreau, who commanded the allied German and Russian armies against Bonaparte, departed for St. Louis in a skiff. In 1794 the first regular mail service between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati was established. A boat manned by four oarsmen and a steersman, all of whom were armed to the teeth, carried the mail. In the same year a passenger line of boats between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati was put in operation. Two vessels were run, one every month. In their prospectus to the public the owners say:—

"By a love of philanthropy and a desire of being of service to the public the accommodations are made agreeable. There is no danger from hostile Indians because passengers are under cover made rifle-proof with convenient portholes. Each boat is armed with six pieces carrying pound ball. Passengers are supplied with liquor at most reasonable rates."

Steamboats were not the first large craft to navigate the waters of the three rivers. In 1792 Tarascon Bros., Berthaul & Co. came from Philadelphia with twenty ship carpenters and builders and set up a ship-yard here. In the same year the schooner Amity of 120 tons and the ship Pittsburgh of 250 tons were built. The next spring the vessels were loaded with flour and floated down the rivers to the gulf. Thence the Amity sailed for the island of St. Thomas and the Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH UNKNOWN IN EUROPE.

The next year the same firm built the brig Nanina of 200 tons and the ship Louisiana of 350 tons. The brig was sent direct to Marseilles. There it barely escaped confiscation because the customs officers were ignorant of the existence of Pittsburgh and laughed at the idea of the vessel having been built hundreds of miles from the seacoast. It was only by tracing the course of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Pittsburgh that the Captain saved his vessel. The Nanina, besides carrying a cargo of flour, was ballasted with "stone" coal. She sailed to Philadelphia, where she sold her coal ballasting at 37½ cents a bushel. This was the first sale of Pittsburgh coal in a distant market. In 1801 the Monongahela Farmer was built at Elizabeth, Pa., and sailed via New Orleans for New York with a cargo of deer skins and farm produce. In 1803 the Ann Jane, a ship of 450 tons, was built at the same place for the McFarlane Bros. and, loaded with flour, whisky and pelts, sailed for New York. She afterwards ran as a packet between New Orleans and New York and was the fastest sailer of her day in American waters. Several other vessels were built that engaged permanently in ocean commerce.

When the steamboat New Orleans floated from its docks into the Allegheny it revolutionized Western river commerce. It was 138 feet long and carried freight and passengers. It cost $40,000, and in the first year cleared

$20,000. Its run was between Natchez and New Orleans. Its prosperous career ended finally near Baton Rouge where it snagged and went to the bottom. The owners were Fulton, Livingston and Rosewalt. The boat demonstrated, beyond a doubt, that steam as a motive power was practicable in the navigation of strong river currents. Following the New Orleans were the Comet, Vesuvius and Ætna, which engaged also in the lower river trade. In 1814 the Enterprise was launched and immediately left to assist in the defense of New Orleans against the British. She carried a cargo of cannon and fire-arms. After the delivery of her arms she was used as a troop ship by Gen. Jackson. Within the next ten years Pittsburgh steamboats plowed the waters of all the navigable Western rivers and controlled the freight and passenger

trade. As the New Orleans, a Pittsburgh steamboat, was the first to descend the Mississippi, so the Western Engineer, a local boat, was the first to ascend the Mississippi to Council Bluffs, while the American first ascended the Monongahela and the Enterprise the Red.

In the halcyon steamboat days of fifty years ago the river vessels were the glory and pride of the town. Witness this effusion of an enthusiastic Pittsburgh writer, whose theme is the steamboat:—

"The rudest inhabitant of our forest—the man whose mind is least of all imbued with a relish of the picturesque—who would gaze with vacant stare at the finest painting, listen with apathy to the softest melody and turn with indifference from a mere display of ingenious mechanism, is still struck with the sublime power and self-moving majesty of a steamboat, lingers on the shore where it passes, and follows its rapid and almost magic course with silent admiration."

The same writer, in describing the great speed of the steamboat, says:—

"The old mode of keelboat travel gave time for the seasons to change, but now a few hours' voyage takes the traveler into a different climate. He meets spring with all her laughing train of flowers rapidly advancing from the South."

A CHARACTERISTIC CELEBRATION.

On July 4, 1827, the Snag Mariners, as the river men jocosely called themselves, held a characteristic banquet at McKees Rocks. Capt. Thomas B. Davis presided. Here are some of the toasts drank:—

The day we observe—the birthday of liberty; may it be celebrated while rivers flow for snag marinors to float on.

Our country: a gallant boat built in trying times; may she have good officers and crew.

The memory of Robert Fulton, who first gave the idea of steamboats on our Western rivers.

Pittsburgh, the great factory of snag-butting stuff; may her commission merchants never lose reputation by snags, sawyers and sand bars.

The old keelboat days, though nearly defunct; may the recollection of the reckless characters who figured in them never be forgotten.

Charles Carroll, of Carrolltown, the only survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The boat-builders of Pittsburgh; their modest craft cannot be surpassed.

The discoverer of Symmes' hole; by which mariners may be greatly benefited.

Iron and stone coal; our only means of exacting tribute from the cotton and tobacco-plantors of the South.

In 1837 the steamboats of Pittsburgh trading on the three rivers numbered 63, and the business was constantly growing. Between 1852-57, 446 steamers were built, valued at $8,570,700. But the completion of the railroads checked the wonderful increase in business. The glory of the steamboat was then in its meridian. Though not so many boats are now to be seen in the harbor, yet the vessels of to-day are much larger and of greatly-improved models, and Pittsburgh still leads the world in inland navigation. Fifty years ago they were 150 feet long, 18 wide, and 6 deep in the hold. When empty they drew 3½ feet of water, when loaded 6 feet. To-day the boats are more than 200 feet long, 36 feet beam, 6 deep and draw considerably less water. They now carry 800 tons and move at much greater speed than in early times. But the days of passenger travel on the Ohio are numbered. Each year there is a noticeable decline, and the river will soon be given up entirely to the transportation of coal and the bulkiest forms of iron, etc.

SOME SHIPS OF WAR.

Wooden ships were not the only kind constructed here. Pittsburgh firms have built a number of iron and steel vessels for the Government and for private firms. The first iron steamer built here was the Valley Forge, made in 1838, at the Washington Iron-Works by Reuben Miller, Jr., Benj. Minis and Wm. C. Robinson. Nine war vessels have since been built. The two earliest were the Jefferson and G. W. Bibb, each 210 feet long, 21 beam and 17 hold. The cost of the Jefferson was $180,000. She was taken to pieces, freighted to Oswego and from there floated to the sea. The Bibb cost $250,000. She was launched here and went to the gulf. Both are still in use. The iron revenue cutter Sherman, still plying on the lakes, was built here. The monitors Manayunk and Umpqua were built here in the troubled times of '63, and floated down the Ohio to the sea. The ships Marietta and Sandusky were also made here. In 1878 the first steel ship was constructed and sent to South America. Since then a number of ships for South America and Russia have been built.

The towing method of moving freight employed on our Western rivers is the most efficient plan of moving freight ever devised for inland navigation. It is a common occurrence for a Pittsburgh steamboat to leave here having in charge 200,000 bushels of coal, and as much as 600,000 bushels have been taken away by one boat, a cargo much larger than the Great Eastern could handle. Towing saved the Western river trade from railroad competition, that was so disastrous to most water commerce. It enables the Pittsburgh coal operator to carry his product to the far Southern and Western markets at the small sum of ½ cent per ton per mile—a lower rate than is possible anywhere else. Pittsburgh steamboats carry on the greater part of the most extensive inland commerce of the world. More than 20,000 miles of navigable rivers through the richest grain, cotton, coal and iron regions of the world lie open to them. The riches of the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny valleys are alike theirs. For several years past the average yearly shipments by boat from Pittsburgh have been about 75,000,000 bushels of coal and 100,000 tons of iron and steel. The commerce of the Ohio from Pittsburgh to its mouth was in 1870 estimated by Col. Milnor W. Roberts at $800,000,000, a sum equal to all the foreign commerce of the Nation. To-day it is even larger. The completion of the Monongahela slackwater system in 1843, that of the Youghiogheny in 1850 and the building of the Davis Island dam last year have done much to aid the water commerce of the city.

A. H. REED.

THE CHURCH LOTTERY.

A Little Enterprise of the First Presbyterian Church in 1807.

The church fair or lottery dates back many years, as will be seen by the following advertisement, which appeared in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE on September 8, 1807:—

PITTSBURGH LOTTERY.

The managers will commence drawing the Presbyterian Church lottery in the Court-house, in Pittsburgh, the 26th day of October next. All those who have tickets to sell are hereby required to make return to the managers before that day, on failure thereof the managers will deem them accountable for the price of the number of tickets put into their hands. As there

are yet a number of tickets on hand, the managers propose to sell them on credit to good hands or on security, payable ten days after drawing commences.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WM. PORTER,
Managers.

THE SECOND COURT-HOUSE.

On April, 1834, the County Commissioners purchased the square bounded by Grant, Ross and Fifth streets and Diamond alley from James Ross for Court-house and jail. The buildings erected were destroyed by fire on Sunday, April 7, 1882. It took five years to erect them at a cost of $200,000. The price of the ground was $20,000. A picture of the third, or new Court-house, is published on the sixth page.

Order of Red Men in Early Days.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, 1807.]

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

Special meeting of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Society, will be held on Wednesday evening next, the 11th inst., at the council fire of their great wigwam, sign of President Jefferson, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, precisely at the going down of the sun.

By order of the Society,
Month of snows, 7th. } E. PENTLAND.
Year of Discovery, 315. }

In September, 1825, the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE was issued weekly upon a super royal sheet. The form was five columns wide.

ON June 24, 1834, Fred. Rapp, of Economy, died.

1776-1886.

Growth of American Journalism in One Hundred and Ten Years.

In July, 1776, the United States boasted of thirty-seven different newspapers. Their names, as given by "Rowell's American Newspaper Directory," were as follows:—

New Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH—*Gazette;* four pages; Thursdays; size 16x20; subscription, 8s lawful money, one-half at entrance; established 1756; Daniel Fowle, printer; office near the Parade.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON—The *Massachusetts Gazette and Boston Weekly News-Letter;* four pages; size of page 10x16; Thursdays; established 1763; printer, Margaret Draper.

BOSTON—*Evening Post;* Mondays; four pages; size of page 9x14; established 1735; printer, T. Fleet; office at the Heart & Crown, in Cornhill.

BOSTON—*Gazette;* two pages; size of page 8x12; Mondays; established 1719; printers, Edes & Gill.

BOSTON—*Massachusetts Gazette and the Boston Post-Boy and Advertiser;* four pages; size of page 10x16; Mondays; established 1760; printers, Miles & Hicks; office next door to the Cromwell's Head Tavern, in School street.

BOSTON—The *Massachusetts Spy;* four pages; size of page 8x10; Thursdays; subscription 6s 6d; established 1770; editor, Isaiah Thomas; publishers, Fowle & Thomas; office Union street, near the market.

SALEM—*Essex Gazette;* four pages; size of page 10x16; Tuesdays; subscription 6s 8d; established 1768; editor and printer, Samuel Hall; office above the Town House.

NEWBURYPORT—The *Essex Journal and Merrimack Packet, or the Massachusetts and New Hampshire General Advertiser;* four pages; size of page 10x16; Wednesdays and Fridays; subscription 6s 8d; printers, Thomas & Finges; office opposite Rev. Mr. Porson's meeting-house.

Rhode Island.

NEWPORT—*Mercury;* four pages; size of page 10x14; Wednesday; established 1758; printer, Jas. Franklin; office under the Town school.

PROVIDENCE—*Gazette and Country Journal;* four pages; size of page 10x16; Saturdays; established 1762; printer, John Carter; office near Court-house.

Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN—*Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post-Boy;* four pages; size of page 8x13; Fridays; established 1767; printers, F. & S. Green.

NEW LONDON—*Connecticut Gazette;* four pages; size of page 8x10; Saturdays; established 1755; printer, James Parker; office at the P. O., near the sign of the White Horse.

HARTFORD—*Connecticut Courant;* four pages; size of page 9x17; Mondays; established 1764; printer, Ezra Watson; office at the Heart & Crown, near North Meeting-house.

NORWICH—*Packet.*

New York.

NEW YORK—*Rivington's Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, Hudson's River, New Jersey and Quebec Advertiser;* four pages; size 18x24; weekly; subscription 10s; established 1773; printer, James Rivington; office facing Hanover square.

NEW YORK—*Gazette and Weekly Mercury;* four pages; size 12x18; weekly; subscription 10s; established September, 1751; printer, Hugh Gaine; office at Bible and Crown, Hanover square.

NEW YORK—*New York Weekly Journal;* four pages; size of page 8x12; Mondays; subscription 12s; established 1733; editor and printer, John Peter Zereger.

NEW YORK—The *New York Packet and American Advertiser;* four pages; size of page 10½x17; Thursdays; politics Federal; established 1776; printer, Samuel Loudon.

Pennsylvania.

GERMANTOWN—C. Sower's German paper.

LANCASTER—English and German paper.

PHILADELPHIA—*Pennsylvania Journal, or Weekly Advertiser;* four pages; size of page 9x14; weekly; subscription 10s; established 1742; publisher, William Bradford; office Black House alley, in Second street.

PHILADELPHIA—*American Weekly Mercury;* weekly; two pages; size of page 9x13; subscription 10s; established 1719; printer, Andrew Bradford; offices at Tho Bible, in Second street, and John Capson's, Market street.

PHILADELPHIA—*Packet and General Advertiser;* Mondays; four pages; size of page 11x18; subscription 10s; established 1756; printer, J. Dunlap; office Market street.

PHILADELPHIA—*Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Packet;* weekly; four pages; size of page 8x13; subscription 10s; established 1728; editor, Samuel Kelmer; printers, Benjamin Franklin and H. Meredith; office at the Market.

PHILADELPHIA—*Pennsylvania Evening Post;* Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings; four pages; size of page 8x10; subscription 10s; established January, 1775; printer, Benjamin Towne, office in Front street, near London Coffee House.

PHILADELPHIA—*Pennsylvania Ledger or Weekly Advertiser;* weekly; two pages; size of page 10x14; established 177—; printer, James Humphreys, Jr.; office in Front street.

PHILADELPHIA—The *Weekly Philadelphia Staatsbote;* Mondays; four pages; size of page 10x16; subscription 6s, English sterling; established 1763; printer, Henry Miller; office Vine and E streets.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS—The *Maryland Gazette;* Thursdays; four pages; size of page 10x15; subscription

12s 6d; established 1727; printers, Fred and Samuel Green; office in Charles street.

BALTIMORE—The *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser;* Fridays; four pages; size of page 10x17; subscription 10s; established 1773; editor and publisher, William Goddard; office in Market street, opposite Coffee House.

Virginia.

WILLIAMSBURG—The *Virginia Gazette;* Fridays; politics Federal; four pages; size of page 9x15½; subscription 12s 6d, established 1775; printer, Alexander Purdie.

WILLIAMSBURG—The *Virginia Gazette;* Saturdays; politics Federal; four pages; size of page 9¾x15½; subscription 12s 6d; established 1751; printers, John Dixon and William Hunter.

Georgia.

SAVANNAH—The *Georgia Gazette;* Wednesdays; politics Federal; four pages; size of page 8x14; established 1762; printer, James Johnston.

North Carolina.

NEW-BERNE—*North Carolina Gazette.*

WILMINGTON—*Cape Fear Mercury.*

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON—*South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal;* Tuesdays; four pages; size of page 10x16½; publishers, Charles Crouch; office at East Bay.

CHARLESTON—*South Carolina Gazette;* Mondays; politics Federal; four pages; size of page 10x16½; established 1731; printer, Peter Timothy.

CHARLESTON—*South Carolina and American General Gazette;* Fridays; politics Tory; four pages; size of page, 10x16½; publishers, R. Wells and Son.

The aggregate number of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada has grown from 37 in 1776 to 14,899 in 1886, which is a net gain of 692 over the year 1885. Of this number the United States can lay claim to 14,160 and Canada to 679, showing an increase of 666 and 26 respectively. In 1886 the net gain in the United States was 823 and in Canada 22.

The most conspicuous instances of growth in 1885 are furnished by comparatively new and thinly populated sections. Thus we find in Kansas an increase of 117, or 24 per cent. of the whole number of papers published in the State, and in Nebraska an increase of 58, or 18 per cent. of the number published.

The State of Massachusetts exhibits a remarkable increase since 1885 (45) in number of its weeklies, while the number of monthlies is three less than last year. This would seem to indicate that while the rural press is gaining in numbers, the magazines, or periodical publications, are losing ground in this the State of their nativity and most conspicuous triumphs.

The States of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, located as they are in the same geographical section of the country, and possessing no very dissimilar characteristics, present a curious contrast. Illinois and Iowa show an increase of 48 and 44 respectively, while Indiana has increased but five. It would be difficult to find any satisfactory solution of the cause of this difference in journalistic enterprise in these three States.

INCREASE BY STATES.

Besides the States above mentioned, those which show the greatest increase since 1885 are:—Michigan, 30; New York, 30; Wisconsin, 25; New Jersey, 23; Ohio, 26; Minnesota, 21; Missouri, 20; North Carolina, 17; Georgia and Kentucky, 16 each; Arkansas, 15; West Virginia, 11, and Connecticut, 10. Maine has increased 5 and Texas 3; California 9 and Florida 6. The increase in the last three named States was:—Texas, 28; California, 36, and Florida, 23.

The most prominent decrease is in the District of Columbia, which has fallen off 9. Maryland and Vermont have each three less than last year. Nevada shows a decrease of 2 and Virginia 1. The number of papers in Delaware remains at 32, the same as last year.

The total number of dailies published in the United States will be seen to be 1,216, or 33 more than one year ago. Pennsylvania has three dailies less than then and New York four more. Kansas shows the largest increase in the number of dailies.

The weeklies have increased from 10,082 in 1885 to 10,685 in 1886, Kansas again heading the list with 105, followed by Nebraska with 59, Massachusetts with 45, Iowa with 42 and New York with 32.

ALLIANCE IRON-WORKS.

THE FIRST FURNACE BUILT WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES.

An Early Fayette County Enterprise Which Furnished Shot and Shell for Gen. Wayne's Famous Expedition Against the Indians.

N Jacob's creek, not far from Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, are the ruins of the first blast-furnace erected west of the Alleghenies. The stack, which is about twenty feet square and twenty-five feet high, with arches in two sides at the base, was built of small stones, and is crumbling in almost every part of the exterior. It is dotted on all sides with shrubs, while on top, in apparent triumph, stands a gnarled birch tree some fifteen inches in diameter. Entering the stack by one of the arches, we found the interior, which was lined with stone instead of fire-brick, as the custom is at present, showing no signs of decay.

To those familiar with the annals of the West it will not at all appear strange that Fayette county should have the first blast-furnace west of the mountains. Braddock's route, the first road across the mountains, lay through this county, and a branch of it extended to Brownsville, or Redstone, as it was first called. Not only did all those who came to the western part of our State follow this path, but also nearly all those who went "down the river," as the expression then was, to Kentucky and other places. The county soon became known for the abundance of its materials, and its good streams for motive power invited men of enterprise.

EARLY IRON MANUFACTURERS.

The first to profit by it was the firm of Turnbull, Marmie & Co., of Philadelphia. They were extensively engaged in the iron and hollow-ware business and thus became acquainted with the mineral resources

of Fayette. Wm. Turnbull, a member of the firm, had been purchasing agent and Commissary for the Pennsylvania troops during the Revolution, and after the war he became associated with Peter Marmie and Col. John Holker, forming the Philadelphia firm. They determined to build a furnace on the spot where the ore and fuel were found in such abundance, and to that end they purchased a tract of land comprising 301 acres, known as the "Roxbury Tract," which was patented to William Turnbull, of Pittsburgh, July 13, 1789. The furnace was undertaken and was in course of erection prior to the date of the patent, as is evident from the following expression which is found in the minutes of the June term of the Court of Quarter Session of Fayette county:—"A view of a road from the furnace on Jacob's creek to Thomas Kyle's mill." This is the earliest reference found in any official document to a furnace west of the mountains.

DISPUTES ABOUT THE FURNACE.

The "Alliance Furnace," for by that name it is generally known, although it is sometimes called "Jacob's Creek Furnace," "Alliance Iron-Works," "Turnbull's Iron-Works," and later, "Col. Holker's Iron-Works," stood in the south side of Jacob's creek, about four miles from its mouth, and not fifteen, as is stated in "Craig's History of Pittsburgh." According to the "History of Fayette County," it was blown in in November, 1789, but according to the "History of Westmoreland County" and "Craig's History of Pittsburgh," it was not blown in until November 1, 1790. Nothing is known with certainty of the amount of business of the furnace in the early days of its existence, but on the 6th of January, 1792, Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, wrote Maj. Isaac Craig, commander of the post at Pittsburgh, making the inquiry:—"Is it not possible that you could obtain shot for the six-pounders from Turnbull & Marmie's furnace?" In a letter addressed to the same officer fifteen days later he says:—"Although I have forwarded the shot for the six-pounders (from Carlisle) I am not sorry that you ordered those from Turnbull & Marmie. Let them send their proposals at what rates they will cast shot, shell, cannon and howitzers, etc." It is also stated on good authority, that the shot and shell for Gen. Wayne's famous expedition against the Indians were furnished by this furnace.

NOT PROFITABLE—ROMANTIC STORIES.

The career of the furnace, at least after the first two or three years, was not prosperous, owing, it would appear, to the financial embarrassments of Mr. Turnbull, in whose name the property was held. But little was done after 1793, although the furnace continued in operation till 1802, when the fires were extinguished forever.

The secluded dell in which the ruins of the old furnace stand seems almost a spirit land, and hence we need not be surprised to find romantic stories connected with them. Indeed, a story seems necessary to complete the picture, and it is not wanting. It is to the effect that Peter Marmie, a member of the firm, who was at the same time a sporting Frenchman, committed suicide by jumping into the mouth of the furnace after having driven in his hunting dog before him.—*Catholic Historical Researches by A. A. Lambing.*

The Goose Quill Trade.

The farmers' children about Pittsburgh had good opportunity for turning an honest penny in the year 1808, as will be seen from the following advertisement from the GAZETTE of December 21, 1808.

TO FARMERS' CHILDREN.

From 20 to 30 cents per hundred will be given, in cash, for any quantity of first-rate ripe GOOSE QUILLS, by the subscriber, living in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. MATHEW B. LOWRIE,
Teacher.

MADE THEM PAY THEIR POSTAGE.

John Johnston, one of the early Postmasters of Pittsburgh, seems to have had some trouble in collecting bills from the people. Under the date of December 16, 1808, Postmaster Johnston published the following advertisement in the GAZETTE:—

"All in arrears for postage at this office are requested to settle the same immediately—otherwise their respective balances will be put in suit, and no account be opened for them in future. JOHN JOHNSTON, P. M."

THEY SUSPENDED ISSUE.

In the *Gazette and Advertiser* of Saturday, April 12, 1845, is a map of the "burnt district," showing the extent of the great fire of April 10 of that year. The same paper contains a card from Whitney, Dumars & Wright, announcing their inability to issue the *Chronicle* for a few days, their office having been badly damaged by fire.

ON June 24, 1829, the water in the Pennsylvania canal reached Allegheny, and the same day the corner-stone of the first St. Paul's Cathedral was laid.

IN November, 1834, the mail reached Pittsburgh from Philadelphia in fifty-two hours.

ON December 3, 1828, Ed. F. Gay suggested a dam at the head of Neville Island and made estimates.

IN November, 1828, the first Pittsburgh water-works was put in operation.

THE prodigious efforts of our special clairvoyant have enabled us to make the following extract from the bi-centennial number of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, issued on July 29, 1986:—

In this connection it is interesting to review the summaries of progress and exhibits of social and industrial conditions made in the first centennial number of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. The coarse, yellow pages of this old print record with pardonable pride the industrial achievements and political attainments of our ancestors, and, crude and imperfect as their institutions seem to us, yet we can trace in them the germs of modern civilization. While in comparison to our present facilities their social and political arrangements seem like the rude tools of the stone age, yet to our ancestors, to whom the brutal condition of mankind in the dark ages was still a fresh remembrance, they seemed to be the acme of refinement, and the language of eulogy was exhausted in their description of them.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS.

The first thing that strikes one in looking over this first centennial number is the narrow limitations of the graphic arts. It is true that in that age the toilsome processes of the old art of wood engraving had been brought to their highest pitch, and the delicacy of the engraving displayed in some of the illustrated books and magazines of the day must excite our wonder. But that laborious art was susceptible of such perfection only under conditions that were incompatible with the processes of journalism. The art of color printing such as we know it was as yet unborn, and the pictures which profusely illustrate the centennial number are rude and scratchy sketches in black and white, which at best simply convey hints and suggestions instead of giving the verities of nature, which are an essential feature of modern journalism. Printing presses in those days, although considered marvels of mechanical delicacy and precision, were cumbrous affairs in which the sheets were dragged along by tapes constantly liable to became disarranged. The thought of printing-press makers was already directed to the problem of getting rid of this obstruction, but the simple electrical device by which the paper web and its carriers are magnetized, the one positively and the other negatively, thus holding the paper to its proper course by the affinities of force, was as yet undreamt of. The possibility of photographing objects in their natural colors had been conceived of, but the process had not yet been discovered and the revolution in journalism it has effected was beyond the wildest stretch of fancy. If the editor of that centennial number could be resurrected and brought into the press-room of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE to-day how great would be his astonishment to see the papers flying out of the press at the rate of 50,000 an hour, bearing on them, photographed in their natural colors, all the scenes where the notable incidents of the day had occurred. The press, with its transferring cameras, into which the plates taken by the reporters are put; the devices by which the paper-web is coated at the proper intervals with the sensitizing chemical solution; the rapid and intense flash of electric light by which, in the hundredth part of a second, the picture is thrown down upon the flying web, would fill him with awe. It would tax his credulity to be informed that so simple and widely-extended was the use of color-photography that the walls and portfolios of every family contained the unerring pictorial records of all scenes of the family history, and, whereas the charm of a lovely sunset, a view of beautful scenery, or the spectacle presented by some lively social episode, were with our ancestors simply a treasure of memory, now they could be instantaneously recorded for all time just as they had appeared to the eye. How, too, our centennial editor would marvel when he would be taken to the composing-room and see type-setting going on by machinery, grapophones setting alongside the operatives, repeating, at such a rate as was convenient, the articles that had been dictated to them, or the reports of speeches and utterances that had been recorded by them.

RECORDS OF THE ORAL WORD.

In his day one of the lamentations of literature was the evanescent nature of the triumphs of lyric, histrionic and forensic genius. Our ancestors of a hundred years ago could enjoy the genius of Shakespeare, Milton and Hawthorne, but the genius of Jenny Lind, of Garrick, of Henry Clay were for them but a tradition, not a realization. Our centennial editor would be fairly dazed on being told that we now could record not only the looks, but the tones of our singers and orators, and that by ingenious instruments reproducing the series of impressions taken by instantaneous photography we could project upon the stage simulacra which reproduced to the life the port and gesticulation of persons represented. Ah, if only such appliances of art had existed at the time of the foundation of the Republic, what an interesting celebration of the Fourth of July might every community enjoy by reproducing Washington reading his Farewell Address. To see the Father of his Country exactly as he looked and moved, to hear his wise counsels, uttered in his own deep and earnest tones, would indeed be an annual rekindling of patriotic fervor.

The century whose achievements form the boast of the first centennial number of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE was indeed wonderful for its material progress. The discovery of the unity of force—that the

various forces of nature were in fact simply phases of one force—put into the hands of mankind the key which we have used with such amazing results in unlocking the secrets of nature. The dazzling succession of grand inventions which distinguished the first century of the Republic enabled our ancestors to form noble conceptions of the possibilities of material progress, but a sober account of the facilities we possess would have seemed as wild and monstrous a tale to them as the story of their inventions would have seemed to the colonists of the eighteenth century. In looking over the files of a century ago we note what perhaps then seemed the extravagant prophecy that the time would come when railroads would be lighted along their whole length by electric lights, now the thing of a past which seems remote. Those were the days of fast express trains and ocean steamships, when it was the boast of enterprise that travel was being surrounded with all the comforts of home. Our age has seen the lightning express trains and the ocean greyhounds discarded as being too slow for passenger travel and fit only for heavy freight.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Our ancestors were overcome with wonder at the discovery which enabled men to converse with one another long distances apart. What would they think of the way in which a man will now call to a friend in a distant city that he wants to see him immediately and in a few minutes his friend is at his side, having come by the pneumatic railway. The great fleet of aerobats, whose constant flight across the ocean makes the night skies of our Eastern ports seem to be full of shooting-stars, are the realization of hopes which were cherished for centuries. The absurdity of the attempts of our ancestors at aerial locomotion must, however, excite our smiles. Their endeavor was to find some way of directing balloons, whose great expanse of surface necessarily made them the sport of the winds. Aerial navigation was, in fact, an impossibility until the discovery of etheric force gave us possession of a power as superior to steam as steam was to the power of a horse. Our ancestors aimed to propel a self-supporting air-ship, while we sustain our aerobats in the air by the same force that enables us to propel them at rates of speed which outrun the fiercest storms. What a view we obtain of the extension of man's dominion over the world in our times when we remember that the North Pole, which the pupils in our public schools so often visit in their topographic tours, was once the hopeless goal of foolhardy effort on the part of our ancestors. The globe, now so familiar to us in every part, was, for its greater part, still a region of wilderness and romance for our ancestors, and travelers' tales formed a great part of the literature of the times. It is hard for our young men who run off to the Amazon, the Congo or the Yang-tse-Kiang for some angling sport when they have a week's holiday, to imagine the time when traveling for pleasure was an enjoyment reserved to those who had wealth and leisure. Still, notwithstanding the great inventions that have been made in our times and the profound revolution in social conditions they have effected, it must be admitted that material progress has, on the whole, followed the lines laid down by our ancestors. Their chief dependence for power was, however, on what we may call fossilized force—such as coal and natural gas. The knowledge that sooner or later such deposits would be exhausted was a cloud over the future to them. Now that our dependence is upon the forces of which nature is an inexhaustible reservoir, there is no limit to our mechanical resources.

THE CRUDE POLITICS OF 1886.

While the achievements of our ancestors in material progress were remarkable, yet they were lamentably deficient in political science. In fact, the science of politics hardly existed, and one generation did not profit as it should by the experience of its predecessor. The calamities brought about by the fiat money experiments in the latter part of the eighteenth century did not prevent the same delusions from cropping out from time to time again in the nineteenth century as the former troubles faded out of recollection. For almost a century the rise, decline and fall of a National banking system went on in regular cycles, one generation seeming to be able to learn financial common-sense only as the preceding generation had done—through the bitter teachings of financial panic and industrial distress. At the very time the centennial number of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE was published the policy of the Government was crushing out the National banking system and absorbing into the Treasury Department the functions of a bank of issue, keeping afloat a mass of Treasury notes which were a forced tender and sustaining them in value by huge accumulations of coin in the Treasury, constituting an incentive to reckless and extravagant appropriations. The light of past experience was quite sufficient to have enabled our ancestors to see, had they only used their eyes, that such a policy was bound to lead to disaster, but it took another great panic and period of acute business distress to force into their comprehension such a simple truism of public policy as that Government should not have more than enough money to pay its expenses, and that the proper place for any excess is not in the Treasury vaults, but in the pockets of the people, and that the attitude of the Government towards the currency of the Nation should solely be that of regulation and control. While our ancestors rejoiced in the firm establishment of the National power, yet it was very imperfectly developed. The discussions of Congress still turned more on the question of legitimacy of authority than upon the question of expediency. Probably no historical student has turned to the records of the debates in which the great statesmen of the past participated without a feeling of disappointment. Clay, Webster and Calhoun—Douglas, Lincoln and Stephens discussed constitutional questions in a way that to our retrospect suggests the methods of conveyancers disputing over

an indefinite title deed, and basing their arguments on constructions of phraseology and references to the intentious of the framers of the instrument. Meanwhile the actual Constitution was steadily growing and tending on the whole to Nationality. Grant laid hold of the political realities, as did Washington, and strongly impressed his epoch with the sense of the Sovereignty of the Nation, but its exclusive and absolute character was a growth of our own age. It is now a firmly-established doctrine that the distribution of powers between the General and State Governments should be such as shall best promote the public convenience, and the operation of laws conceived in this spirit has corrected many anomalies that defaced the governmental system of our ancestors. When we look back and see the perplexing and harrassing conflicts of law that prevailed in the Union, owing to the varieties of State legislation on marriage and divorce, the law of contracts, the collection of commercial obligations, debtors' immunities, insurance laws, etc., we wonder that the load of annoyance and injury was borne with so little complaint as it was. At that period there was not even a National bankruptcy law in existence and no National regulation of interstate commerce.

THE BACKWARD STATE OF EDUCATION.

The fact is that in spite of the spread of popular education and the wide dissemination of information which was the boast of the nineteenth century, it was very backward in these particulars according to our present standards. When we examine school-books of that day we are amazed that even so much intelligence as was instilled by the schools could have been imparted by such instrumentalities. When we read the vapid collections of irrelevant facts, the tedious classifications that gave no insight into the philosophy of the subject, those definitions of things that consisted in giving names to them to be memorized by pupils, we are not surprised to observe that some of the most capable men of the times were those whose intellects had revolted at such fare, and who had been rated very low according to the pedagogic standards of the times. There was a great deal of very useless instruction to very little real education in the schools of that day. Ideas of what constitutes ability were so confused that a serious and earnest endeavor was made to base the selection of public officials on what they knew rather than on what they could do, and merit as ascertained by pedagogic assays was substituted for fitness.

THE TELE-DIOPTRICON.

The newspaper was then the chief compend of information, and constituted the library of the people. It discharged this huge function with remarkable ability under the circumstances. The enormous multiplication of literary facilities and the promptness with which any species of information can now be supplied at trifling cost was undreamt of in that day. Nowadays, when a telephone call will bring to a man's library table a compilation of data on any desired topic, the materials for enlightened judgment on every public question is open to every man. The institution of Congressional observatories, although begun simply as a diversion, has had a profound effect upon public education. Now whenever an interesting debate takes place the people in every city, town and village crowd the halls in which by means of the telephone and the tele-dioptricon the proceedings of the National legislators are brought into life-like view and their voices are heard, just as if the spectators were looking down on the scene from the galleries of Congress. The influence of this invention on the character of debate has also been very marked and we read with amusement of the times when members could impose on their constituents by reading speeches from manuscript to an empty house at night and then send home copies with interjected "applause" and "laughter" liberally sprinkled through the report.

One great problem which our ancestors regarded with the gravest misgivings has been solved in a way that they could hardly have imagined. Evils and difficulties for the removal of which many fanciful schemes of social organization were suggested, have been extinguished by the enlargement of man's dominion over nature. Speculative theories of a social reorganization that would make everybody rich and happy were very prevalent in the latter part of the last century. A great many people who passed for intelligent imagined that in some way the world's work could be carried on under circumstances that abolished hope and fear, the mainsprings of human action. In those days when supplies of vital force were obtainable only by such crude methods as the consumption of material which vegetable and animal processes had already converted into a state assimilable by the human system, the mere question of subsistence was a bitter and ever-present problem to the great mass of mankind, who meanwhile saw a large proportion of their fellow-beings enjoying great superfluities of the world's goods.

THE SOLUTION OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

The great discoveries by which the raw materials of nature are directly converted into a state assimilable by the human system, has disposed of all difficulties on the part of food supply. The disgusting shambles, where animals were slaughtered to supply the tables of our ancestors, have been supplanted by the chemical laboratory. It is interesting to read that the beginning of the process excited the greatest popular indignation and at the time of the issue of the centennial number the public mind was agitated over the artificial production of butter.

Nowadays, when mankind can range at will over the whole earth and select whatever conditions of climate and situation that may be perferred, and when there can be no lack of subsistence, the old problems of living have disappeared. But while conditions change human nature abides. The felicity of the rich and the misery of the poor has always been one's idea of how one's self would feel under the circumstances, and not the real fact of the

ce. People's ideas of comfort and happiness are relative rather than absolute, and it is as true now as it was a century ago, that man always is, but never will be, blest. The growth of a sound philosophy of life has, however, done away with the spirit of envy and malice between men over their disparities of fortune. It is felt now that the temperament and disposition that cause some men to pile up huge fortunes discharge a valuable public function. Some of our great public endowments, in the way of libraries, picture galleries, zoological gardens, music halls and public temples, we owe to such men; on the other hand, men who feel no disposition for the cares and annoyances of grand and elaborate methods of living cannot feel any envy towards the display of the rich. The social relations, based as they are upon the right of every one to choose his own company and permeated with enlightened views of individual values, have adjusted themselves with ease to the varying tastes and affinities of people, and we can therefore justly congratulate ourselves on a progress that is even vaster in comparison with the showing made a hundred years ago than that was in comparison with a hundred years before that.

HENRY J. FORD.

PIONEER HUMANITARIANS.

They Have a Strong Society in Pittsburgh as Early as 1813.

The "Pittsburgh Humane Society" existed in 1814. In the Pittsburgh *Mercury* of November 16, in that year, appeared the following:—"At a special meeting of the members of the Humane Society, held in the Academy on Tuesday evening, November 9th: On motion:—

"*Resolved*, That the Rev. Francis Herron and Joseph Stockton, together with Messrs. James Brown, Wm. Nassau and John Hodge, be a committee to draw up and have published the first annual report of the society.

"In conformity with the above resolution the committee, with much satisfaction, report to the friends of humanity in this place that the society at present consists of 102 subscribing members, who pay to the Treasurer of the society only the small sum of 50 cents quarterly. That they have been enabled from this small fund, not amounting to much more than $200 a year, to give immediate, and in many instances essential, relief and assistance to more than forty suffering families and individuals.

"It gives them also additional pleasure to learn from the agents of the society that in no instance have they reason to believe their charitable assistance has been improperly or undeservingly bestowed. That not only have they been enabled to relieve some worthy persons from the pressure of a temporary want, who but for the timely aid of the society would have been reduced to a permanent indigence and beggary, but also to carry comfort into the house of affliction—to alleviate the pains of sickness and sweeten the bed of death. And instances have occurred in which dying parents have breathed their last in prayers to God in behalf of the society for its kindness to them and their desolate children.

"Encouraged by these considerations the committee call upon the members of the society generally and the ward committees in particular, to solicit additional assistance from the liberal and humane—to encourage others to become members of the society—and finally to proceed (as they have heretofore done) silently and without parade and ostentation to gratify the finest feelings of a benevolent heart and discharge one of the plainest duties of practical religion.

"Signed by

"JOSEPH STOCKTON, Pres.,
"WILLIAM NASSAU, Treas.,
"JOHN HODGE,
"JAMES BROWN,
"FRANCIS HERRON.

"For the information of those who may wish to avail themselves of aid from the society the committee have added a list of the names of the different ward committees for the ensuing year:—

"Point Ward — James Brown, Arnold Eichbaum, John Johnston, P. M.; George Miltenberger, James Lea.

"Grant Ward — Robert Bruce, John Hanna, James Cooper, James B. Clow, John Rosenburg, Wm. Lecky.

"Allegheny Ward—Francis Herron, Thos. Hunt, James Brown, Abner Barker, Nathaniel Irish, James Irwin.

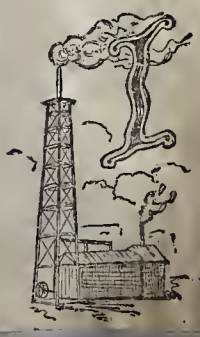
"Monongahela Ward—John Taylor, Edmund Jones, Benjamin Bakewell, Robert Patterson, John Hodge."

When the present Humane Society was organized some of the members wanted to name it the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but others objected. The venerable William Colton, remembering the old-time society, threw his influence to the simple title "Humane Society," and it was chosen."

OIL AND GAS.

BOTH THE PRODUCTIONS KNOWN TO THE ABORIGINES.

The Seneca Indians Worship at Burning Springs and Familiar With Their Medicinal Qualities—The Wonderful Growth of Each.



INDIANS dwelling in the vicinity of the Great Lakes knew of the existence of petroleum, and applied it to several purposes. Peter Kalm published in Swedish about the middle of the last century a book of travels,

in which was a map showing the springs on Oil creek. The first volume of the *Massachusetts Magazine*, published in 1789, says that Oil creek is in the northern part of Pennsylvania, and empties into the Allegheny river. "It issues from a spring, on which floats an oil similar to that called Barbadoes tar, and from which one may gather several gallons in a day."

The French commander of Fort Duquesne in the year 1750 writes as follows to Gen. Montcalm:—

"I would assure you this is a most delightful land. While descending the Allegheny, fifteen leagues below the mouth of the Conewango and three above the Venango, we were invited by a chief of the Senecas to attend a religious ceremony of his tribe. We landed where a small stream entered the river. We marched up the stream about half a league. The great chief then recited the conquests and heroism of their ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum, which, upon applying the torch at a given signal, burst into a complete conflagration. Here, then, is revived the ancient fire-worship of the East; here, then, are the Children of the Sun.'"

THE OLD SALT WELLS

It was in boring for salt wells that petroleum wells were first discovered. In 1806 David Joseph Ruffner, of Kanawha county, West Virginia, sunk the first salt wells and found petroleum in small quantities. In 1810 wells were drilled for salt in the neighborhood of Tarentum. They were comparatively shallow, but in many of them small quantities of petroleum often interfered more or less with their successful operation. In 1818 or 1819 a salt well was bored in Wayne county, Kentucky, and produced such quantities that it was abandoned for brine. With the exception of using this petroleum for its medicinal properties but little attention was paid to it for half a century.

In 1850-51 experiments were begun in manufacturing an oil from coal-tar. The rich cannel coals next came into notice, and in 1859 the Luceseo works, on the Allegheny, in Westmoreland county, was the largest, having the capacity of producing 6,000 gallons of crude oil per day. In the early fifties the firm of Brewer & Watson were engaged in business at Titusville on Oil creek. In the summer of 1854 Dr. Brewster visited Hanover, N. H., and met Mr. George H. Bissell. Dr. Brewster had a bottle of petroleum with him which was tested and as a consequence the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company was incorporated. In 1857 their property was leased to New Haven stockholders, who organized under the name of the "Seneca Oil Company," and in the following spring Col. E. L. Drake was engaged to go to Titusville and drill an artesian well for oil.

FIRST PETROLEUM WELL.

Col. Drake arrived in Titusville about May 1, 1858. At first he attempted to dig a well but found it could not be done. He finally resorted to the expedient of driving an iron-pipe from the surface to the solid rock. This device is supposed to have been original with him. During this season the pipe was driven down thirty-six feet. Mr. William Smith and his sons were engaged to drill the well the next season and began operations about the middle of June. By the middle of August they were fairly under way and had drilled down thirty-three feet, when, on the 28th of August, 1859, the drill struck a crevice into which it fell. The following day being Sunday, Smith visited the well in the afternoon and found the drill-hole full to within a few feet of the top, and on fishing up a small quantity in a tin-cup it was found to be petroleum. It was the first petroleum well.

Commencing here the tide of development swept over the valley of Oil creek and along the Allegheny river above and below Oil City. Then came Cherry run in 1864; the Woods and Stevenson farms, on Oil creek, in 1865 and 1866; Tidioute and Triumph hill in 1867. In 1868 the Pleasantville oil-field furnished the chief center of excitement. The best known West Virginia territory was developed in 1865. About 1870 the "lower country," lying in Butler, Armstrong and Clarion counties, began to be of importance, and the first oil was found at Bradford in 1871. These remained the principal oil-producing territories until, within the past eighteen months, large wells have been discovered in Washington county and at Shannopin, a few miles from Pittsburgh.

TORPEDOES AND TRANSPORTATION.

For a number of years the mere drilling of a well was all that was done to make it a producer. In 1862, however, Col. E. A. L. Roberts, then an officer in the volunteer service, conceived the idea of expleding torpedoes in oil wells to increase their production. He applied for a patent in 1864, and in 1865 was ready to try his first experiment. It was not till December of 1866, though, that the complete success of the torpedo was established.

The most interesting history connected with the entire petroleum trade is the development of its transportation. In this country the Seneca oil of early days was transported in barrels or packed in bottles. In the first part of the early oil excitement it was transported in oak barrels, hooped with iron and lined on the inside with a stiff solution of hot glue. In 1865 tank-cars were introduced on the railroads, but in 1871 they gave place to the boiler-iron cylinder car of the present time. Bulk barges were also introduced on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. The first successful pipe line was put down by Samuel Van Syckle, of Titusville, in 1865, and was four miles long. At the present time the pipe lines not only form a complete net work through the oil regions, but there are lines which extend from the oil region to Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Williamsport and transport daily thousands of barrels of oil.

NATURAL GAS.

The production of natural gas is so closely connected with that of oil that no article on that subject would be complete without some reference to the fuel which has made Pittsburgh one of the cleanest manufacturing cities in the country and saves annually thousands of dollars to its manufacturers. Utilized only a few years ago its use can now be classed among the great industries of Western Pennsylvania. In producing it millions of capital are now invested and thousands of men employed.

How long natural gas has been known and used cannot be told. It is certain that the Chinese have been using it for centuries. In this country, reference to the "burning springs," which in many cases were evidently springs yielding gas in large quantities, are found in the records of early travelers. In 1775, Washington, during a visit to the Kanawha Valley, set apart and deeded to the public forever a square mile of land some three miles above Salt Lick, on which was a "burning spring." The burning springs of the Little Kanawha, in West Virginia, and the escaping gas of Big Sandy, in Kentucky, are types of the evidences of the existence of natural gas that have been observed for many years, and are common to many parts of the country.

The earliest use of natural gas for any economical purpose was in lighting the village

of Fredonia, in New York, in 1821. Enough gas was obtained to light 30 burners. In 1858 a well 27 feet deep was sunk for gas, which supplied 240 burners. In 1841 gas was struck in boring a salt well in the Kanawha Valley, in West Virginia, and was used in "boiling the furnace." At an early date in the development of the Pennsylvania oil fields, a portion of the gas, which generally accompanies oil, was used in heating and lighting the towns in the vicinity of the wells, and in raising steam with which to run the drilling engines. Lamp-black was early made from it.

ITS FIRST USE.

Its first use in iron-making was at the Leechburg (Pa.) works of Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield about 1874. In glass-making, the Rochester Tumbler-Works, at Rochester, Pa., were probably the pioneers, and in plate-glass, Mr. J. B. Ford, at the Pittsburgh Plate-Glass Works, at Creighton, Pa., in 1883. Salt was boiled with it at East Liverpool, O., in 1860, and it was tried later in burning pottery in the same village. In 1874, or earlier, Mr. Peter Neff began the manufacture of lamp-black from gas at Gambier, O. In 1875 gas was piped to Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s iron-works, at Sharpsburg, near Pittsburgh, and has been used ever since, but it was not until 1883, with the piping of the Murraysville gas, and its introduction into the industrial establishments of Pittsburgh, that its use as a fuel assumed any importance.

The two most important districts are the Murraysville, in Westmoreland county, and the Washington county field. All through Western Pennsylvania gas is met with. The gas region of Ohio is at Findlay; in New York in Cattaraugus and Allegany counties; in West Virginia in Hancock county and the Kanawha Valley; and in Illinois. It has been reported from other States, but not in commercial quantities, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and California being the chief States mentioned.

The origin of natural gas is an unsolved problem. The theory that it was formed ages ago and stored in the rocks awaiting the drill, and the opposite one that it is constantly forming at the present, both have plenty of advocates. Be that as it may, the gas is being used and has supplanted coal. It has been calculated that one ton of coal is equal in heating power to 36,764 cubic feet of the gas, or one bushel of coal is equivalent to 1,000 cubic feet. In Pittsburgh alone it is estimated that 20,000 tons of coal is displaced daily by natural gas.

THE SUPPLY AND ITS EXHAUSTION.

The supply and its exhaustion has of course formed the subject of lengthy arguments. It is claimed by some that the supply will be exhausted, but other experts believe it will last for all time. It is found as a rule that the shallowest wells and those weakest when first drilled have the shortest existence. Mr. H. M. Chance has ingeniously calculated that in eight years the supply of gas within thirty miles of Pittsburgh would be exhausted. He estimates the consumption at 600,000,000 cubic feet daily and the waste at 100,000,000 cubic feet. This enormous waste has called forth quite a number of suggestions as to its storage, most of them contemplating the use of tanks. It appears, however, practicable to confine the gas it its own reservoir by packing the well with rubber packing inside the well casing and outside a smaller tube which is anchored securely.

In Pennsylvania alone there are now over sixty incorporated gas companies, representing a capital of over $20,000,000. In Pittsburgh alone the Philadelphia Company, the largest operating, has 336 miles of gas-pipe laid, and in Western Pennsylvania it is estimated that there are about 1,300 miles of pipe now laid, and other pipe lines are being constructed. The pressure at the wells is sufficient to carry the gas through the pipes to the consumer. Marvelous figures are given as estimates of the pressure per square inch, but it is probable that the maximum is not greater than 1,000 pounds.

Its economic use in this city has already given Pittsburgh manufacturers a lead. Better iron and glass can be made, and if the fuel holds out, the city's future is almost unlimited.

BUILDING THE OLD PENITENTIARY.

The Great Public Interest in the Work in the Year 1818.

The building of the first penitentiary was a matter of as much public interest as the erection of the present one. Proposals were advertised for in the GAZETTE of May 26, 1818, as follows:—

THE COMMISSIONERS

Appointed in conformity with the act of Assembly providing for the erection of a State penitentiary near the town of Allegheny, will receive proposals, until the 1st of July next, for furnishing the building materials hereinafter specified, viz:—

Building stone, by the perch, to be delivered on the site, at a place to be designated by the Commissioners.

Stone adapted for hammer, dressed, range work, by the perch, to be delivered as before mentioned.

Lime by the bushel, to be delivered in lime-houses, to be constructed by the Commissioners for that purpose.

River sand by the bushel, to be delivered near the lime-houses.

Twenty-inch white pine joint shingles, by the thousand.

One and one-quarter-inch pine boards, sixteen and twelve feet long, by the hundred feet.

Oak scantling, four by five inches, by the hundred feet running measure.

The shingles, boards and scantling to be delivered near the site, at such places as shall be designated by the Commissioners.

Brick, by the thousand, to be delivered as aforesaid.

Proposals will also be received for hammer dressed, and plain mason work, by the perch, and for brick work, by the thousand, the workmen furnishing their own attendants.

All materials for scaffolding, to be furnished by the Commissioners.

Persons offering proposals will name their securities for the performance of their contracts; also the amount of materials to be furnished and the terms of delivery.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to

MAGNUS MURRY,
Clerk of the Commissioners.

THE FIRST BAKERY.

How It Was Started in Pittsburgh in the Year 1786.

The first bakery in Pittsburgh was established in 1786, by Hugh Gardner and John Cowan. On December 2 of that year they announced their venture in the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. Their advertisement was as follows:—

"The subscribers propose to begin baking

about the 11th or 12th inst. on a method they flatter themselves will give satisfaction to their customers. Their modo of supplying customors in this town with bread will bo commuuicated to tho inhabitants beforo that time.

"As they mean to havo biscuit ready baked and packed in barrels or kegs, or loose for smaller demands, therefore, will be able to supply expeditiously thoso on a passage down the Ohio river to Kentucky or elsewhere, and surveyors or others going to uninhabited parts.

"They will take any salable country produce in payment as well as cash. And all timos regulate their price for bread agreeable to the rates flour iu general sells for.

HUGH GARDNER,
JOHN COWAN,

PITTSBURGH, December 1, 1786.

FALL OF THE BRIDGE.

Account of an Early Disaster in Pittsburgh Involving a Heavy Loss.

A clipping from the Allegheny *Democrat* reproduced in Hazzard's *Register of Pennsylvania* reads as follows :—

"On Saturday last, about 9 o'clock A. M., the first pier of the Monongahela bridge gave way and precipitated the superstructure, comprising a space of two arches, into the river. Fortunately, though hundreds cross the bridge every Saturday morning going to and returning from market, no lives were lost. There were on that part of the bridge which fell down a man and a boy attending a returning coal wagon, the property of Mr. Jacob Beltzhoover, and another boy. They, of course, descended with the falling mass, but were extricated from the ruins without sustaining the least injury. Four out of the five horses attached to the wagon were saved. The bridge was erected in 1818 at a cost of $140,000. Of course this accident will be a serious matter to the stockholders. It has not yet been determined, we learn, whether to repair the bridge or build a new one."

FIRST WHITE MEN HERE.

The first white men who entered the Ohio Valley, according to *authentic* accounts, were Thomas Batts, Thomas Woods and Robert Fallam, who were commissioned by Maj. Gen. Wood, Virginia, "for ye findeing of the ebbing and flowing of ye waters behinde the mountains, in order to the discovery of the South Sea." These men, with an Appomatox Indian and one servant and five horses, started from the Appomatox town in Virginia on Friday, September 1, 1671, cressed the mountains and descended to what is now known as the Falls of Kanhawa; here they marked some trees with marking-irons on September 17. They returned to the Appomatox town on Sunday morning, October 1. This journey is described fully in a journal on file in London.

ISAAC CRAIG.

A FINANCIAL EXPERIMENT.

How Specie Payments Were Resumed and Its Result.

In Pittsburgh the depression succeeding the war of 1812 was felt severely. An effect of this deplorable condition was popular agitation for various reforms of a financial nature without awaiting the slow and tedious progress of legislative action. Among these efforts towards attacking supposed evils was one for the early suppression of the shinplaster currency, which seems to have become abundant whenever serious business depression has been experienced in this country. The notion was urged, as in fact it is to this day in some places, that the shinplastor, or small paper money—paper currency in denominations of less than one dollar—were in some mysterious way responsible for the hard times, because they always appear during hard times. Finance was so little understood there was no one in whom the people had confidence to explain to them that the shinplasters were no more the cause of hard times than that house flies are the cause of summer, even though house flies do not appear in the winter. Pittsburgh business people, at all events, came to the conclusion that the shinplasters "must go," to use a modern expression of more than ordinary force.

On Saturday evening, September 26, 1818, "the merchants, traders and other citizens of Pittsburgh convened, agreeable to public notice, in the Court-house," as the preamble of the resolutions read, which were adopted. This meeting appointed a committee "to collect subscriptions (receivable in such money as is of par value in the city of Philadelphia) and procure from the proper source the amount of such subscriptions in specie change, and on its arrival in this city to divide the net proceeds thereof among the subscribers, in proportion to the several sums subscribed."

IT WAS ALSO "RESOLVED,

That from and after sixty days from this date the individuals composing the present meeting will not give currency to the notes or tickets of any bank, corporation or individual whatever under the denomination of one dollar."

There were the plan and the means provided. The business public were to resume specie payments on their own hook, irrespective of the local banks and public authorities. Financial difficulties were to be surmounted by the simple process of getting rid of the detestable shinplaster currency and substituting the good hard specie for it in trade. The idea was carried out. The committee got their subscriptions, went to Philadelphia and obtained the "specie change," brought it to Pittsburgh and distributed it pro rata and satisfactorily according to the spirit and the letter of the resolution. Hard times did not soon disappear; but, it may be remembered, the "specie change" did. The result is on record and is a study in the science of finances. It is scarcely necessary to inquire why it was not a success, the fallacy of the premises on which it was based being remembered. It is not often that a community learns so much so cheaply, however. The result of this effort to remodel and reform local business was told in the GAZETTE on May 19 following, or within six months after the "specie change" had been provided. Editorially it handled the subject with a freedom and

ORIGINALITY WHOLLY ITS OWN.

The editorial gains effect when it is remembered that the editor himself was one of the committee who was to carry out this piece of financial Solonism. He remarked as follows:—"A new system of economy must be established in our market arrangements. What little silver small change was brought into circulation by the sunshine of the late resumption of specie payments has taken a second plunge into the wooden chests of the *sagacious* peasantry and if we know anything of the character of our worthy country folks, it will require some as yet undiscovered process in chemistry or philosophy to relieve the dear little pieces of this their second bondage. Some other mode must be substituted to facilitate our semi-weekly operations in the diamond. The country ladies get along very well, for if the balance on a sale of

butter, for in[illegible] coming from them, they make you take [illegible] for the amount. The citizens of Pittsb[illegible] must adopt some rule to place them on an [illegible]ality, for at present what with one thing an[illegible]nother the balance of trado is confoundedly ag[illegible]ost them. They are completely stumped sin[illegible] the 50 cents city tickets have become illegio[illegible] (Inelligible?) We should be much indebted t[illegible]ome of our economists for suggesting some p[illegible]n; Mr. Ricardo acquired great renown in Eng[illegible]nd recently by advising the substitution of billion in place of coin. Cut money might answer the same end in our market, provided w[illegible] could get any to cut, which, bye the bye, is somewhat doubtful.

"IF THIS CANNOT BE DONE,

we advise our citizens by way of being on a par with the country lasses to provide themselves with a few bolts of different colored ribbands and a yard stick, and whenever the change is against them let them snip off an eighth of a yard and present it; if that don't match them the devil is in it. Indeed the whole business of trade must be shortly conducted by exchange, for in another year there cannot be a dollar in circulation if the diminution goes on proportionately to what it has done in the past twelve months. In this case we feel uneasy for the poor lawyers; for unless they take stalls in the public market in all contested cases, we can't conceive how they can make the pot boil."

Beyond the singular manner of expression there is much food for reflection in the suggestions offered in such an article and in such facts. How, indeed, could professional men exist in a state of society which knows only barter and in consequence currency is unknown? Is not the presence and the use of money in trade an essential, not a mere convenience to that which we call enlightenment as contradistinguished from mere civilization? Civilized people trade; enlightened people have a system of exchanges to which money is necessary and, under this system the fine arts, literature, scientific research, can be fostered and encouraged which could not be the case were trading done by barter only.

COLORED PHILANTHROPISTS.

They Form an Organization in Pittsburgh as Early as 1832.

The colored people had an organization in Pittsburgh as early as 1832—long before slavery was abolished in the South. On the evening of January 16, of that year, they assembled in the African Church. To organize permanently the following preamble and constitution were adopted:—

"WHEREAS, Ignorance in all ages has been found to debase the human mind, and to subject its votaries to the lowest vices and most abject depravity; and it must be admitted that ignorance is the sole cause of the present degradation and bondage of the people of colour in these United States; that the intellectual capacity of the black man is equal to that of the white and that he is equally susceptible of improvement, all ancient history makes manifest; and even modern examples put beyond a single doubt.

"We, therefore, the people of colour, of the city and vicinity of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of dispersing the moral gloom that has long hung around us, have, under Almighty God, associated ourselves together; which association shall be known by the name of the *Pittsburgh African Education Society.*"

Then follows the draft of the constitution with the following names appended to it:—President, John B. Vashon; Vice-President, Job B. Thompson; Secretary, Lewis Woodson; Treasurer, Abraham D. Lewis; Board of Managers, Richard Bryans, William J. Greenly, Samuel Bruce, Moses Howard, Samuel Clingham.

A TRUE FISH STORY.

You know fish go up the river in the spring and down in the fall. Well, when the dam No. 1 was built on the Monongahela it was finished in the fall, and in the following spring the fish were swimming up the river. When they came to the dam they could not swim over it, so the sunfish and catfish had to stay below the dam, and fishing with a seine below the dam was a very profitable business that summer. The pike, however, when they came to the dam and could not swim over, put their tails in their mouths, thus forming into a hoop, and then, exerting their whole strength, they let go of the tail, and thus jumped over the dam. In the early spring I have seen hundreds, if not thousands, of pike and sturgeons jump dam No. 1, which required a spring of about thirty feet to accomplish the feat.

JACOB REESE.

Early Thanksgiving Services.

The first Protestant sermon was preached by Rev. Charles Beatty at Pittsburgh on Sunday, November 27, 1758, as a thanksgiving "for the remarkable superiority of His Majesty's arms," the army which had just taken possession of the ruins of Fort Duquesne.

REPUBLICAN TITLES.

THE PRESIDENT ONCE DESIGNATED AS HIS HIGHNESS.

The Amusing Discussions That Took Place in the First Senate in Points of Etiquette — The Pinchbeck Notions of John Adams.

It is well known that no title attaches to the citizen who holds the office of President of the United States. The proper style of address is simply "The President," although now and then some snobbish person refers to him as His Excellency, which is simply silly in itself and without constitutional warrant. It is not generally known, however, that the title "His Highness, the President of the United States and Protector of their Liberties" was actually decided upon by a committee of the Senate at its first session. The defeat of this attempt to put a pinchbeck gilt on the Republican dignity of the Presidential office is chiefly due to William Maclay, one of the Senators from Pennsylvania elected to the first Congress.

ETIQUETTE IN THE FIRST SENATE.

Maclay was a man of strong common-sense and keen humor, and his journal, first published in 1883, gives an amusing account of the deliberations of the Senate on weighty points of etiquette. Scarcely had John Adams been installed as President of the Senate and his pomp-

ous speech, which Maclay slyly characterized as "heavy," been delivered, than the fun began. A committee appointed to suggest a mode of communication between the two Houses reported regulations calculated to invest the Senate with the awful majesty of a House of Lords, and to place the Representatives on the humble level occupied by the English Commons in mediæval times. The proposition was that while a bill or message from the Senate to the House of Representatives should be conveyed by the Secretary, who is a mere servant of the former body, a bill, on the other hand, sent up by the House of Representatives to the Senate should be "carried by two members, who, at the bar of the Senate, should make their obeisance to the President, and thence, advancing to the chair, make a second obeisance and deliver the paper into the hands of the President. After having delivered the bill they were to make their obeisance to the President and repeat it as they retired from the bar." This edifying plan for placing the Senate on a duly august footing unluckily miscarried, for a day or two later, as we learn from this journal, the Senators were distressed to hear from the conference committee that the "House below had laughed at it."

JOHN ADAMS' FUNNY QUANDARY.

On the following day the Senate spent the whole time in discussing the ceremonies to be observed on the impending inauguration of President Washington. A report having at last been read to the effect that the President should be received in the Senate Chamber, and proceed thence to the House of Representatives to be sworn, Mr. Adams startled the Senate by revealing a new and painful quandary in which he said he found himself. "Gentlemen, I do not know whether the framers of the Constitution had in view the two Kings of Sparta or the two Consuls of Rome when they formed it, one to have *all* the power while he held it, and the other to be nothing. Nor do I know whether the architect who formed our room, and the wide chair in it (to hold two I suppose), had the Constitution before him. Gentlemen, I feel great difficulty how to act. I am possessed of two separate powers—the one in *esse*, the other in *posse*. I am *Vice-President*. In this I am nothing; but I may be everything. But I am President also of the Senate. When the President comes into the Senate, what shall I be? I wish gentlemen to think what I shall be." To one at least of his auditors Mr. Adams' embarrassment must have recalled that experienced by Bottom, the weaver, for Mr. Maclay goes on to tell us that "a solemn silence ensued. God forgive me, for it was involuntary, but the profane muscles of my face were in tune for laughter in spite of my indisposition. However, Elsworth, Senator from Connecticut and previously a member of the Federal Convention, thumbed over the Constitution and turned it for some time. At length he rose and addressed the Chair with the most profound gravity:—'Mr. President, I have looked over the Constitution (here he paused), and I find, sir—it is evident and clear, sir—that, wherever the Senate is to be, there, sir, you must be at the head of them; but further, sir (there he looked aghast, as if some tremendous gulf had yawned before him), I shall not pretend to say.'"

WASHINGTON'S "MOST GRACIOUS" SPEECH.

Washington's inauguration had been fixed for April 30. "This," writes Mr. Maclay in his journal, "is a great, important day; Goddess of Etiquette assist me while I describe it. * * The Senate met; the President, Mr. Adams, rose in the most solemn manner. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I wish for the direction of the Senate. The President will [illegible] address the Congress. How shall I [illegible]? How shall we receive it? Shall it be standing or sitting?' This momentous problem was debated with considerable trepidation, the few Senators who had been abroad edifying their less fortunate colleagues by somewhat confused recollections."

The matter was still unsettled when Gen. Washington arrived. Adams stood up with a flustered air as if uncertain what to do. Washington read his inaugural address, retired and the question of etiquette was simply ignored.

When, on the following day, the minutes of the Senate were read, it was discovered that the Secretary, by the specific direction of Mr. Adams, had referred to Washington's address as "*His most gracious speech.*" The obsequious formula borrowed from monarchical usages was promptly resented by Mr. Maclay, and after a debate, the words "most gracious" were erased. When the committee charged with the duty of devising suitable titles reported their high-sounding phrase Maclay took the ground that "the Constitution of the United States has designated our Chief Magistrate by the appellation of the President of the United States of America. This is his title of office, nor can we alter, add to, or diminish it without infringing the Constitution." His view prevailed, although Adams was able to control the majority of the Senate in favor of the proposed title. Maclay, however, stirred up the House of Representatives on the subject and that body brushed the puerile business aside by prefacing an address to the Chief Magistrate with the simple words:—"To the President of the United States," and the Senate was dragged unwillingly in its wake.

The origin of modern titles dates from the decay of the Roman Empire, when adventurers who had obtained the imperial office by the favor of the legions, sought to hide their mean extraction by the invention of magniloquent titles that Augustus would have despised. It speaks well for the common-sense of our early representatives that they so summarily put their feet down upon such a nuisance in this country. People who hanker after such things can, however, satiate their souls with high, mighty titles by working to the front in some secret society.

THE FIRST CHOLERA CASES.

Names of the First Victims in Pittsburgh in the Year 1832.

On October 22, 1832, at 1 o'clock A. M., Wm. Lyon, a colored man just from Cincinnati, died of cholera at Pittsburgh. This was the first visit of the terrible disease to Pittsburgh. During the same day Mrs. Bender, a steamboat hand, and Polly Coleman, "a colored woman and intemperate," were also attacked. The two latter died. Another case was discovered in jail on the 27th. No new cases were reported.

Later it became worse. The consulting physicians of the Pittsburgh Board of Health made the following report, dated November 15, 1832:—"Since the 16th of last month, the period when it is first supposed to have commenced, they are confident that the number of deaths by malignant cholera in this city has not exceeded 20 at the most; in Allegheny town, 1; in Bayardstown, 1, and in Arthurville, a village beyond the limits of the city, 10. These were all colored people, seven of whom died without calling in medical aid. This includes those who contracted the disease elsewhere and died here, as well as some of a doubtful character. They are of the opinion that there is at this time no indication of its general prevalence,

our atmosphere not appearing to favor its progress to any extent."

The worst visitation of cholera to Pittsburgh was nearly a quarter of a century later, when so many hundred deaths occurred.

THE DAYS OF 1786.

HOW PEOPLE LIVED WHEN THE "GAZETTE" FIRST CAME OUT

The Manners and Fare of Our Ancestors.

Beginnings of Western Emigration.

The Influences That Gave Birth to the Nation.

AT the time the first number of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE was issued our country was about one-fifth its present size, and of that only about one-fifth was settled. The Mississippi river was the Western boundary and a line protracting the Southern boundary of Georgia to the Mississippi was the Southern limit of the Federal domain. The only seaboard was then the Atlantic, the territory on the Gulf of Mexico as well as that west of the Mississippi river belonging to Spain. The lower portion of the Mississippi river was completely in Spanish territory. The population of the country, about one-twentieth of what it is now, was scattered along the coast from New Hampshire to Georgia, and the interior was in the possession of the Indian tribes, although the hardy pioneers were already pouring into the Ohio valley and laying the foundations of States whose future greatness no one dreamed of. The center of population was then east of the Susquehanna, and three years later, when the subject of the location of the National capital was being debated by Congress, which then met in New York, Representative Goodhue, of Massachusetts, declared that Congress was well aware that the center of population would not change for ages and that when it did the movement would be eastward, owing to the growth of manufactures. Only eleven years after the date of this confident assertion the census of 1800 showed that the center of population had moved to a point eighteen miles east of Baltimore and at the last census it was eight miles west of Cincinnati.

WESTERN EMIGRATION.

And yet there were plenty of evidences in the last decade of the eighteenth century of the Western movement of population if the gentry of the East, who controlled Federal politics, had thought the affairs of the backwoods worth their notice. The country between the Blue Ridge and the Mississippi had been traversed by the French Jesuits in the century before the Revolutionary war. When Washington marched with Braddock in the fatal expedition against Fort Duquesne the Mississippi had been explored from the Falls of St. Anthony to the gulf, and a chain of forts had been nearly completed, at which Fort Duquesne, at the forks of the Ohio, was the sentinel outpost. Before the Revolutionary war speculation in Western lands had begun and land companies were formed. In 1786 the country west of Pittsburgh was known as the Northwestern Territory. It had recently been ceded to the United States by Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts, except that Connecticut reserved a tract in Northeastern Ohio, jurisdiction over which she did not surrender until 1800, and which has since always borne the name of Western Reserve. The principal settlements had been effected in Kentucky by emigrants, principally from Virginia, who had made their way through the valleys of the Blue Ridge. North Carolina settlers had made their way into the district now in the State of Tennessee and had organized an independent government, which they had called the State of Franklin. Louisville had been an incorporated town as far back as 1780, and there was a collection of log huts at the place that in 1788 was christened Losantiville and later became Cincinnati. The beginning of settlements had been made at a number of points on the Wabash, Miami and other rivers and a stream of emigration was pouring into the Western country through Pittsburgh. The settlers floated down the Ohio in flatboats loaded with cattle and household goods. A deck-house protected the settler's family and the bedding would be laid against the wall to make them bullet-proof when there were signs of Indians. In 1785, when Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper came out from Massachusetts to make Government surveys in the Ohio Valley, the Miamis, Shawanese and Twightees were on the warpath, and they were afraid to go further than Pittsburgh. They went home, and in 1786 organized the Ohio Company which purchased a million and a half acres from the Government at 75 cents an acre and started a tide of emigration from New England to the West so great in its proportions as to occasion alarm in the East. The pamphleteers described the West as a land of cold, hunger, Indians, panthers, and hoop-snakes. Meanwhile a committee of Congress, over which Jefferson presided, had proposed a scheme for dividing the Western lands into ten territories, to be called Sylvania, Cherronesus, Michigania, Assenisipia, Metropotaimia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipi. The fanciful titles were, however, stricken out by Congress, and finally, by the Ordinance of 1787, a simple territorial government was provided for the country northwest of the Ohio.

The rapidity with which the valley of the Ohio was settled has no parallel in the history of the country, except in the case of California. Emigration followed the river courses, first occupying the Ohio and Tennessee river valleys, before it began to spread northward along the Wabash and other streams into Indiana and Illinois, and along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers into Western Illinois and Missouri. Missouri had been admitted as a State, and was carrying on a regular trade with Sante Fe, while the Sacs, Foxes and Pottawatomies remained in undisturbed possession of the lake-shore country of Illinois, where Chicago now stands.

THE CINDERELLA OF NATIONS.

When that first copy of the GAZETTE was issued the United States were regarded abroad much as the petty States of Central America are regarded to-day. It was in 1786 that Thomas Jefferson, then representing the country abroad, wrote home from England that "our overtures of commercial arrangements have been treated with derision." In the same year Thomas Barclay and John Lamb were sent to Tripoli and Al-

giers to arrange terms of tribute to the Moorish pirates to keep them from capturing American vessels and selling the crews into slavery. The West Indian Islands were a nest of pirates who preyed on our commerce and the behavior of English cruisers was not much better, as they assumed the right to search American vessels whenever they pleased and impress sailors into their service. The Spanish authorities, who controlled the Lower Mississippi, denied all privileges of trade to the people of this country, and at the time the GAZETTE was issued the Western settlements were burning with rage over the action of the Spanish authorities in confiscating the goods of Thomas Amis, who had taken a cargo of hardware and flour down the Ohio and Mississippi to Natchez, then a Spanish town.

The Republic was not only contemned abroad but was weak and wretched in its internal affairs. The paper-money craze had possession of the States and forcing acts were vainly passed to make the stuff circulate. Shay's Rebellion, a genuine Anarchist insurrection, although the name was not then in vogue, was distracting Massachusetts with civil war. Rhode Island not only made its paper money a legal tender but imposed heavy penalties upon anyone refusing to take it. The State issued money on pledge of real estate, and the promoters of the scheme contended that a currency so secured was far better than coin. The result was to drive traders out of the State, to substitute barter for sales and to cause Rhode Island to be known throughout the land as Rogues' Island. Coin was scarce everywhere, and what there was of it was made up of a puzzling variety of pieces, the valuation of which varied in different localities. Of gold coins there were Spanish joes, doubloons, pistoles, moidores, English guineas and half-guineas, French guineas, carolins and chequins. Of silver coin there was the Spanish dollar, which supplanted the English pound as the unit of value, the bit, half-bit, pistareen, shilling and sixpence. Coin was so scarce in the West that barter was the rule and the irregularly-organized State of Franklin, which preceded the State of Tennessee, gave a legal status as currency to the articles which had gotten a current value by usage. A pound of sugar should pass for a shilling piece, the skin of a racoon or fox for a shilling and threepence, a gallon of rye whisky for two shillings and sixpence, a gallon of peach brandy or yard of linen for a three-shilling piece, and a clean beaver, otter or deer skin for six shillings. In this kind of money the law provided that every officer of the State from the Governor to the hangman should be paid. The traders who brought goods down the river from Pittsburgh and returned with that sort of currency did not find themselves out of account on it when they shipped it to the East. In Maryland and Virginia tobacco had been a long-established currency.

HOW OUR ANCESTERS LIVED.

Manners were more formal then than they are now and class distinctions were strongly marked. The differences between rich and poor in demeanor and style of living were much greater than now. When Albert Gallatin was looking about in Fayette county, where in 1786 he settled down, he met George Washington, who was out in that wild section on some real estate business. Washington and an assistant surveyor were making some computations over which they labored, while the well-educated young Swiss immigrant rapidly reached the conclusion and took the liberty of giving Washington the result he was seeking for. His civility was received with a haughty stare of surprise at his presumption. "I shall never forget," said Gallatin in after days, "the look he gave me." Jefferson expressed the fear that "the wild Irish," who were settling along the Blue Ridge, would be a barrier to improvement in that direction. The opulent planters of the South and rich merchants of the East knew less of the Western country than of China, and the gaunt, raw-boned, poverty-stricken settlers were as much objects of curiosity to the refined and polished society of Annapolis, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, as Esquimaux or Turks.

The Eastern gentleman wore a three-cornered cocked hat heavily laced. His hair was done up in a cue and powdered. His coat was light colored, with a small cape, and its silver buttons were engraved with the letters of his name. His vest was enormously long, and had flap pockets. His small clothes came scarce to his knees, and his pointed shoes were adorned with large silver buckles. Silk and velvet were as much goods for a gentleman's wear as for a lady's. The dress of ladies of social position was monstrous in its elaborations. Those were the days of gorgeons brocades, and taffetas, displayed over enormous hoops, which, flattened before and behind, stood out for two feet on each side; of towering hats, adorned with tall feathers; of calash and muskmelon bonnets; of high wooden heels, fancifully cut, and of fine satin petticoats. Meanwhile, the artisan wore yellow buckskin or leather breeches, a checked shirt, a red-flannel jacket, a rusty felt hat, shoes of neat's skin with buckles of brass, and a leather apron. In the Eastern cities shopkeepers sold at high prices stuff known as tammies, half-thicks, persians and pelongs, blue sagathy and red bunts, ticklenburghs and black everlastings, and handkerchiefs known under the names of bandano, lungee, romals, culgee, puttical and silk sotetersoy. In the interior homespun and skins of wild beasts composed the dress of the people.

THE POPULAR FARE.

The farmer broke up his land with a wooden hull-plough, sowed his grain broadcast, cut it with a scythe and thrashed it out on his barn-floor with a flail. The first thrashing machine was invented in 1786, but the cast-iron wheel-plough, the drill and the reaper are not fifty years old. The farmer's clothes were home-spun and his fare of the simplest kind served in the coarsest of dishes. Many fruits and vegetables that are now common to every table were then unknown—such as cantaloupes, tomatoes, rhubarb, cauliflower, egg-plant, sweet-corn and head lettuce. To French emigrants we owe the tomato, artichoke and okra and cantaloupe seed was first brought over from Tripoli. While apples and peas were plentiful they were small and mean compared to the fine varieties we have now, and the fox grape was the only grape that was ever seen in market. The geraniums, verbenas and other flowers, now common to our gardens, were unknown in 1786, and in their stead was an array of hollyhocks, sunflowers, poor roses, snowballs, lilacs, pinks and tulips. A plant known as the Jerusalem cherry, now scarcely seen, was then the floral fancy of the day. A mechanic in the city rarely tasted fresh meat as often as once a week, sand covered his floor in lieu of a carpet, and if he got into debt he was thrown in jail, then a horrible place of vice, filth and misery. Wages were low, and work hours ran from sun-up to sundown. Laborer's pay was two shillings a day, while corn was worth three shillings a bushel and a pound of salt pork tenpence. They had to content themselves with meals that would nowadays cause a riot in the poor-house. The enterprising bettered their condition by Western emigration, but it was not until the formation of the present Union and the do-

velopment of manufactures, or the protective policy that the pay of labor began to advance and its condition bettered.

The sick had a bad time of it in the old times. Vaccination was not made known by Jenner until 1798, and smallpox was a very prevalent disease. Quinine was unknown until 1820, powdered cinchona bark being the cure for malarial diseases before that period. Anæsthetics were unknown until 1846, and remedies now accessible to every farmer were unheard of. Yet our ancestors were great people for physicking themselves. Every spring the blood had to be purified by great doses of senna and manna, concoctions of rhubarb and molasses, treacle and brimstone. In cases of serious illness, cupping and leeching, mercurial doses till the gums turned blue and the teeth became loose, were the chief resources of medical art. The patient racked with fever was denied water, but might sip a little clam juice, whose salty quality only aggravated the torments of thirst. The theological notion of the inherent depravity of nature seemed to have been the basis of medical practice and the existence of a natural craving was cause enough for denying it any satisfaction. The possibility of being depopulated by cholera or yellow fever was an overhanging dread even to Northern cities. The pioneers were, however, tough people. Our ancestors could kill the nerve of an aching tooth by running the red-hot end of a knitting needle into it, or by pushing a lump of quick-lime into the cavity, so that its slacking would burn out the nerve.

REMOTENESS OF SECTIONS.

Narrow as were the limits of the country then to what they are now, the difficulties of travel made distances intervening between the towns tremendously great. Pittsburgh is nearer Pekin to-day than it was to Boston then. When people had to go distances such as people often go to a wedding or a ball, they made their wills and solemnly took leave of family and friends. Horses were so scarce that a common mode of travel was what was called "ride and tie;" one riding ahead on a horse, which after awhile he would tie and then go ahead on foot until his companion who had come up to the horse would in his turn ride ahead and tie. Nor at that time was there any conception of the great modern conveniences of travel which have practically annihilated distance. Sanguine people looked forward to the day when the growth of the country might lead to the construction of canals. It is true that in England James Watt had been at work on the steam-engine since 1765, year by year perfecting that mighty agency of progress, but as late as 1786 he wrote to Boulton, his partner:—"In the anguish of my mind I curse my inventions and almost wish if we could gather our money together, that somebody else should succeed in getting our trade from us. * * * I have had serious thoughts of throwing down the burden I find myself unable to carry, and perhaps, if other sentiments had not been stronger, should have thought of throwing off the mortal coil." Even the art of road making did not exist. McAdam had yet to make the improvements which has associated his name with the hard beds of modern turnpike roads. Even on so much traveled a road as that between Philadelphia and Baltimore, there was at one point a quagmire of black mud in which horses were often seen floundering in mud up to their bellies. The expense of transportation from Philadelphia to Erie was $249 a ton. The beginnings of railroads in this country were made with a view to get a smooth surface for horse-car transportation, and had good McAdamized roads been of earlier date than they were the introduction of the steam locomotive might have been delayed. The application of the steam engine to the movement of boats was, however, a problem already in hand in the last century and before the close of 1787 Fitch, at Philadelphia, and Ramsey, at Shepherdstown, Va., had moved vessels by steam. It was 1807 before Fulton made his trip to Albany in the famous Clarmont, and before 1820 the first boat steamed down the Mississippi. George Stephenson's locomotive "the Rocket" which actually went faster than a horse, was built in 1814, but it was not until 1829 that the railroad locomotive was first run in this country by Peter Cooper, on the Baltimore & Ohio road.

A GLOOMY NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

In 1786, however, it did not look like there was any future for the country. Trade and commerce were in a decaying condition and people spoke regretfully of the good times before the war. The States were leagued together under articles of confederation that did not constitute a real union. The Federal Government was simply an agency of the States, dependent on them for supplies that were always in arrears, so that the Federal Government was without credit and overwhelmed by debt. It had no power to lay imposts or duties, and its efforts to negotiate commercial treaties with foreign Nations were treated with contempt. The younger Pitt boasted that he had reconquered the colonies as commercial dependencies, their trade being more completely in the hands of England than before. A single large State could at any time block the operations of the Federal Government. Maryland forced the cession of the Western lands to the General Government by refusing to assent to the Articles of Confederation until this was done. Rhode Island had refused to pay its quota to the Federal expenses, but that State was so small and was held in such contempt that no one cared what it did. In 1786, however, when New Jersey refused to pay its quota, there was great consternation. The Confederation was already breaking up. John Jay, the Secretary of Congress for Foreign Affairs, was endeavoring to secure commercial privileges from Spain by agreeing to the closing of the Mississippi to navigation, and the Western settlements were threatening secession in consequence. Meanwhile Maryland and Virginia, which had been squabbling as to their respective jurisdictions over the Potomac, appointed commissioners to frame regulations on the subject. They met at Alexandria March 21, 1785, and at Washington's invitation adjourned to Mt. Vernon, where they met on the 28th and framed a compact between the two States in regard to the navigation of the Chesapeake and Potomac, regulating port dues, tonnage charges, &c. When the compact was laid before the Maryland Legislature in ratifying it they passed resolutions to the effect that the same valuations of foreign coin and the same regulations in regard to bills of exchange and that duties on imports and exports if laid should be the same for the two States. The appointment of commissioners to negotiate such a compact was proposed and it was resolved to invite Delaware and Pennsylvania to send commissioners also. There was nothing more in the movement than an attempt to meet some practical necessities by a compact among the States grouped around Chesapeake Bay. The Legislature of Virginia gave the movement a National scope by proposing that the commissioners to be appointed should meet with such deputies as may be appointed by the other States to take into consideration a uniform system of commercial regulations. To this, how-

ever, Maryland would not agree for fear that it would weaken the authority of Congress, and tend to procrastinate the collection of the revenues due the Federal Government. Maryland therefore was not represented at the convention that met at its own capital city, Annapolis, September 11, 1786, but delegates were present from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia. They remained in session three days, and came to the conclusion that "the power of regulating trade is of such comprehensive extent" that to give it efficacy "may require a correspondent adjustment of other parts of the Federal system." They therefore recommended that another conference be held at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May, 1787, to which all the States should be requested to send commissioners. Congress, to whom the resolutions were transmitted, also recommended the States to send commissioners. All the States responded except Rhode Island, although New Hampshire's commissioners did not arrive until late owing to the lack of money to pay their expenses. By May 29 nine States were represented by commissioners at Philadelphia and the convention began its deliberations. It sat for four months with closed doors and the result was the present Constitution. It was not exactly what any of the delegates wanted, the debates were stormy and turbulent and the convention came near breaking up in a row, but by dint of concession and compromise, the Constitution which they presented to the States was finally evolved as the best that was attainable under the circumstances.

FOUNDING THE NATION.

Meanwhile there was a lively popular interest in the proceedings and a strong feeling in favor of the movement. As soon as the Constitution was submitted a violent strife of parties began over the question of its adoption. The industrial classes were in favor, the farmers as a class were averse, and the local politicians were, as a rule, hostile. The commercial interests were dominant and they felt the need of a strong government that could give protection to American vessels and industries. Notwithstanding the strenuous endeavors of statesmen of National spirit, the politicians of the States would have defeated the adoption of the Constitution had it not been for the industrial classes, who were enthusiastic in its favor. It was properly christened the New Roof, and the question of the day was what State would next come under the New Roof. There were riots between Federalists and anti-Federalists, but the working classes prevailed and the adoption of the Constitution by the number of States requisite to put it into effect—nine—was celebrated by great trades processions in the principal cities. The phrase of the preamble of the Constitution, "We, the people of the United States, do ordain," is not simply a phrase but a historic fact, and hence it was that the Constitution was a living thing instead of a paper abstraction. The popular idea that the Constitution was an achievement of speculative sagacity is wholly erroneous. It was extorted from the politicians of that day by the hard necessities of the case. The framers of the Constitution builded wiser than they knew, nor was the experiment particularly promising at first. The germ of Nationality was planted, but had yet to grow. The vital element was the power given to the General Government to execute its laws on the people of the States themselves, and from that has grown the mighty Nation of to-day.

A NEW ERA.

The century comprehended by the life of the GAZETTE has thus seen the birth and development of a nation. Under its mighty protection the material development of the natural resources of the land have been enormous and amazing in every direction. There has been much administrative blundering on the part of the Government and wild speculative manias among the people, which have at various periods produced widespread panic and industrial distress, but our institutions have been fashioned to our needs, so that the genius of the common people has full play. By one invention after another the comforts of life have been increased and human mastery over natural forces extended, and whereas in 1786 the fear was that the country would retrograde and its civilization dwindle, there seems now to be no bounds to invention, discovery and progress. The principle of nationality is not yet fully worked out in the General Government, but its supremacy is now beyond contest. Even the uniform system of commercial regulations, which was the immediate object sought by the movement which resulted in the framing of the Constitution, has not yet been fully attained. Traditions of the dead issues still hamper the movements of politics, but there are already evidences that the science of government will occupy a higher place than it does, and that the full utilization of National powers for the benefit of the people will be recognized as one of the practical demands upon legislation. HENRY J. FORD.

HOW NAILS WERE MADE.

In the forty-sixth year of the GAZETTE, about the fourth month (for it was springtime), I was at Phœnixville, and saw a man pushing a flat plate of iron into a machine, which cut the plate into slivers. When the machine would bite off one piece the man would turn the plate over and push it into the machine, and it would bite another sliver off. The slivers dropped out of the machine and fell through a hole in the floor. I immediately ran downstairs to see where the slivers went to, when, behold you, I saw them fall on a bench which had two vises attached to it, and there were two men standing by the bench, and as the slivers came down red hot the men would grab them with pinchers and screw them in the vise, and head them with a hammer. And this is the way ten-penny nails were made. I am not certain, but if my memory does not fail me, it was S. A. Woodward, of Wheeling, who was cutting the slivers, and David Spaulding, of Steubenville, and the late Dick Sweeny, of Pittsburgh, headed the slivers and made them into nails. These three noble men have done more for developing the nail business than any other I know of. JACOB REESE.

WASHINGTON TESTS PITTSBURGH WHISKY.

The first distillery in Pittsburgh was erected above where the Allegheny Arsenal now stands by Jonathan Plumer previous to 1770. It is said that on the 18th of October in that year Washington dined with Maj. George Croghan, and on his way back to Pittsburgh stopped at Plumer's, tasted the whisky and pronounced it "very good."

THE RISE OF A NATION.

A CENTURY WHICH COVERS THE

GROWTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Progress of the American People from 1786 to 1886—The Formation of the Constitution and the Establishment of Prosperity.

With the adoption of the Constitution of 1787 the history of the United States as a Nation properly begins. The men of that day were, however, far from perceiving that they had erected a landmark of the ages. The early members of Congress were a wrangling set of local politicians, and it took a great amount of tact and diplomacy on the part of the few men to whom experience under the old Confederation had taught National views to manage them. The first Congress nearly broke up in a row over the selection of a site for the National Capital. To Alexander Hamilton, then a young man of 32, is entitled the chief credit for converting the paper scheme into an actual machine of Government. By his plan for the assumption of the State debts contracted in the Revolutionary struggle and the funding of the entire debt into bonds, he identified the interests of investors all over the country with the stability of the National Government. The assumption scheme rolled up a National debt of $75,000,000, to meet the interest on which and defray current expenses it became at once necessary for the Government to establish customs duties and an excise tax. The opposition was fierce, especially from the South, and the fate of Florence, Genoa, Venice and other States that had in an evil hour adopted funding schemes was learnedly set forth. The action of speculators, who were buying up the depreciated certificates of debt, in expectation that by this outrageous job they would make large profits at the expense of an impoverished people, were pointed out. Hamilton was not, however, alone a statesman but also a practical politician. He made the question of the selection of the site of the National Capital the basis of a deal by which he was enabled to put through his measures. He made a bargain with Jefferson by which he agreed to transfer enough votes to give the Southern members a majority in favor of the Potomac-river site in consideration of their votes for the Assumption and Funding bills. The Pennsylvania delegation was gotten over by an agreement that the seat of government should be removed from New York to Philadelphia, and remain there for ten years before its removal to its permanent site on the Potomac. The bargain was carried through in good faith, Hamilton first discharging his part by getting through the National-Capital bill by a majority of three votes, and eleven days later the financial measures passed by the same majority. Thus the National Government began with a log-rolling transaction. It is interesting to view the fears of patriots in those days by the light of our experience since. The accumulation of such an enormous debt as $75,000,000 was declared to be a millstone about the neck of the Nation that would inevitably sink it in a sea of bankruptcy. James Jackson, of Georgia, in an elaborate speech in the House, declared it as his solemn opinion that as the result of the Assumption and Funding acts the United States would either become bankrupt or cease to be an independent Nation. Since then the Nation has seen the public debt run up to $2,773,236,173, and from 1866 to 1885 she has paid off $1,384,099,790, or about twenty millions a year, in addition to meeting the interest on the debt and the current expenses of the Government. The annual revenue, only about four millions in Hamilton's time, is now about three hundred and twenty millions.

BEGINNING OF PROSPERITY.

An essential part of Hamilton's policy was protection to American industry, and in an elaborate report he erected a structure of massive argument laid in an impervious cement of logic that forms an impregnable defense for the American system. This branch of his policy, however, met with no opposition, for it was in accord with the strongest popular sentiment of the times. The demand for measures for the development of home manufactures amounted to a perfect clamor about the ears of the members who were on their way to take their seats in the first Congress. Societies for the encouragement of manufactures were being formed in every city, and the use of foreign goods was discouraged. Spinning parties came into fashion, at which the ladies spun yarn while the gentlemen waited on them and served refreshments of wine and cake. While John Adams was on his way to be inaugurated Vice-President the town of Hartford presented him with a roll of cloth from its own looms, and it was everywhere a matter of pride and rejoicing that when he took the oath of office he was clad from head to foot with garments of American make.

The first act passed by the new Government, with the exception of an essential act directing the form of oath to be taken by Federal officers, was a tariff act. On the appropriate date of July 4, 1789, Congress passed what was in effect a declaration of industrial independence---a tariff act with this preamble:—

"WHEREAS, It is necessary for the support of the Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid," etc.

The policy of protection thus adopted has resulted in a development of industry and a National growth for which the history of the world presents no parallel. The influence upon the commercial and industrial interests was immediate, and, while the Southern planters and politicians were still wrangling and fuming over what they called Hamilton's outrageous jobbery, the trade and industry of the Nation were rejoicing in good times and increasing prosperity. The need of the commercial interests for the protection that only a strong National Government could give was undoubtedly the potential influence that secured the formation and adoption of the Constitution. How well the Nation has served that interest is shown by the fact that while in 1789 the total tonnage of the merchant marine of the country was only 201,562, in 1885 it was 4,265,934. But the effects of the National policy in the development of manufactures and agriculture are still more striking. Manufacturing industry had made only its crude beginning when the Constitution was formed. Now the number of operatives employed in the manufactures of the country are as great as the whole population of the country 100 years ago, and in 1880 the value of the year's production was $5,367,599,191. In the same year the value of the farm products was $3,726,331,422. Not only is this industrial progress enormous in itself, but it is astounding in comparison with what other Nations have done. In 1880 the value of our

manufactured products was $650,000,000 in excess of those of Great Britain. From 1870 to 1880 the manufactures of France increased $230,000,000; of Germany, $430,000,000; of Great Britain, $580,000,000; of the United States, $1,030,000,000. From the weakest of Nations the Republic has became the wealthiest and most powerful.

THE FIRST TEST OF NATIONALITY.

The test that showed that the new Government was a political reality came from the section of country of which Pittsburgh is the business center. The excise tax bore hardly on the Western counties of Pennsylvania where corn was scarce and where the expense and difficulty of getting their crops to market made distillation the most convenient and profitable way of disposing of them. The case was tersely put in a memorial drafted by Gallatin, who was first brought to public notice by these troubles, in which he said:—"We are distillers through necessity, not choice; that we may comprehend the greatest value in the smallest size and weight." The opposition to the whisky tax led to armed resistance in 1794, and the authority of the Government was defied. Hamilton, thorough in all things, determined to assert the supremacy of the Federal law in a manner that would be crushingly decisive. The military expedition sent out by the Government was organized upon a careful calculation of the arms-bearing population of the disaffected countries. The expedition cost $1,500,000 at a time when the annual expenditures of the Government for ordinary purposes were only about $4,000,000. The display of strength was, however, so overwhelming that the rebellion collapsed at once without bloodshed or conflict. To be strong is to be respected. The people of the whole country felt that a genuine Government had been established. Meanwhile the establishment of a National bank and the reform of the coinage removed the difficulties that had been experienced from lack of a good circulating medium.

The new Government was now firmly rooted and the growth of the Nation has gone on with amazing energy ever since. It is customary to speak of the history of the country as a record of the contention of two parties, one endeavoring to centralize the Government and aggrandize the Federal power, while the other has been the defender of State rights and the upholder of strict constitutional limitations. This is as erroneous a notion as that the Constitution was a product of the speculations of political philosophers. The world is ruled by interests, not gush. The essence of free government is that all interests shall have a fair show for themselves; of a strong government, that it has the power to execute the decisions arrived at on the issues presented. The party in office being in control of the Federal power, the opposition party naturally turns to the other source of power, and invokes State rights in support of their contentions. Whatever may have been the professions of a party while in opposition it never fails to use the National powers to their full extent when in office. The history of parties is a history of conflicting interests, and parties have shifted in their territorial domination in correspondence thereto.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTIES.

In the colonial days the people were Whig or Tory, as they favored resistance to England or submission, and the American Whigs had the avowed sympathy of English Whigs. The struggle over the adoption of the Constitution divided the parties into Federalists and anti-Federalists. With the adoption of the Constitution and the successful establishment of the Federal Government, the anti-Federalists were destroyed as a party and a new division of parties organized in the breach between Hamilton and Jefferson and the break-up of Washington's Cabinet. To a theorist and doctrinaire like Jefferson, who regarded great cities as great sores in the body politic, the commercial and industrial activity generated by Hamilton's measures was not a pleasant spectacle. The Southern planters, who could see no direct benefit to their interests from the National policy, heartily condemned it. The whisky insurgents had Jefferson's sympathies and the cool-headed adherence to National interests that distinguished the Federalist policy in the war between England and France seemed to Jefferson the basest ingratitude towards France. Her intervention gained the independence of this country and yet the United States deserted her in her time of need. The business of an opposition is to oppose. Everything the Federal Government did was wrong, and Jefferson in founding the Republican party catered to all the elements of opposition. The National bank and the excise tax were Federalist measures, and hence the Republicans were anti-bank and anti-excise. While the Federalist party was led by so shrewd and capable a leader as Hamilton, it was impossible for the Republicans to make headway. The blunders of John Adams furnished them their opportunity. There was truth in the averment that the Federalists were an aristocratic party, but that it was the natural order of things for the gentry to rule the masses was the general belief of statesmen in that day. The natural appeal of an opposition is to popular prejudice, and the Jeffersonian Republicans, really more aristocratic in its leadership than the Federalists, preached the doctrines of democratic equality with the fervor of Rousseau. The term democrats, applied to them by their opponents, they adopted and dignified, and the title of the party became the Republican-Democratic party, to which name it still adheres in New York and some other States. The narrow-minded and bad-tempered Adams, by his breach with Hamilton, deprived his party of its most sagacious leader. The complete victory of the Federal party over the sentimentalism that would have sacrificed National interests to French sympathies, led it to pass the alien and sedition laws which empowered the Executive to expel dangerous aliens and suppress seditious journals, and justly excited a popular revulsion, which was Jefferson's opportunity. He rode into power on a wave of reaction and the Federal party went down under a load of odium to which it eventually completely succumbed.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

While in opposition, the Republican-Democratic party had been the State rights party. The famous Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, the work respectively of Jefferson and Madison, were incidents of the agitation against the Alien and Sedition laws. In them were broadly laid down the absurd doctrines of State sovereignty, which afterwards became the basis of nullification and eventually of rebellion. Jefferson has been condemned for having implanted the virus of secession in the body politic. The truth is that it was contained in the constitution of American politics, sure to manifest itself whenever circumstances produced conditions of sufficient inflammation. As to what the issue of the malady might be was a question that was to be decided by the amount of vitality in the National Constitution. After all, the supremacy of the Nation was a question of fact and not of opinion. In the early days of the Republic statesmen were all of the opinion that a collision between the State and National powers

would result in the dissolution of the Union.

When the Republican-Democratic party was in power, the Federalist opposition became the State-rights party. Jefferson's weak policy of meeting English reprisals by closing our ports to commerce—the famous embargo—developed a strong secession sentiment in the New England States, in which the commercial interests were dominant. The address adopted by the delegates of the New England States that met in convention at Hartford in 1812, contained as vigorous an assertion of State sovereignty as the Kentucky resolutions. The right of a State to interpose its authority against the unconstitutional acts of the Federal power was unqualifiedly asserted and the doctrine was laid down that "States which have no common umpire must be their own judges and execute their own decisions."

Meanwhile the so-called State-rights party of Jefferson was asserting the National authority in the broadest possible manner. The act which constitutes Jefferson's best claim to the rank of a statesman was the Louisiana purchase, by which he obtained from France for $1,500,000 the territory which had formerly belonged to Spain, and which comprised a greater area than the existing National domain. The original area of the Nation was 815,615 square miles, and by the Louisiana purchase an additional area was acquired of 1,182,755 square miles, stretching from the gulf to the Pacific in the Northwest, now occupied wholly or in part by Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming and Indian Territory. Jefferson secretly negotiated the purchase, but he was compelled to declare to Congress:—

"The Constitution has made no provision for our holding foreign territory, still less for incorporating foreign Nations into our Union. The Executive in seizing the fugitive occurrence which so much advances the good of their country have done an act beyond the Constitution."

In other words, it was "outside the Constitution," as Thaddeus Stevens at a later day declared in regard to the Reconstruction measures. The country was too glad to get control of the Mississippi to bother about the constitutional scruples and gladly paid the price. Congress voted Jefferson "all the powers of the late Spanish monarchs" over the newly-acquired territory until such time as other provision for its government could be made, so for a time the democratic philosopher Jefferson was the autocratic ruler over the greater part of the country, and is the only king that this country has had since the Union was formed.

A proposition by Jefferson to offer bounties to attract settlers to Louisiana is another practical example of the working of National ideas as against speculative opinions. By the irony of fate the party that claims peculiarly to be the party of State rights, was the one which extended the National domain to its present continental dimensions. In 1819 Florida, including the present State of that name and the southern portions of Alabama and Mississippi, was purchased from Spain. The Mexican war resulted in the acquisition of Texas, California and Nevada in 1848. The Gadsden purchase from Mexico secured Arizona, Utah and New Mexico in 1853, comprising the National domain as at present existing, with the exception of Alaska, which was purchased from Russia in 1867. From an original area of 815,615 square miles the National domain has been expanded until it now covers 3,678,207 square miles, or, including the waters within its limits, about 4,000,000 square miles.

THE VIRGINIA REGIME.

The Republican-Democratic victory was so complete that the Jefferson school of statesmen controlled the country for the next sixteen years. Virginia was then, indeed, the Old Dominion and the mother of Presidents. The brains of the Virginia regime in matters of National finance were supplied by Albert Gallatin, whose marked capacity maintained in efficiency the splendid machinery that Hamilton had devised, notwithstanding the lack of practical statesmanship which characterized the heads of the Government. The National Bank was suffered to die by the expiration of its charter and the internal revenue taxes were abolished. These measures undoubtedly impaired the National vigor at a time when it sorely needed all its resources. Jefferson was a weak Executive and the attitude in which the country was placed before England under his Administration is a humiliating chapter of our history. Finally, when popular indignation would brook submission no longer, the country went into the war of 1812, under Madison, quite unprepared for such a struggle. The only arm of Government which upheld the National honor was the navy and that was the creation of the Federal party against the opposition of the Jefferson Republicans. Washington was invaded and the public buildings destroyed. The National finances broke down under the strain, and Gallatin had to go back to Hamilton's measures of a National bank and an internal revenue in order to extricate the Government from its embarrassments. The Virginia regime was strong enough to transmit the Presidential succession to Monroe. The Federalist opposition was so completely extinguished that the period has been styled "the era of good-feeling." In fact it was an era of political intrigue and personal politics. The Republican-Democratic party was breaking up from its own unwieldiness. At the next Presidential election all four candidates—Crawford, Adams, Clay and Jackson—were Republican-Democrats. The division of parties into Whigs and Democrats dates from the combinations that resulted in the election of John Quincy Adams over Jackson, who had received the largest popular vote. Jackson, who was triumphantly returned by the people at the next election, was the first man of the people to be raised to the Presidential chair. The gentry had always before been able to confine the choice to their number, and the Washington caucus made the nominations. Thereafter the initiative came from the masses, and the atmosphere of government has since been thoroughly democratic.

ECONOMIC ISSUES.

The tariff and the policy of internal improvements were originally open questions that did not determine party divisions nor involve the State-rights issue. The attitude of statesmen on the constitutional aspect of these questions is well expressed in the following utterance of John C. Calhoun:—

"I am no advocate for refined arguments on the Constitution. The instrument was not intended as a thesis for the logician to exercise his ingenuity on. It ought to be construed with plain good sense."

This was in 1817, when he was advocating a liberal policy in regard to internal improvements. The slavery issue made him a strict constructionist.

In 1814 Daniel Webster was championing State rights and free trade, while Calhoun was voting for a protective tariff. Clay and Webster originally opposed a United States bank, of which they afterwards became the especial

champions. Massachusetts voted against the tariff acts of 1790, 1812, 1820, 1824 and 1828. The effect of the policy she opposed, however, increased her manufacturing interests until they were more important than her importing interests, so that she advocated the protective tariff of 1842 and opposed the free-trade act of 1846. The early tariff acts were passed by a combination of Middle and Southern States against the New England States. The adherence of Clay and Webster to the policy of protection, of internal improvements and of a National bank made that the distinctive policy of the Whig party, which they founded. Jackson's political principles followed the lines of his resentments. The coalition by which John Quincy Adams was elected to the Presidency over him, inspired Jackson with the same kind of sentiments towards the Republican leaders and their policy as Jefferson had felt towards the Federalists. The National bank, which he had regarded as a political machine, which had been used against the popular cause, he waged reckless war upon and interposed his veto against the policy of internal improvements. Jackson's inflexible maintenance of Federal authority in the face of nullification pretensions of South Carolina confers a popular lustre upon his Administration, and his emphatic declaration that "the Federal Union must and shall be preserved," endears his memory to patriots. Impartial history, however, observes that the doctrine that a State had the right by her inherent powers of sovereignty to annul a Federal law within her limits, was laid down by Calhoun, whom Jackson hated, and that he allowed the authority of the Supreme Court, presided over by another of his enemies, to be contemned and its decision resisted by Georgia State officials. It is related that he remarked:—"Jack Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it."

Jackson's reckless financiering and overthrow of the National bank brought on the panic and industrial distress that clouded Van Buren's Administration and enabled the Whigs to sweep the country with Harrison and Tyler. Every great strain to which the resources of the Nation has been subjected has demonstrated the necessity of National banks. The National control over the currency of the country secured by the present system is a blessing that can be appreciated only by reference to the days of State bank issues and shinplasters, when an enormous burden of discount handicapped internal commerce.

THE ISSUE OF NATIONALITY.

While from Jackson's time to Buchanan's the great party divisions were Whig and Democratic, yet the slavery issue was steadily coming to the front. The compromise measures of 1820 and 1850 by which the issue was postponed gave the Nation time to consolidate its strength and reserves for the supreme test that was to be applied to its vigor. Nothing can be more unjust than the obloquy poured by the abolition fanatics upon the great statesmen who adjusted the conflicts which broke out over the admission of Missouri and the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The longer the issue was postponed the stronger became the ability of the Nation to deal with it. The right of the National Government to legislate against slavery in the Territories subject to its jurisdiction was incontestible and the recourse of the slavery party was naturally to State powers. The threat of secession was interposed successfully for many years, until the issue had broken up old party divisions and the National Republican party elected its candidates on a platform pledging the National Government against the further extension of slavery into the Territories. Then the long-deferred trial as to whether the United States really constituted a Nation was made. The result showed that it could enforce its enactments on its own citizens, notwithstanding the armed interposition of State Governments. The rebellion was put down, the conquered territory was dealt with as such, the seceding States were reconstructed and the fact was made manifest that there is only one real sovereignty in this country—that of the Nation.

THE OUTLOOK.

Every age brings its own popular problems, but now that the old fear of disunion is dispelled, they can be addressed without the harassing distractions under which the statesmen of the past had to labor. The relations between capital and labor, the power of corporations, the changed social conditions brought about by the taking up of the public lands and the approaching shutting off of that outlet for the pressure of population, contain questions that will try the wisdom of our statesmanship and test the self-governing capacity of the people. Our form of government, providing, as it does, perfect freedom of expression for popular demands, while at the same time the constitutional distribution of powers places the Government above the influence of sudden gusts of opinion and ensures the influence of sober second thought upon its policy, gives to our institutions a stability superior to those of any other Nation. The safest conservatism is united with the greatest energy of progress in the Republic. The world had all its notions of wild democracy confounded when it saw a great rebellion suppressed without any glutting of vengeance in the blood of the vanquished. The abolition of slavery subjected the Southern States to the most profound social revolution ever endured by any country, but our institutions rose superior to the strain, and while the actors in the conflict are still on the stage the South is fully restored to the Union and is in the complete enjoyment of all the benefits and privileges of National citizenship. Its isolation from the influences of industrial progress, which slavery established, has been removed, and the South is displaying a spirit of progress that is increasing her wealth and population with astonishing rapidity. The abolition of slavery was well worth its cost simply as a business transaction. The Republic so weak and so contemned a hundred years ago is now the marvel and exemplar of Nations, and what trials the future may bring we can now look forward to them in the serene confidence that whatever happens "the Government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

HENRY J. FORD.

APPRENTICES.

STRIKING EXAMPLES OF A SYSTEM NOW HAPPILY EXTINCT.

How the Blue-Eyed, Fair-Haired Boys Who Struck for Freedom Were Pursued By the Malignity of Their Patriotic Masters.

The business people of Pittsburgh and

vicinity in the early days appeared to have much trouble with their apprentices. Whatever may have been the cause, more or less of those who were "bound out all for to learn a trade" became dissatisfied and ran away from their masters and became prominent as subjects of newspaper articles in the form of advertisements for their return.

Some of these are quite entertaining as to their wording, severe as they were intended to be as exponents of their masters' wrath. The indignation of a whole community was supposed to be roused against a stripling who had that sense of independence which led him to strike for liberty despite being advertised like a runaway slave, and subjected to imprisonment, if captured, like a criminal. The apprentice system was really but a modified form of slavery, based on the same principles and enforced in the same manner. It is somewhat peculiar, also, to notice in delving among these authentic annals of the past that the runaways had such a large percentage of boys with blue eyes and light hair among them. Did the Saxon love of liberty predominate?

As one instance of characteristic illustration it appears of record that William Evans, in 1815, was a plane-maker, and taught singing school occasionally. On July 15, in that year, he caused the following advertisement to be inserted, which is self-explanatory:—

NO REWARD NOR ANY CHARGES!

Absconded from my service, on the night of the 11th inst., a long, lazy, lop-sided apprentice-boy to the plane-making business named James Salked, aged 19 years, five feet nine inches high, fair skin, light complexion, fond of spirits, rambling and gambling, chewing tobacco and smoking cigars to excess, and using the profanest language. I will give no reward nor pay any charges for the return of this hopeful child. WM. EVANS,

PITTSBURGH, July 15. Plane-Maker.

There is no evidence that he succeeded in capturing the runaway whom he thus abuses so roundly, for in January of the following year he called public attention to the fact that he was teaching singing school "of sacred music in Mr. Forrester's room over Mr. Thomas Cooper's store, in Wood street; terms, $2 per quarter. N. B.—An apprentice wanted to the plane-making business." Whether any other boy or his parents had the temerity to entrust another of the rising generation to the tender mercies of the plane-making, sanctimonious teacher of sacred music does not appear. The "send off" he gave the former one could not have invited speedy acceptance at all events.

The next will show the extent to which the malignity of masters could be carried in such cases, holding his family and relatives up to public ridicule and contempt with impunity, so far as the law was concerned. This appeared August 5, 1815.

"STOP THE RUNAWAY!"

JOHN S. MCKENDRY, an indentured apprentice in the store of the subscriber, 12 years old, and fair complexion, run off on the night of the 25th inst. He took with him both his winter and summer clothes. He is probably about his father's, Wm. McKendry's skirts, who having failed in an attempt to pay the subscriber with a ticket, as he did the rest of his creditors last adjourned court, has probably advised his son to this rash and ruinous step. Impressed, therefore, with so low an opinion of the boy's connections (however sanguine the subscriber has been in the hopes of making somebody of him), a reward of SIX CENTS, without charges, is offered to the persons who returns him. And all persons are warned not to entertain or harbor the apprentice aforesaid, as the subscriber intends to insist upon such rights as by law belongs to a master. JAMES WELLS, JR.

PITTSBURGH, July 2 9,—3 tq.

Once in a while the masters were not singers, but were given to poetry. The following gives some notion of this class from an advertisement which appeared at a still earlier day, July 6, 1814. Like the rest it is self-explanatory:—

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

It was the twenty-third day of May
My boy JOHN WITHROW ran away.
He's stout and sturdy I'll engage,
And about fifteen years of age;
He is about a middle size;
His hair is fair, and has blue eyes;
His feet are large, his shoes are old,
And has but lately been half soal'd;
His shirt is old seven hundred linen,
And is made of this country spinning;
His outside jacket color yellow,
But has been much worn by the fellow;
An under-jacket home-made cotton,
A linsey one with powter buttons;
His hat is black and made of wool,
Which serves right well to thatch his scull.
His going I believe to be
Through council of bad company.
He went to Pittsburgh to engage
To be a soldier on the stage
Of war, which he had best not try,
Because he will both steal and lie:
And was encouraged to his hurt
To do those things rather than work.
A fife he took, which he can blow,
But how to play he does not know.
Whoever brings him home again
I'll give FIVE DOLLARS for his pain.

SAMUEL CAUGHEY.

GREERSBURG, BEAVER COUNTY.

The manner of the boy's treatment can be imagined from the tattered and worn condition of his clothing. The war was on, and, probably bubbling over with Fourth of July patriotism, the blue-eyed, fair-haired boy had gone to serve his country, being a sturdy lad, while the patriotic master sat at home, perhaps abusing the Government as well as holding up the young and vigorous hero as a subject for condemnation. These are apt illustrations of the substratum of skilled labor which has properly gone to the oblivion due to injustice, while the statutes under which they were rendered possible stand unrepealed. The system has not been expunged by positive law, but by the more forcible law of public sentiment. As a twin of slavery its loss will not be regretted. CHARLES HARRISON.

WANE OF THE PUDDLING FURNACE.

When the GAZETTE was first established there was but three puddling furnaces in the

world, Cost having only invented the puddling process three years before the GAZETTE was invented. The puddling furnace has done a wonderful amount of work in that time, and now, though only 103 years of age, is in a rapid decline, and will have disappeared in less time than it took Noah to build the ark. But not so with the GAZETTE; it has renewed its youth and shines forth now in the fullness of vigor and usefulness at its centennial semi-colon; what a glorious sight it would be if we could sound the call and bring from heaven the editorial staff who developed public opinion, catered to pleasure and supported the industries of one hundred years through the GAZETTE! They would not be surprised at our city's remarkable development, for I believe they know it all, and when we meet to celebrate the day their imponderable bodies will sit around the board with their glasses turned down, as whatever their views were while here, they are all prohibitionists now. JACOB REESE.

PAPER AND SALT LONG AGO.

The first paper-mill was erected in 1796 by Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless.

The first salt-works was erected in 1784 by Craig & Bayard on Big Beaver.

AGAINST SLAVERY.

PITTSBURGH'S NOBLE RECORD IN THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT.

The Story of the Agitation and Its Magnificent Results—Personal Reminiscences of Some of the Participants in This Vicinity.

The movement for the abolition of American slavery took organized form about the year 1832, when the American Anti-Slavery Society was first established. Although the feeling against slavery seems *now* to have been perfectly natural and proper, the organization of this society was, at that time, exceedingly unpopular. Merchants who had a rich and profitable trade with the South; politicians who had intimate political relations with the Southern men; divines, whose ecclesiastical associations brought them in close contact with slaveholders; lawyers with Southern clients, and the social intimacy between Southern and Northern people; all these, with many other causes, combined to make men of all classes look unfavorably upon a movement that excited Southern fears and provoked a controversy that reached into every relation of life.

Yet many prominent and distinguished men took a stand upon the anti-slavery side. The argument was in their favor. The human conscience was in latent harmony with the movement, and if self-interest had not been aroused the public voice would have spoken loudly in its behalf.

The first practical step was to form auxiliary societies wherever a nucleus could be gathered. At first these sprang up very rapidly in all parts of the North, and many eloquent speakers were soon developed to enlighten the public mind. But mere agitation is hard to keep up. Public interest could not long be maintained in a sentimental crusade against a great public wrong. A practical American wants to *do* something beyond listening to eloquent speaking. Passing resolutions in denunciation of slavery seemed well enough in itself, but had no practical outcome. So those auxiliary societies had but a brief existence, because they were never anything more than a protest.

THE FLOOD OF PETITIONS.

The next step was a nearer approach to a practicality. It was the exercise of the right of petition. Forms were prepared and petitions circulated over the country praying Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The Constitution was a bar to any other exercise of Congressional authority; but its power to do this was unquestionable. The petitions were numerously signed, and as they began to pour in upon Congress, the public attention was soon excited by the conflict which they provoked.

The slaveholders saw clearly that to receive and act upon these petitions would be fatal to them. They accordingly determined to put a stop to the whole business, and, disdaining to do the act themselves, put forward a Democratic member from New Hampshire, Charles G. Atherton, to offer what was known at that time as the "Gag" resolution, by the adoption of which the House of Representatives practically refused either to receive or consider such petitions.

This led to a long and exciting struggle for the maintenance of the sacred right of petition. John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings both earned great reputations by their efforts to sustain that right, but the South was an unit against it, and the Democrats of the North enrolled themselves on the Southern side. The Whigs of the North were very generally on the side of the right of petition.

It was during this struggle that Mr. Adams warned the South that while the Constitution withheld from Congress the power to legislate against slavery, it still contained a power—the war-making power—which, whenever a chance to exercise it offered, would sweep away slavery with a force that could not be resisted. It was this very war-making power which at last extinguished slavery; but the South was judicially blind, then as ever, and would not see the danger which Mr. Adams foreshadowed. It thought it could stop agitation then by trampling upon the right of petition, and the future was left to take care of itself. This action did much to arouse an anti-slavery feeling in the country at that time; but it had no opportunity of manifesting itself properly or effectively.

HOW THEY DIVIDED.

And this led, in a little while, to a division in the anti-slavery ranks. The men of action chafed under the restraint of doing nothing and demanded to be led into active political action. If political power could be used to put them down, they could also use their own political power to put down any politician who trampled under foot the right of petition. But the men of sentiment were against political action. If, they said, an anti-slavery man were elected to Congress by such action, he would have to swear to support the Constitution; and the Constitution was "a compact with death and a covenant with hell." Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Oliver Johnson and many others refused to take part in forming a political anti-slavery

party, while the Tappans, Gerrit Smith, William Gooden, Thomas Morris, James G. Birney, Dr. Lemoyne and a host it would be tedious to name, persisted in forming a political party as the only practical method of showing their opposition to slavery.

This was in 1839, and from that time forward the war raged between these two fragments of the anti-slavery host. Between them they did much good work in stirring up the public mind against slavery, but they weakened each other by warring among themselves.

In 1840 the first National Anti-Slavery or Liberty party ticket was put in the field. It consisted of James G. Birney for President and Thomas Earle, a Quaker and a Democrat, of Philadelphia, for Vice-President. It did not show much strength. Seven votes were cast for it in this county, and a little over 300 in the whole State. Not much force in that, you will say, yet it was a silent and very effective protest against the subserviency of both the existing parties then to the slave power. It was as potent as the presence of the ghost of Banquo at Macbeth's feast, and it would not down at any man's bidding.

FLUCTUATIONS OF THE VOTE.

In the Presidential election of 1844, when the annexation of Texas was at issue, the vote grew much larger. This county polled over 300 votes for Birney and the State between two and three thousand. The candidates were Birney and Thomas Morris, of Ohio.

Between 1844 and 1848 the political organization was kept up, but the vote fluctuated, never increasing much and not going back any. The original Liberty men held a National Convention at Buffalo in the winter of 1847 to nominate a ticket, the inclination being strong to nominate John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, who had achieved a personal victory in that State by running for Congress as an Independent anti-Slavery Democrat against the regular Democratic nominees, one of whom he defeated. But by 1848 the Mexican war was nearly over, and the question of the admission of California into the Union as a free or as a slave State became an absorbing issue, and detached a great many men from both parties who felt it necessary to make a determined stand in favor of freedom. Accordingly, a second convention was held at Buffalo, attended by many new men, among them John Van Buren, and this body nominated Martin Van Buren, of New York, for President, and Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

An enthusiastic campaign followed, which developed a great deal of the latent anti-slavery feeling of the North, and it was in this campaign that "Free soil, free men and free speech" became a potent rallying cry.

In none of the anti-slavery efforts made before this had it been claimed that Congress could do anything against slavery, except in the District of Columbia; but this Buffalo Convention took higher ground and claimed that the Territories being under exclusive Congressional control,

CONGRESS HAD POWER,

not only to exclude slavery from the Territories, but to refuse admission to any new State unless it came in with a Constitution free from the taint of slavery. The result of this determined stand was felt when California claimed admission, for she came in at last as a free State, and was a fair offset against the annexation of Texas.

By the time that 1852 came around much of this anti-slavery enthusiasm had evaporated. The Whig party, which nominated Gen. Scott as its candidate, completely lost its hold on the North, and carried only two of the Free States and two of the Slave States. The Free-Soil party, too, fell off lamentably in numbers, and made but a sorry stand in favor of Hale, who was its candidate. The consequence was that the Pro-Slavery Democracy was emboldened to take a forward step, and in 1853 or 1854, it was determined to secure the advance of slavery into the Territories by repealing the Missouri Compromise, which prohibited the existence of slavery north of 36° 30′ latitude. This opened the doors wide for the advance of slavery northward; and doubtless the slaveholders flattered themselves that they had stolen a march upon the Sleeping Giant of the North.

But they reckoned without their host. The North was only dozing and soon woke up. The Whig party had committed suicide in 1852, so that there was no further hope in it, and nothing remained but to form a new party, to wipe out the disgrace of a breach of National faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was in 1854 that Lincoln and Douglas had their famous campaign in Illinois, in which Lincoln laid down the grounds on which the Republican party was afterward built. In several places local Republican organizations were formed in 1854; others followed in 1855, including one in this county and State; and early in 1856 a call was issued for a National Convention in Pittsburgh, on February 22, to form a National party to resist the further extension of slavery.

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

This convention met in Lafayette Hall, in this city, on Washington's birthday, and formally organized the Republican party. A convention was called by it to meet in Philadelphia to nominate a Presidential ticket, which resulted in naming Fremont and Dayton as the Republican candidates. Thus the Republican party was born of the awakening which followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The convention at Lafayette Hall brought out many prominent men arrayed for the first time in a National organization against slavery. Among them I can remember Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who presided at the convention, Gerrett Smith, Horace Greeley and Henry L. Raymond, of New York; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; Salmon P. Chase, J. R. Giddings, Gov. Dennison and John Sherman, of Ohio; Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin; Francis P. Blair, of Maryland; Henry S. Lane, of Indiana; and many others whose names I cannot now recall. Pennsylvania turned out a great body of earnest workers, mainly from the West, the Eastern part of the State responding very weakly for a while.

The party was beaten in that campaign, but it was not dismayed. Pennsylvania went Democratic in that year and in 1857, but by 1859 its sluggish conscience was stirred, and from that time on the Republicans have held it, with only occasional reverses. The Republicans carried, also, nearly all the other Northern States, and by 1860 they were able to carry Abraham Lincoln into the Presidency upon an irresistible ground-swell. The South, true to its blind interests, rebelled against his election; the war followed; and in 1862 the war-making power to which John Quincy Adams had pointed with a warning hand was invoked against slavery, and that institution crumbled to pieces under its omnipotent touch.

THEY HAVE DIED SINCE.

Thus the rise of the anti-slavery agitation and the downfall of slavery occurred within the lifetime of a modern generation. It was a magnificent result to follow such limited labor; but behind all these (at the time) seemingly futile labors was the powerful conscience of a free people, and their enemies, by their very blindness, contributed materially to the result.

The men who took part in these movements in this county have nearly all passed away. Many of them saw the end and blessed God for the opportunity, but others had meantime dropped by the way. I can recall a few of them, but not many. Old Uriah Updegraff was one from the start. So was James McMasters and James Swisshelm. Then there were Christian Slade, George W. Jackson, John Marshall and his sons, John I. Gillespie, Thomas Dickson, Reese C. Flocsom, Dr. E. D. Gazzam and (I think) Dr. Joseph P. Gazzam, William Larimer, Jr., Rev. Charles Avery, Dr. William Elder, John A. Mills, William E. Austin, Aaron Floyd and many whose names I have forgotten. Dr. Elder and John A. Mills are still living in Washington City, I believe, and John I. Gillespie* here, but the others have entered into their rest.

Speaking of Wm. Larimer, Jr., enumerated above, I am reminded of a fact in connection with the lamented Stanton, who for a while practiced law in this city. Stanton is always held up as having been a Democrat before the war; but Mr. W. B. Carry, who was a clerk in Larimer's banking-house on Fourth street, between Wood and Market streets, has assured me that for years before the war Stanton invariably walked into Larimer's office on every election day, picked up a Liberty party ticket and went to the First ward polls and deposited it. He took no active part in anti-slavery meetings, but he believed in the power of the ballot, and always made his count upon the side of human freedom.

A REMINISCENCE OF LEMOYNE.

It may be asked why the anti-slavery societies and the anti-slavery political party made so little apparent progress while the agitation of the slavery question was going on. The answer is to be found in the fact that people are slow to leave old associations until something happens to force them into doing so. I recall, in this connection, a meeting which I once attended, probably in 1847, on the borders of Virginia, just over the line from Greene. Dr. Lemoyne and a young Methodist preacher named Crooks were along with me. We had a fair audience, and Crooks and I labored, each for half an hour, in what we thought was a pretty good argument against slavery. Then Dr. Lemoyne got up, and began by saying:—"My two young friends have been talking eloquently for an hour to prove to you a self-evident *proposition*—that slavery is wrong." And there was the whole question in a nutshell. It *was* a self-evident proposition, and no matter how people might squirm under the application of such an elemental truth, down deep in every heart rested the conviction that "slavery was wrong." It did not need any argument to convince people of that. Some folks tried to hide under the pleas that the seed of Canaan was cursed and that the blacks were therefore under the law of Divine displeasure; but "cursed be Canaan" was a poor subterfuge, and it, in the end, became a subject of ridicule. The public conscience felt that slavery was indefensible, but men balked at the means proposed for its overthrow. It was only when a National crisis occurred, and the South seemed determined to plant slavery upon every inch of free soil, that this latent conscience was roused into action, and when it *did* move it moved effectually. No moral wrong can long stand before a great people whose hearts are in the right place and open to truth.

RUSSELL ERRETT.

*This article was written months ago. Since it was written Mr. Gillespie, too, has passed away, and was always proud of having been one of the early Abolitionists.

A SCHISM AT ECONOMY.

An Account of the Differences in 1832 Between the Quaint Germans.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE in 1832 said:—

"We have not heretofore referred to the schism which exists in the society at Economy, still entertaining the hope that some arrangement, satisfactory to all parties, might be made. From the following advertisement it may be inferred that the prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of difficulties is by no means encouraging:—

"'TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC:—The undersigned, members of the Harmony Society, at Economy, deem it their duty thus to publicly make known that all the authority or power which has heretofore been granted to, or exercised by *George Rapp*, or by his adopted son *Frederick Rapp*, has ceased and determined and has been revoked; and that their, or either of their acts, under such authority, in all transactions entered into by said George or Frederick Rapp, are without the knowledge, assent or agreement of the undersigned, whose interests as members of the Society are equally involved, and as much entitled to protection as those of any other portion of the community.

"'All other banks, and corporations, and individuals, who have heretofore transacted business with the said George and Frederick Rapp as the agents or on behalf of the Society, will take notice that all such connection has ceased,'" etc., etc.

This is under date of February 1, 1832, and is signed by 221 members of the society. Now, in the year, 1886, there are less than sixty members of the society living.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

JOURNALISM OF ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

Philadelphia of One Hundred Years Ago.

Extracts from a Journal Contributed to By Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 25.—American journalism 100 years ago presents a curious study of the conditions that surrounded the Republic in its infancy. For this purpose the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, which had already published twenty-nine hundred numbers at the close of the year 1785, is valuable. Its publication was begun in 1728 by Samuel Keimer, but as it had only ninety subscribers Keimer sold it to Benjamin Franklin and Hugh Meredith in 1729. This partnership was dissolved

in 1732, after which Franklin continued the paper on his own account until 1748, when he formed a connection with David Hall. In 1765 Franklin sold out his interest to Hall, and the next year the paper was under the control of Hall & Sellers, who were still its publishers in 1786, as they continued to be until 1805. During the occupation of the city by the British the paper was suspended. No. 2,533, the last issue previous to the capture, was dated September 10, 1777, and No. 2,534 did not appear until January 5, 1779. From the latter date the paper was continued regularly.

The *Gazette*, in 1786, was about the size of *Harper's Weekly* and comprised four pages of three broad columns each. Seven out of the twelve columns were generally devoted to advertisements, and the "news" consisted mostly of reports of the proceedings of Congress and the General Assembly. But much interesting matter found its way into the paper during the year. Politics ran very high and popular outbreaks were frequent.

TOM PAINE AS A WRITER.

Among the writers in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* during the year in favor of a public bank was the celebrated Thomas Paine. Paine's contributions to what was then "the leading American newspaper," were signed by his well-known signature, "Common Sense." In addition to the depressed state of the country, the scarcity of money, the inadequate powers of Congress and the tendency to insurrections and rioting in States and sections, the Indians on the frontier, which was then not further west than the banks of the Muskingum were giving much trouble, and there was much opposition to American trade in the West Indies. All this was traced to the hostility and jealousy of England, which was scarcely more friendly to American commerce than were the Barbary pirates. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* for 1786 shows how great were the disorders and dissensions in the States, and how strong was the hope abroad that the Republic would fail.

It is a curious glimpse one gets of the manners and morals of the time by turning over the advertising columns of the *Gazette*. On the night of the 19th of October, 1785, ten of the public lamps of this city were stolen or destroyed, and three more met the same fate on the 6th of December following. Although a reward of £10 for each of the ten, and £15 for each of the three lamps, was offered, no person could be found as late as January, 1786, who could give any information on the subject. "And whereas, on the night of the 26th instant, one of the city watchmen was, without having given any provocation, thrown from his ladder whilst lighting a lamp in Chestnut street by two persons who appeared well dressed," a reward of £10 was offered for their conviction. It does not appear that either the persons who stole the lamps or the two well-dressed men who threw the watchman from his ladder were apprehended. Another glimpse of the Philadelphia of a hundred years ago is afforded by the following:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

***BREAD for the poor to be delivered at the Court-house to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

SLAVERY AND SERVITUDE.

The difference between domestic service and downright slavery in those days was scarcely appreciable. Servants were held by much the same tenure, whether it was by indenture or by purchase. Runaways were advertised for in much the same terms and the jails were always open to receive them, whether captured servants or captured slaves. The columns of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for 1786 do not show that up to that time the negro had more than one zealous friend in the city of Philadelphia. This was Anthony Benezet, who had died two years before, and who left his estate, after the death of his widow, which occurred in 1786, for the education of the African race.

Here is a characteristic advertisement from the *Gazette* for January 4, 1786:—

To be Sold.

A Negro Wench:

A very good cook, sold for no fault but want of employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

And here is another:—

To be Sold.

A likely NEGRO WENCH, 21 years of age, has had the smallpox and measles and registered agreeable to law. She is an excellent cook and capable of the management of a dairy, having been long in the practice, and sold for no fault but want of employ. Apply to the subscriber, living at the Admiral Warren, in East Whiteland township, Chester county.

February 27, 1786. PETER MATHER.

Not only were slaves offered for sale in this unblushing manner in Pennsylvania, but even the free negroes were not allowed to enjoy their freedom without molestation. In Chester a mulatto man named William Demar was committed to jail and Thomas Taylor, the jailer, advertised in the *Gazette* for "his master, if any he has," to come, "prove his property and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged in three weeks from the date hereof, on the payment of his fees." The non-payment of fees meant slavery anyhow, as the following will testify:—

Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, } Feb. 15, 1786. }

Committed to the gaol in the borough of Lancaster, a certain Mulatto man named Benjamin Kitts, supposed to be a slave, about 5 feet 7 inches high and who acknowledges he is a servant to Nathan Cooper, at Black river, within 8 miles of Morris-town, New Jersey. The master of said servant is requested to have him released from confinement otherwise he will be sold for fees within four weeks from the date hereof. JOHN OFFNER, Gaoler.

RUNAWAY SERVANTS.

The first Pennsylvanian to advertise for an escaped servant in 1786 was Jacob Jeanes, of Moreland township, Montgomery county. Mr. Jeanes offered $8 reward for "an Irish servant man named Michael Reed, 19 or 20 years of age." There was nothing remarkable about Michael except that he had but little beard, which had never been shaved. At the same time Dennis Whelen, of Uwchlan, Chester county, was willing to pay $6 for a mulatto boy named Jess, who had still two years to serve. Jess was not a slave, but neither was a German servant maid, Sophia Grotin, who "speaks the High Dutch very indifferently and but very little English," but for whose return Jacob Cauffman, of Cherry alley, was willing to pay $8 reward and reasonable charges. John Williamson, of Newton township, Chester county, was willing to pay forty shillings for the return of Abraham Newfer, and that there might be nothing lacking to the identification of the lad, he included in his description the important fact that young Abe's shoes were "newly soaled, with three rows of pegs in the soals and nails in the heels." George Goddard, blacksmith, of the Northern Liberties, on the contrary, was willing to pay only two shillings and sixpence for his absconding manservant, Henry Featherstone. When Catherine Short ran away from William Anderson, living in Fourth street, she took with her, among other

things, "one new-made bonnet," and Mr. Anderson was willing to pay eight dollars to get Catharine and the bonnet back again. John Bartholomew, of Chester county, offered eight dollars for the return of his servant boy, Michael Deace, and was anxious to get the lad back, notwithstanding "he is much addicted to lying and speaks in the Irish dialect." But John Hill and Abraham Pennell, of Middletown township, Chester county, who united in advertising for two Irish servant girls, outdid all their neighbors in description, Eleanor Riley, 20 years of age, being set down as "a cunning, artful girl, who loved strong drink."

PHILADELPHIA AMUSEMENTS IN 1786.

In the beginning of the year 1786 there were no theatrical performances and but few public amusements of any kind in Philadelphia, but the Old American Company, under Hallam & Henry, which had been disbanded in consequence of the war for independence, had again returned to the John Street Theater, in New York. According to a correspondent of the *Gazette* much pains was taken in that notably pious city "to overthrow the public, manly and instructive entertainments of the theater, while the private carousing, wenching, gaming and drinking rendezvouses are suffered with impunity to corrupt the morals and ruin the constitutions of the youth." Philadelphia's public entertainments in the winter of 1785–86 consisted of Mr. Adgato's vocal concerts at the Universsty, which were invariably put off until the next fair evening in case of snow or rain. On the 4th of May a "Grand Concert of Sacrod Song" was giveu at the Reformed German Church, on Race street, for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia Dispensary and the poor.

As the law prohibited theatrieal entertainments, Philadelphia did its best for the concert, and nearly a thousand tickets were sold. The *Gazette*, too, came to time with an elaborate criticism, which it took only a month to write, from which it is learned that the chorus comprised 230 voices, instructed by Mr. Adgate, and the band fifty instruments, directed by Mr. Juhan. These musicians deserve notice even after the lapse of a century, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Adgate's last concert, which took place June 7, 1786, was well patronized.

NEWS IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

Occasionally the *Gazette* printed a paragraph that would be considered news in these days. Among the news nuggets is an announcement of the arrival off the coast of New Brunswick of the infamous American traitor, Benedict Arnold, in a brig of his own, with a cargo, the sterling cost of which was over £30,000. In regard to what happened in consequeuce we are only told that "a contontion arose" and "the accumulated rewards of treason and murder were quickly deposited in the bowels of the ocean." As a specimen of the reporting of a hundred years ago, the following will prove interesting:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.

Tuesday, the 17th instant, His Excellency, Benjamin Franklin, Esq., entered the 81st year of his age. The anniversary of the birth of this friend and patron of the art of printing was celebrated by a numerous company of printers at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Third street, where an elegant entertainment was prepared. On the happy occasion the following toasts were drank and the evening was spent in the greatest harmony and good order:—

1. That venerable printer, philosopher and statesman, Dr. Franklin.
2. The art of printing.
3. The founder of the art of printing.
4. The paper-makers and type-founders.
5. May the liberty of the press be preserved forever inviolate.
6. The encouragers of the art of printing.
7. All friends of literature.
8. The United States of America.
9. The State of Pennsylvania.
10. General Washington and the late army.
11. Thomas Paine, Esq.
12. Agriculture and commerce.
13. The printers throughout the world.

Here is a *Gazette* personal:—

We are assured that the Arabian horse that arrived from Spain last week, in the Count de Galvez, is a compliment from His Catholic Majesty to the Hon. John Jay, Esq., Minister of Foreign Affairs, and not His Excellency, Gen. Washington, as mentioned in the papers.

SENSATIONS THEN.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* was not averse to printing a sensation now and then. On the 3d of May it gave almost a column to a murder trial at Concord, Mass., where William Scott and Eunice his wife were accused of murder, by roasting Mr. Scott's daughter by a previous marriage alive. Apparently they only intended to expose her to the fire to cure her of the itch. They were convicted of manslaughter. William Scott was sentenced to be set on the gallows with a rope around his neck for an hour, and Eunice to be branded in addition to a like punishment.

The account of the obsequies of Gen. Nathaniel Greene was dated at Savannah, June 22, and printed in the *Gazette* of the 19th of July, just one month after Gen. Greene's death. It filled nearly a column of space and was surrounded by a deep black border.

When the Rev. William White, D. D., was elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, in September, 1786, the *Gazette* thought the event worth thirteen lines.

The celebration of the Fourth of July by the Society of the Cincinnati in the Reformed Calvinist Church, in Race street, in 1786, and the dinner of the officers of the militia of the city and liberties of Philadelphia the same day, were both reported, but of the latter event only the list of toasts is given, the place of the banquet being referred to simply as "a country seat in the vicinity of the city." Of the former celebration it is said that "after a pathetic and judicious prayer" by the Rev. William Rogers "a very spirited and elegant oration in memory of the principal political and military events of the late revolution" was delivered by Mayor William Jackson "to a very large and polite audience."

OUR ARTISTS.

The designs, drawings and sketches in this number of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, such as the Centennial head-lines, the initial letters in each leading article, and many of the cuts, were executed by Mr. Wm. Buhl, of Pittsburgh, Assistant Supervising Architect of the United States Government building. They were then engraved by the Levytype Engraving Company of Philadelphia. All the portraits were faithfully engraved by the above firm from family photographs kindly loaned the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by friends.

A SALE 100 YEARS AGO.

A curious illustration of slavery in Pennsylvania 100 years ago was the case of a negro wench, American born, about 20 years of age, and her two children, one a female near 3 years old and the other an infant, who were

advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* to be sold together at Philadelphia. The reason assigned for selling this brood of human chattels was the rapidity with which it was increasing, "which is disagreeable to the small family with which she lives."

TO WHISKY.

A Sample of the Poetry That Floated During the Insurrection.

[From Gazette Publications.]

The following address to Whisky made its appearance in the western part of Pennsylvania shortly after the insurrection in that quarter in the year 1794:—

Great Pow'r, that warms the heart and liver,
And puts the bluid a' in a fever,
If dull and heartless I am ever,
  A blast o' thee
Makes me as blyth, and brisk, and clever
  As any bee.

I wat ye are a cunning chiel,
O' a' your tricks I ken fu' weel,
For aft ye hae gien me a heel,
  And thrown me down,
When I shook hands wi' heart so loel,
  Ye wily loun.

When fou o' thee on Scottish grun',
At fairs I've aft' had mucklo fun,
An' on my head wi' a guid rung,
  Gat mony a crack:
An' mony a braw chiel in my turn,
  Laid on his back.

An' hero, tho' stick be laid aside,
An' swankies fight in their bare hide;
Let me o' thee anco get a swig,
  I'll tak my part,
An' bite and ——, gouge and tread
  Wi' a' my heart.

Great strength'ning pow'r, without thy aid
How could log-heaps be ever made?
To tell the truth, I'm sair afraid,
  ('Twixt ye and me)
We want a place to lay our head,
  Hadn't been for thee.

But when the chiels are fou' o' thee
Och? how they gar their axes flee,
Then God hae mercy on the tree,
  For they hae nane,
Yo'd think (tho timber gaes so free)
  It rase its lane,—

Without threo how cou'd grass be mawn?
Grain shear'd, and into barn-yards drawn?
An' when auld wives wi' faces thrawn
  Ly in the strae,
I doubt, gin ye ware nae at han',
  There'd be great wae.

But it wou'd tak a leaf and mair
To tell o' a' your virtues rare;
At wedding, gossipping and fair,
  Baith great and sma'
Look unco dowff if ye'r na there,
  Great seul o' a'.

Then foul befa' the ungratefu' deil
That wou'd begrudge to pay right weel,
For a' the blessings that ye viel
  In sic a store;
I'd nae turn round upo' my heel
  For saxpence more.

PALMER'S VISIT.

A VERY EARLY PREDICTION OF THE CITY'S GREAT FUTURE.

Impressions of the City of Pittsburgh as It Was Long Years Ago—What Some of the Industries Then Were.

The following is from the journal of John Palmer, who made a tour of the country in 1818:—"We passed many west-country teams to-day on their route between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and Baltimore. They are made light and strong, well tilted and worked with a pole and five horses, two and two, with a leader. The driver always rides the near shaft horse and guides the team by means of reins, or whip and his voice. Women all travel on horseback in these mountainous regions. It would be next to impossible for them to travel any other way till the turnpikes are completed. Our last driver informed us that he has $18 per month; he drives one stage each day, which generally occupies him four hours. * * * * * Our charges on the road amounted to 37½ or 50 cents per meal; bed 12½ cents. We arrived at Pittsburgh by 2 in the afternoon and put up at the Pittsburgh Hotel; board and lodging $1 per day.

"In traveling this route by stage coaches great care is requisite in packing your baggage close. We found our clothes considerably injured, and a Scotchman who was at our hotel and had traveled by the same sort of conveyance complained to me that some dollars he had packed with his clothes, from the continual jolting, had broken their confinement and literally cut his shirts and clothes to pieces. The heavy baggage is strapped to the back of the stage on a rack distinct from the springs.

THE EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

"The city of Pittsburgh, the capital and emporium of the Western country, is finely situated on a small plain, surrounded by lofty hills, at the junction of the rivers Allegheny and Monongahela, and commencement of the Ohio, 1,180 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi, and, continning the course down the Mississippi, 2,188 miles from New Orleans. It is laid out in straight streets, forty and fifty feet wide, having foot-walks on each side. Watch-boxes are placed at convenient distances, and the police of the city (except in lighting), is well regulated. From the number of manufactures, and the inhabitants burning coal, the buildings have not that clean appearance conspicuous in most American towns. The houses are frame and brick, in the principal streets three stories high.

"Outside of the town some log houses yet remain. The number of inhabitants in 1810 was 4,768; they are now supposed to be near 8,000. The manufactures carried on in the neighborhood, out of the borough, employ many hundred people. The inhabitants are Americans, Irish and English. The Americans are most of them of German or Irish descent. The public buildings are a jail, Fort Fayette Barracks, a court-house, a market-house, bank and several churches. There are many good stores in Pittsburgh and a great trade is carried on with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, &c., exclusive of the carrying trade, and the number of boats that are always proceeding down the Ohio, with vast quantities of foreign merchandise, destined to Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, &c. The inhabitants send up the Allegheny, Monongahela, and their forks, whisky, cider, bacon, apples, iron and castings, glass and foreign merchandise; in return they receive many thousand bushels of salt from Onondago, and immense rafts from Allegheny and French creek. The

quantity of rafts imported into Pittsburgh annually is computed at 4,000,000 feet, average nine dollars per thousand feet.

"The articles sent down the Ohio and Mississippi are flour, whisky, cider, peaches and apples, brandy, bar-iron and castings, tin and copper wares, glass, cabinet work, mill-stones, grind-stones, nails, &c., for which they received by the return of the keel and steamboats, cotton, lead, furs and peltry, hemp, leaf tobacco, salt, &c. Numbers of manufactures of almost all kinds are carried on in Pittsburgh and this vicinity. The country is admirably adapted to the purpose, having plenty of waterfalls, mountains of coals, and the majestic Ohio, and its tributaries, to convey their wares to all parts of the Western country.

PITTSBURGH'S MANUFACTORIES.

"The manufactories established at Pittsburgh and in the immediate neighborhood in 1811, according to Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum's Navigator, printed and published by them, were as follows:—One steam flour-mill, four stories high, two pair of stones, her steam power calculated for three pair of stones; one cotton manufactory, having a mule of 120 threads, a spinning jenny of forty threads, four looms and a wool-carding machine under the same roof; one cotton manufactory; having 234 spindles in operation, turned by horse-power; three glass-works, one glass-cutter and chandelier manufactory, the articles manufactured are excellent; President Munroe's house is furnished with chandeliers, etc., from this establishment; three breweries, three distilleries, two air furnaces, two steam-engine manufactories, four nail factories (one of these makes 100 tons of cut nails per annum), seven copper-smiths, ten plate-workers and Japanners, one wire-weaving manufactory, one brass foundry, six saddlers and harness-makers, two gunsmiths, three tobacconists, four tallow-chandlers, one bell-maker, one brush-maker, one trunk-maker, five coopers, three wheelwrights, one pump-maker, two potteries (common), six hatters, one turner, one delf-pottery, seven cabinet-makers, one comb-maker, one spinning-wheel maker, four plane-makers, thirteen small weavers, ten blue dyers, one looking-glass maker, one stocking-weaver, two cork-smiths, eight boat-builders, seven tan-yards, two rope-walks, one marble-paper maker, one cutter, twenty-one boot and shoemakers, five chair-makers, one skin-dresser, one button factory, six brick-makers, four printing offices, one ink-powder factory, one wool-card factory, one pipe factory, one white lead manufactory, one wire-drawing steam factory, eighteen blacksmiths, who manufacture all kinds of kitchen and edge tools, and one file and gimblet factory.

"Since the above were established several iron, glass and metal works, a cotton manufactory, two distilleries, saw-mills, a paper mill, boat and steamboat yards, &c., have been established; everything, though, in a small way compared to European factories, seems to flourish. The trades and professions established, not mentioned above, are as follows:—Eight bakers, ten butchers, three barbers, four physicians, three straw-bonnet makers, six milliners, twelve mantuamakers, two book-binders, four house and sign painters, two portrait painters, one mattress-maker, five watch and clock makers and silversmiths, five bricklayers, five plasterers, thirty-three taverns, six stone-cutters and masons, two book stores, thirty-two house carpenters, fourteen tailors, twelve schoolmasters, four school-mistresses, four wood-sellers, &c., and about seventy merchant stores and shops. Besides the manufactures above enumerated there is a pretty manufacturing village opposite Pittsburgh, across the Monongahela, called Manchester [Birmingham?], and the banks of the Allegheny, Monongahela and their tributaries are covered with mills, forges and small manufactories of every kind, particularly near Fredericktown, Redstone and McKeesport, on the Monongahela. Steamboat, ark, Kentucky, barge and keelboat-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Sea vessels have been built here, but the navigation is too far from the sea and attended with too much hazard for it to answer. The following vessels, besides steamboats, have been built at Pittsburgh and on its rivers:—*Ships*, Pittsburgh, Louisiana, Gen. Butler and Western Trader; *brigs*, Dean, Black Walnut, Ann Jean and Monongahela Farmer; *schooners*, Amity, Allegheny and Conquest.

FOND OF MUSIC.

"The inhabitants of Pittsburgh are fond of music; in our evening walks we were sure to hear performers on the violin, clarionet, flute and occasionally the piano-forte. Concerts are not unusual. The houses of the principal streets have benches in front, on which the family and neighbors sit and enjoy the placidity of their summer evenings. Brissot mentions this as common in Philadelphia; it might be so twenty years ago, but now there is no such custom there, and perhaps there will be little of it here twenty years hence. We notice a custom here of selling horses. If a man wishes to sell one, he rides up and down the market and streets, showing his paces, and starts it, *say*, twenty dollars, calling out as he rides along, 'Twenty dollars, twenty dollars, and a capital one to *rack*, etc.,' (racking is a favorite ambling pace). When he gets a fresh bid he announces it; the last bidder has the horse. If the owner does not approve of being his own auctioneer, it is done by one of the city officers for a small premium.

"There are a considerable number of free negroes in the city. Whilst here we saw a funeral attended by these people, sixty or seventy couples, two and two, in the manner of the Philadelphians. Smoking segars, and whisky and cherry-bounce drinking is a habit to which the working class are considerably addicted. The United States have a recruiting station here, conducted by beat of drum in the English manner. They are very successful, on account of the quantity of foreigners and emigrants always here, who, getting into bad habits, are often tempted, for the sake of a drunken frolic, to sell that freedom, to gain which many have undergone much hardship.

"Fort Duquesne, built by the French, formerly stood here; its site has almost disappeared in the Ohio. The remains of Fort Pitt (from which the town has its name) are very faint. We can yet perceive part of the ditch, its salient angles and bastions, &c., but several houses, stores and a brew-house are built on the ground.

"Grant's hill is within the bounds of the city, and is remarkable for having eight hundred Scots under Col. Grant killed on it by the French and Indians in the war which ended in 1763. Col. Grant had marched from the sea-board, and reached this hill unperceived; thinking himself sure of the garrison, in the pride of his heart he foolishly beat the revoille; this gave the astonished French timely notice, which they immediately improved by surprising and cutting the whole to pieces. This hill is also remarkable for an Indian tunnel in the garden of Mr. Ross, which he obligingly permitted us to view. It is in the form of a truncated cone, thirty feet in diameter by ten feet high.

A CURIOSITY TO SEE INDIANS.

"Gen. Braddock met with his famous defeat

a few miles from Pittsburgh, up the Monongahela, at the time the illustrious Washington served under him with the Virginia militia. Although Pittsburgh, a few years since, was surrounded by Indians, it is now a curiosity to see any there. A few traders sometimes come down the Allegheny with Seneca oil, &c. (This oil floats on the top of a spring, and is similar to Barbadoes tar; several gallons may be gathered by a person in a day; it is considered efficacious in rheumatic pains, rubbed on the part affected; taken internally it operates as a gentle cathartic.) Pittsburgh and its vicinity is fast improving; a stone bridge is building across the Monongahela, and there is no doubt but, on account of the excellence of its situation, it will ultimately be a large commercial city."

Then follows a long list of prices, ending as follows.—"Taxes slight; farms within a few miles, if improved, $10 to $30 an acre; labor, $20 per month or $1 a day. Orchards do well here, except peach-trees, which have lately been much cut by hard winters."

On the 19th of June, 1817, Mr. Palmer left Pittsburgh for Cincinnati. He says:—"Our conveyance was one of the long Kentucky boats in common use here for transporting produce and manufactures down the Ohio. They are shaped something like a box, forty or fifty feet long, having a flat bottom with upright sides and ends. Three-fourths of the boat, nearest the stern, is roofed in. Two oars are occasionally worked at the bows, and a large sweep on a pivot serves as a rudder. We paid $5 each for our passage. After pulling out in the stream our Captain, as they called him, let the boat drift with the current at the rate of three miles an hour."

"MRS. PRIDE'S BOARDING SCHOOL."

Fancy Branches of Education in Pittsburgh 100 Years Ago.

The following advertisement appeared in the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE during 1786:—

"A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies Will be opened on Wednesday, the 15th instant, by Mrs. Pride, in the house where John Gibbon formerly lived, behind his stone house, Where there will be taught the following branches of needle-work, viz:—

Plain work,	Fringing,
Coloured ditto,	Dresden,
Flowering,	Tambouring,
Lace, both by the bobbin and needle.	Embroidering,

"Also Reading, English and Knitting if required. Mrs. Pride, from the long experience she has had as a teacher, and the liberal encouragement she has met with hitherto, both in Britain and Philadelphia, flatters herself that by the utmost attention in teaching the said branches, as also taking the strictest care of the morals and good breeding of the young ladies placed under her care, that upon trial she will also merit the approbation and encouragement of the inhabitants on this side the Allegheny Mountains."

"PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10, 1786."

It will be seen from the foregoing that it was the object 100 years ago to give young ladies instructions in those branches that some schools are now advertising as points of their accomplishments. Needlework was one of the principal factors of the curriculum then, while now it is merely an incident, and a small one, in the course of most female institutions. Nevertheless, some of the colleges of to-day now show a tendency to return to such branches.

COLLEGE-BRED PRESIDENTS.

Twelve Out of Twenty-One Were Graduates of College.

The education of our Presidents is an interesting study. Twelve of the twenty-one before President Cleveland were college graduates, and one of these took a post-graduate course. Williams and Mary College furnished three Presidents, although only two graduated. Thomas Jefferson, at 17, entered the Junior class; he was considered very wild during the first year, but as a Senior he became a faithful student. John Tyler, Williams and Mary, 1807, delivered at Commencement a very able oration on "Female Education." James Monroe entered Freshman at Williams and Mary when 16, but left to join the army after the Declaration of Independence.

Harvard graduated two Presidents—John Adams, in 1755, and John Quincy Adams, who attended the University of Leyden, and, in 1788, entered the Junior class. He was graduated with second honors and delivered an oration on "The Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community." Princeton sent forth James Madison, who was a very faithful student and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1771. He then took a post-graduate course under Dr. Witherspoon. James K. Polk was graduated from the University of North Carolina, with second honors, in 1818, having entered as a Sophomore. Franklin Pierce was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1824. James Buchanan, from Dickinson College (Pennsylvania), in 1808. Ulysses S. Grant, from West Point in 1843, ranking twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine. Rutherford B. Hayes was the valedictorian at Kenyon College (Ohio), in 1842. James A. Garfield graduated at Williams, in 1856, winning the metaphysical honor; and Chester A. Arthur, from Union College, in 1848.

G. M. PAVEY.

A NOTED ANTIQUARIAN.

Mr. Isaac Craig and His Rare and Valuable Old Library.

Mr. Isaac Craig, of Allegheny, is an antiquarian of considerable note. He has a library that is one of the finest collections of rare and valuable books and manuscripts in Allegheny county. On the margins of most of these he has himself made copious notes of his own recollections and researches, for now he has arrived at a green old age, and his memory and tedious investigations stretch over a wonderful expanse of Pittsburgh's history. In the preparation of the Centennial number of the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE Mr. Craig allowed employes of this office free access to his library. It would not have been easy to get along without it. Mr. Craig is the son of Neville B. Craig, who started the daily edition of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. At this date he is a hale and hearty gentleman, and one who lives hourly in his elegant library.

HISTORICAL TREES.

The tree under which William Penn made his treaty with the Indians. The tree on Boston Common where, tradition says, seven Tories were hung. Elm tree on Cambridge Common under which Gen. Washington first drew his sword as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Pine tree, near Ft. Edward, New York, where Jane McCrea was murdered by the Indians. The thirteen trees planted by Gen. Alexander Hamilton on his estate near New York, representing the original thirteen States. The oak tree at Franklin, N.

H., on which Daniel Webster, when a boy, hung his scythe, and said to his father, "Now the scytho hangs to suit me." The apple tree at Appomattox under which Gen. Grant received the surrender of Gen. Lee.

THE EDITOR'S "SPEC."

HOW A JUDGE HELPED A PIONEER JOURNALIST.

A Little Ruse By Which Editor Scull Pocketed a Few Hundred Dollars. The Value of an Almanac to Western Settlers.

To assist the printer I recommended him to striko off at least the title page of an almanac as printed at Pittsburgh, and add it to those which he might order up to be sold at his office; and with a view to give it the preference in purchase drew for him the following to be published in tho GAZETTE, and which had the effect to supersede all from below; that is, on the eastern side of tho mountains. It was a few hundred dollars in his pockets and helped to carry on the press.

Newspapers and Almanacs.

Messieurs Scull & Hall:—

Our neighbor William Donaehy has well observed in your GAZETTE "that an almanac and a newspaper are almost all the profane books that a layman can need." We have now a GAZETTE printed amongst ourselves; but we are deficient in point of an almanac. It is said in all the almanacs printed on the other side the hills, that though calculated for that meridian, "they will, without sensible variation, serve all the Northern States." Every one of common understanding knows that this is a vain vaunt and that they might as well tell us that tho fires made in Philadelphia and Baltimore will warm the people of Pittsburgh, as that the almanacs will serve both places.

The time of the sun's rising is different, having 300 miles and a high mountain to come over. I have observed that a hill and the distance of a mile make a distinguishable difference in the rising of the heavenly bodies. The sun shines out on Neil Byburn's meadow half an hour before he can be seen at my house, which stands in a hollow between two hills of a height nothing to be compared with the Alloghony mountains.

The moon is in this respect the same thing with the sun. I have waited half an hour at a friend's house for her being up, when getting a more extensive view of the firmament I saw that she had been up an hour before. How then can we think that it is the same hour of the day or night in Philadelphia that it is in this country. I much question if it is the same day of the week. At least when we are sitting down to dinner here it may be about breakfast time there; if we should set our watches or our sundials by those almanacs, we should find ourselves far wrong.

AS TO THE WEATHER.

In regard of the weather there can be no certainty whatever. You might as well look in Watt's psalms for the changes of the element as in any of their calendars that are formed on observations of the stars in another hemisphere. The loss of this is very great. A rainy day comes upon us unawares, when perhaps there is to be a week day's sermon, or we have bespoke friends for a raising, or a rolling frolick, and killed a sheep and made preparation for it. If we knew beforehand when there was to be a broken day by reason of a gust, we could lay ourselves out to go to the smith shop or the weaver's, or to look for shoemaker or a taylor. Certainly there is none of them will be so absurd as to argue that there is the same weather in Conolocheague or the Marsh Creek settlement that there is here, when we know that it is often raining on the Allegheny Mountain or the Laurel Hill, though not half the distance, when it is as clear as a bell on this side. If you are in want of a telescope to take the altitude of the seven planets in order to determine the weather with exactness, and must go to the expense of a new one fitted to this climate, it may be laid in the almanac for the first year, and I am sure no one can begrudge to give something more to have a just account of things rather than to be at the mercy of false calculations which have no connection with the latitute or longitute of the country. It is a great risk to draw blood here where we have no certainty where the sign is, whether in the foot or the groin.

James Gillespie, a neighbor of mine, almost lost his life trusting to a Baltimore almanac in drawing blood. A son of his brought it up when he went to Hagerstown for a bushel of salt in the fall, and the schoolmaster depended on it for the sign, and opened a vein in the arm, but it swelled up the next day like a post and is something stiff when putting on his coat even to this hour.

DISCOURAGING PROFANITY.

If you print an almanac I would advise you to leave out all profane songs except in the praise of Gen, Washington and put in a psalm or hymn tune in the place. Proverbs are a very useful thing in an almanac, and you may take some out of the old almanacs, such as Poor Richard's or Will's, which Justice Clingan, who lived beside us in Chester county, used to say was the best. Receipts for cures of the bites of a mad-dog or for the glanders in horses, or the jaundice in man or beast, or other disorders that are incidental to the human species, will fill up a page with great utility to the public. As for the Quaker monthly meetings they may publish them themselves. I do not see why we should pay for printing these things when there is not a dozen of that way of thinking in the whole county of Washington.

Your humble servant,

GAWN MORRISON.

COL. BOUQUET'S LETTER.

The Troubles of the People at Fort Ligonier in 1763.

The following letter of Col. Henry Bouquet, written from Fort Pitt in September of 1763, was first published in tho *Magazine of Western History:*—

FORT PITT, 15th September, 1763.

SIR—I received the 10th instant your letters of the 5th, 8th and 9th, with the return of Ligonier. The King's company observes that

you have not given credit for some barrels of flour and a strayed ox, which will of course increase the loss of your stores. However, considering all the circumstances, it will be found very moderate. The garrisons must supply themselves with fire wood in the best manner they can, as the General does not make any allowance for that article; you might have the trees cut and hauled in when you have horses, as I find a saving not to cut it small in the woods.

Can the inhabitants of Ligonier imagine that the King will pay their houses destroyed for the defence of the fort? At that rate he must pay likewise for 200 or 300 pulled down at this post, which would be absurd, as those people had only the use and not the property of them, having never been permitted either to sell or rent them but obliged to deliver them to the King whenever they left them.

As to their furniture, it is their fault if they have lost it. They might have brought it in or near the fort.

What cattle has been used for the garrison will of course be paid for, but what has been killed or taken by the enemy I see nothing left to them but to petition the General to take their case into consideration. I am very sorry for their misfortune, and would assist them if I had it in my power, but it is really not.

The orders forbidding any importation of goods are given by Sir Jeffrey Amherst. However, upon sending me a list of what may be absolutely wanted, I shall take upon me to grant a permit. One sutler would be sufficient for that post. We do very well here since we have none at all.

I am sorry to have to acquaint you that Lieuts. Carre and Potts are included in the reduction, though all the ensigns remain. I shall with great pleasure take the first opportunity to recommend you to the General for some place, if a staff is established in the garrisons of this continent.

I am s'r,
Your obedient and humble servant,
H. Bouquet.

The original of this letter from Col. Henry Bouquet to Lieut Blane, who was stationed at Fort Ligonier, is among the papers of Gen. Arthur St. Clair purchased by the State of Ohio and preserved at Columbus. It was written from Fort Pitt after the battle of Bushy Run and before the energetic and romantic expedition of Col. Bouquet into the heart of the country of the Ohio, made the next year.

YE OLDEN TOWN.

A VIEW OF PITTSBURGH EXACTLY 100 YEARS AGO.

A Quaint and Beautiful Description Copied from the First Number of the "Gazette"—Written By the Famous Judge Brackenridge.

H. H. Brackenridge, the famous jurist, contributed an interesting article on Pittsburgh to the first number of the Gazette, issued July 29, 1786. The gentleman arrived in this city in the spring of 1781, and located his residence here. In his writings he says:—"Several years had elapsed (since my arrival in the city) and some progress had been made in improvement, when a Gazette was established at the place for the Western country, and my first contribution to it, intended to give some reputation to the town, with a view to inducing emigration to this particular spot. It will serve to give some idea of what the town was at an early period and the state of society at that time."

IN THE FIRST ISSUE.

Following is the article referred to, which appears in the first issue of the Gazette:—

The Allegheny river running from the northeast and the Monongahela from the southwest meet at an angle of about 33 degrees and form the Ohio. This name is said to signify in some of the Indian languages bloody, so that the Ohio river may be translated the River of Blood. The French have called it La Belle Riviere, that is the Beautiful or Fair River; but this is not intended by them as having any relations to the name Ohio.

It may have received the name of Ohio about the beginning of the present century, when the Six Nations made war upon their fellow-savages in these territories and subjugated several tribes.

The word Monongahela is said to signify, in some of the Indian languages, the *Falling-in-Banks*; that is, the stream of the Falling-in, or Moldering Banks.

At the distance of about 400 or 500 yards from the head of the Ohio is a small island lying to the northwest side of the river at the distance of about seventy yards from the shore. It is covered with woods, and at the lower part is a lofty hill, famous for the number of wild turkeys which inhabit it. The island is not more in length than one-quarter of a mile and in breadth about 100 yards. A small space on the upper end is cleared and is overgrown with grass. The savages had cleared it during the late war; a party of them attached to the United States having placed their wigwams and raised corn there. The Ohio, at a distance of about one mile from its source, winds round the lower end of the island and disappears. I call the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela the source of the Ohio.

THE CONFLICTING RIVERS.

It is pleasant to observe the conflict of these two waters where they meet; when of actual height the contest is equal, and a small rippling appears from the point of land at their junction to the distance of about 500 yards. When the Allegheny is master, as the term is, the current keeps its course a great way into the Monongahela before it is overcome and falls into the bed of the Ohio. The Monongahela in like manner having the mastery, bears away the Allegheny and with its muddy waters discolors the crystal current of that river. This happens frequently, inasmuch as these two rivers, coming from different climates of the country, are seldom swollen at the same time. The flood of the Allegheny rises, perhaps, the highest. I have observed it to have been at least thirty feet above

the level by the impressions of the ice on the branches of the trees which overhang the river, and had been cut at the breaking up of the winter, when the snow and frost melting towards the northeast throw themselves down with amazing rapidity and violence in a mighty deluge. The current of the Allegheny is, in general, more rapid than that of the Monongahela, and though not broader or of greater depth, yet, from this circumstance, throws forward a greater quantity of water in the same space of time.

In this river, at a distance of about one mile above the town of Pittsburgh, is a beautiful little island, which, if there are river gods and nymphs, they may be supposed to haunt. At the upper end of the island and towards the western shore, is a small ripple, as it is called, where the water, bubbling as if it sprung from the pebbles of a fountain, gives vivacity and an air of cheerfulness to the scene.

The fish of the Allegheny are harder and firmer than those of the Monongahela or Ohio, owing, as is supposed, to the greater coldness and purity of the water. The fish in general of those rivers are good. They are: the pike, weighing frequently fifteen or twenty pounds; the perch, larger than I have ever seen in the bay of Chesapeake, which is the only tide from whence I have ever seen perch; there is also the sturgeon and many more kinds of fish.

It is a high amusement to those who are fond of fishing to angle in these waters, more especially at the time of a gentle flood when the frequent nibble of the large and small fishes entertain the expectation and sometimes gratify it by a bite; and when those of the larger size are taken it is necessary to play them a considerable time before it can be judged safe to draw them in.

CANOES FULL OF FISH.

I have seen a canoe loaded in the morning by some of those most expert in the employment; but you will see in a spring evening the banks of the rivers lined with men fishing at intervals from one another. This, with the streams gently gliding, the woods at a distance green, and the shadows lengthening toward the town, forms a delightful scene. Fond of the water, I have been sometimes highly pleased in going with a select party, in a small barge up or down the rivers, and landing at a cool spring to enjoy the verdant turf amidst the shady bowers of ash-wood, sugar-tree or oak, planted by the hand of nature, not of art.

It may be said by some who will read this description which I have given, or may be about to give, that it is minute and useless, inasmuch as they are observations of things well known. But let it be considered that it is not intended for the people of this country, but for those at a distance, who may not yet be acquainted with the natural situation of the town of Pittsburgh, or, having heard of it, may wish to be more particularly informed. Who knows what families of fortune it may induce to emigrate to this place?

M'KEE'S ROCKS.

There is a rock known by the name of McKee's Rock, at a distance of about three miles below the head of the Ohio. It is the end of a promontory where the river bends to the northwest, and where, by the rushing of the floods, the earth has been cut away during several ages, so that now the huge overhanging rocks appear hollowed beneath, so as to form a dome of majesty and grandeur near 100 feet in height. Here are the names of French and British officers engraved, who in former times in parties of pleasure had visited this place. The town of Pittsburgh, at the head of the Ohio, is scarcely visible from hence by means of an intervening island, the lower end of which is nearly opposite the rocks. Just below them at the bending of the river is a deep eddy water, which has been sounded by a line of thirty fathoms and no bottom found. Above them is a beautiful extent of bottom containing 500 or 600 acres and the ground rising to the inland country with an easy ascent, so as to form an extensive landscape. As you ascend the river from these rocks to the town of Pittsburgh you pass by on your right hand the mouth of a brook known by the name of Sawmill run. This empties itself about half a mile below the town, and is overlooked by a building on its banks on the point of a hill which fronts the east and is first struck by the beams of the rising sun. At a small distance from its mouth is a sawmill about twenty perches below the situation of an old mill built by the British, the remains of some parts of which are yet seen.

At the head of the Ohio stands the town of Pittsburgh, on an angular piece of ground, the two rivers forming the two sides of the angle. Just at the point stood when I first came to this country a tree, leaning against which I have often overlooked the waves, or, committing my garments to its shade, have bathed in the transparent tide.

On this point stood the old French fort, known by the name of Fort Duquesne, which was evacuated and blown up by the French in the campaign of the British under Gen. Forbes. The appearance of the ditch and mound, with the salient angles and [illegible]stions, still remains, so as to prevent that perfect level of the ground which otherwise would exist. It has been long overgrown with the finest verdure and depastured on by cattle, but since the town has been laid out it has been inclosed and buildings are erected

THE OLD GARRISON.

Just above these works is the present garrison, built by Gen. Stanwix, and is said to have cost the Crown of Britain £60,000. Be that as it may, it had been a work of great labor and little use. For situated on a plain it is commanded by heights and rising grounds on every side, and some of them at a less distance than a mile. The fortification is regular, constructed according to the rules of art, and about three years ago put into good repair by Gen. Irwin, who commanded at this post. It has the advantage of an excellent magazine built of stone, but the time is come, and it is hoped will not again return, when the use of this garrison is at an end. There is a line of posts below it on the Ohio river to

the distance of 300 miles. The savages come to this place for trade, not for war; and any future contest that we shall have with them will be on the heads of the more northern rivers that fall into the Mississippi.

The bank of the Allegheny river on the northwest side of the town of Pittsburgh is planted with an orchard of apple trees, with some pear trees intermixed. These were bought and planted, it is said, at great expense, by a British officer who commanded at this place early on the first occupation of it by the Crown of England. He has deserved the thanks of those who have since enjoyed it, as the fruit is excellent and the trees bear in abundance every year. Near the garrison on the Allegheny bank, where formerly what were called the Kings and Artillery Gardens, delightful spots cultivated highly to usefulness and pleasure, the soil favoring the growth of plants and flowers equal with any on the globe. Over this ground, the ancient herbs and plants springing underneath the foot, it is delightful still to walk covered with the orchard shade.

On the margin of this river once stood a row of houses, elegant and neat, and not unworthy of the European taste, but have been swept away in the course of time, some for the purpose of forming an opening to the river from the garrison, that the artillery might incommode the enemy approaching and deprived of shelter; some torn away by the fury of the rising river, indignant of too near a pressure on its banks. These buildings were the receptacles of the ancient Indian trade, which, coming from the westward, centered in this quarter. But of these buildings, like decayed monuments of grandeur, not a trace remains. Those who, twenty years ago, saw them flourish can only say, here they stood.

From the verdant walk on the margin of this beautiful river, you have a view of an island about a mile above, around which the river twines with a resplendent brightness. Gliding on the eastern bank, it would wish to keep a straight direction once supposed to be its course, but thrown beneath, it modestly submits and falls toward the town. When the poet comes with his enchanting song to pour his magic numbers on this scene, this little island may aspire to live with those in the Egean sea, where the song of Homer drew the image of delight, or where the Cam or Isis, embracing in their bosoms gems like these, are sung by Milton, father of the modern bards.

ALLEGHENY CITY PROJECTED.

On the west side of the Allegheny river, and opposite the orchard, is a level of 3,000 acres, reserved by the State to be laid out in lots for the purpose of a town. A small stream, at right angles to the river, passes through it. On this ground it is supposed a town may stand; but on all hands it is excluded from the praise of being a situation so convenient as on the side of the river, where the present town is placed; and yet it is a delightful grove of oak, cherry and walnut trees. But we return and take a view of the Monongahela on the southern side of the town.

This bank is closely set with buildings for the distance of near half a mile, and behind this range the town chiefly lies, falling back on the plain between the two rivers. To the eastward is Grant's hill, a beautiful rising ground, discovering marks of ancient cultivation, the forest having long ago withdrawn and shown the head and brow beset with green and flowers. From this hill two crystal fountains issue, which in the heat of summer continue with a limpid current to refresh the taste. It is pleasant to celebrate a festival on the summit of this ground. In the year 1781 a bower had been erected, covered with green shrubs. The sons and daughters of the day, assembling, joined in the festivity, viewing the river at a distance and listening to the music of the military on the plain beneath them. When the moonlight, rising from the east, had softened into gray, the prospect, a lofty pile of wood inflamed with pyramidal risings illumed both the rivers and the town, which far around reflected brightness. Approaching in the appearance of a river god, a swain, begirt with weeds natural to these streams and crowned with leaves of the sugar-tree, hailed us and gave prophetic hints of the grandeur of our future empire. His words I cannot remember, but it seemed to me for a moment that the mystic agencies of deities well known in Greece and Rome was not a fable, but that the powers unseen haunt the woods and rivers, who take part in the affairs of mortals and are pleased with the celebration of events that spring from great achievements and from virtue.

GRANT'S HILL.

This is the hill and from whence it takes its name where, in the war which terminated in the year 1763, Grant, advancing with about 800 Caledonians or Highland Scotch troops, beat a reveille a little after sunrise to the French garrison, who, accompanied with a number of savages, sallied out and flanking him unseen from the bottom on the right and left, then covered with wood, ascended the hill, tomahawked and cut his troops to pieces and made Grant himself a prisoner. Bones and weapons are yet found on the hill, the bones white with the weather, the weapons covered with rust.

On the summit of the hill is a mound of earth supposed to be the catacombs or ancient burying-grounds of the savages. There can be no doubt of this, as on opening some of the like tumuli or hills of earth, bones are found. In places where stones are plenty, these mounds are raised of stone and skeletons are found in them. To the northeast of Grant's hill there is one still higher, at the distance of about three-quarters of a mile, which is called Quarry hill, from the excellent stone quarry that has been opened in it. From this hill there is an easy descent the whole way to the town and an excellent, smooth road, so that stones can be procured to erect any building at Pittsburgh. From the Quarry hill you have a view four or five miles of the Allegheny river, along which lies a fine bottom, and in high cultivation with different inclosures and farm-houses, the river winding through the whole prospect.

The hill would seem to stand as that where-

on a strong redoubt might be placed to command the commerce of the Allegheny river, while directly opposite, on the Monongahela side, to the southeast, stands a hill of the same height and appearance, known by the name of Ayre's Hill, so called from a British engineer of that name, who gave his opinion in favor of this ground as that whereon the fort ought to be constructed, as being the highest ground and which must command the rivers and the plain with the inferior rising grounds on which the town is built. This hill has been cultivated on the summit by a Highland regiment, who built upon it, though the buildings are now gone and the brow of the hill is still covered with wood.

ON AYRE'S HILL.

From Ayre's Hill issue several fountains, falling chiefly towards the north, into a small brook, which, increasing, encircles the foot of the hill and takes its course through several beautiful little meads into the Monongahela river. On this brook, before it takes its turns to the Monongahela, in a delightful little valley, and in the neighborhood of some plum trees, the natives of the country, was the ancient residence of a certain Anthony Thompson, the vestiges of whose habitation still remain. An extent of ground cleared by him lies to the north, accustomed to long cultivation and now thrown out a common. The best brick may be made from this ground, the fine loam and sand, of which the soil consists, and the water close at hand, highly favoring this object.

As you ascend the hill from this valley through which a main leading road passes from the country you see the Monongahela and approaching Grant's hill on the right you have the point of view from whence the town is seen to its best advantage. It is hid from you until by the winding of the road you begin to turn the point of the hill. You then see house by house on the Monongahela side opening to your view, until you are in front of the main town in a direct line to the confluence of the rivers. The buildings on the Allegheny show themselves with the plain extending to the right which had been concealed. You have in the meantime a view of the rising grounds beyond the rivers crowned with lofty woods. I was once greatly struck on a summer morning viewing from the ground the early vapor rising from the river. It hung midway between the foot and the summit of the hill, so that the green above had the appearance of an island in the clouds.

It may be here observed, that at the junction of these two rivers, until 8 o'clock in the morning in summer time, a light fog is usually incumbent, but it is of a salutary nature inasmuch as it consists of vapor not exhaled from stagnant water, but which the sun of the preceding day had extracted from trees and flowers and in the evening had sent back in dew, so that rising with a second fog, and becoming of aromatic quality, it is experienced to be healthful.

PITTSBURGH 100 YEARS AGO.

The town of Pittsburgh as at present built stands chiefly on what is called the third bank, that is the third rising of the ground above the Allegheny water. For there is the first bank, which confines the river at the present time, and about three hundred feet removed is a second, like the falling of a garden, then a third at a distance of about three hundred yards, and lastly a fourth bank, all of easy inclination and parallel with the Allegheny river. Those banks would seem in successive periods to have been the margin of the river, which gradually has changed its course, and has been thrown from one descent to another to the present bed where it lies. In digging wells the kind of stones are found which are observed in the Allegheny current, worn smooth by the attrition of the water. Shells also intermixed with these are thrown out. Nature, therefore, or the river, seems to have formed the bed of this town as a garden with level walks and fallings of the ground. Hence the advantage of descending gardens on these banks, which art elsewhere endeavors with the greatest industry to form. Nor is the soil less happy than the situation. The mold is light and rich. The finest gardens in the known world may be found here.

The town consists at present of about a hundred dwelling-houses, with buildings appurtenant. More are daily added, and for some time past it has improved with an equal but continual pace. The inhabitants, children, men and women, are about 1,500, this number doubling almost every year from the accession of people from abroad and from those born in the town. As I pass along I may remark that this new country is in general highly prolific; whether it is that the vegetable air, if I may so express it, constantly perfumed with aromatic flavor and impregnated with salts drawn from the fresh soil, is more favorable to the production of men and other animals than decayed ground.

THE FINEST SPOT ON EARTH.

There is not a more delightful spot under heaven to spend any of the summer months than at this place. I am astonished that there should be such repair to the Warm Springs in Virginia—a place pent up between the hills, where the sun pours its beams concentrated as in a burning glass, and not a breath of air stirs, where the eye can wander scarcely half a furlong—while here we have the breezes of the rivers coming from the Mississippi and the ocean, the gales that fan the woods and are sent from the refreshing lakes to the northward; in the meantime the prospect of extensive hills and dales, whence the fragrant air brings odors of a thousand flowers and plants, or of the corn and grain of husbandmen upon its balmy wings. Here we have the town and country together. How pleasant it is in a summer evening to walk out upon these grounds, the smooth, green surface of the earth and the woodland shade softening the late fervid beams of the sun; how pleasant by a crystal fountain in a tea party under one of those hills with the rivers and the plains beneath.

Nor is the winter season enjoyed with

less festivity than in more populous and cultivated towns. The buildings warm, fuel abundant, consisting of the finest coal from the neighboring hills, or of ash, hickory or oak, brought down in rafts by the rivers. In the meantime, the elimate is less severe at this place than on the other side the mountains, lying deep in the bosom of the woods, sheltered on the northeast by the bending of the Allegheny Heights, and on the southwest warmed by the tepid winds from the Bay of Mexico and the great Southern ocean.

In the fall of the year and during the winter season there is usually a great concourse of strangers at this place from the different States about to descend the river to the westward, or to make excursions into the uninhabited and adjoiuing country. These, with the inhabitants of the town, spend the evenings in parties at the different houses, or at public balls, where they are surprised to find an elegant assembly of ladies, not to be surpassed in beauty and accomplishments, perhaps, by any on the continent.

It must appear like an enchantment to a stranger, who after traveling an hundred miles from the settlement across a dreary mountain and through the adjoining country where in many places the spurs of the mountain still continue, and cultivation does not always show itself, to see, all at once, and almost on the verge of the inhabited globe, a town with smoking chimneys, halls lighted up with splendor, ladies and gentlemen assembled, various music and the mazes of the dance. He may suppose it to be the effect of magic, or that he has come into a new world where there is all the refinement of the former, and more benevolence of heart. H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

FIRST BANK ROBBERY.

A GLANCE AT THE CAREER OF A NOTORIOUS VILLAIN.

The Ingenious Scheme by Which a Bank Was Pilfered — Recovery of the Funds—Conviction and Repeated Escapes of the Culprit.

The first bank robbery committed in Pittsburgh was on the night of April 6, 1818. The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank was organized in 1815, and did business in a building which stood on the lot now occupied by the Bank of Pittsburgh. Several dividends had been declared and its affairs in every respect appeared to be prosperous. Its President, John Scull, and its Cashier, Morgan Neville, were both intimately connected with the GAZETTE. On the morning of April 7, 1818, the Cashier on going to the vault to open the doors, found the outside one unlocked but closed. On entering it he discovered the other wide open. From the confusion which appeared he was instantly convinced that a robbery had been committed the night before. He summoned the Directors and on examining the state of the bank it was found that about $104,000, including $100,000 of the bank's own notes, had been taken. Suspicion centered on two men who had been about the city for some time previous to the robbery, one of whom was named Emmons, and the other Joseph F. Pluymart, generally called "Doc" Pluymart. Hand bills were printed and distributed as rapidly as possible giving a description of these men and offering a reward for the capture of the thieves and recovery of the money. Emmons was tall and slight. Pluymart was rather taller and thinner. They were fashionably dressed and gentlemauly in deportment.

THE PURSUIT.

William Lecky, one of the Directors of the bank and afterwards Sheriff of the county, got into a skiff and descended the Ohio, accompanied by three other citizens. Mr. Trembley was dispatched on horseback to Limestone to intercept the fugitives, who were said to have started down the river about 1 o'clock in the morning. The country was aroused and excitement ran high at the magnitude and daring of the crime. Lecky and his party overtook Pluymart and Emmons at Wheeling, who were going down the river in a family boat with a skiff alongside. They made search of the boats and the persons of the suspected parties but found nothing to justify their arrest and they were permitted to proceed, Lecky and party going on down the river, Pluymart and Emmons after them. One of the parties with Lecky was Mr. St. John, whom he left in Cincinnati with instructions to have the suspected parties examined again on their arrival, and he pushed on "to the falls."

In the meantime additional evidence had been obtained against Emmons and Pluymart, and Mr. Montgomery, with three men, started down the river and overtook the fugitives at Neville, about thirty miles above Cincinnati, arrested them and put them in prison in Cincinnati. When Lecky returned he found the men in jail.

AN ESCAPE AND CAPTURE.

There was much delay in the matter at this point, as the necessity for extradition papers in such cases did not seem to be understood, and there was a lively newspaper war for some time afterwards because the people in Cincinnati refused to allow the prisoners to be taken to Pittsburgh with the regular requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. While these proceedings were being waited on the prisoners forced the jail at Cincinnati and Pluymart escaped, but Emmons, who had his arm broken at the time he was captured, was brought to Pittsburgh about the 1st of June in that year and on his arrival made a full confession of the crime, in which he said that no one else than Pluymart and himself had any hand in the robbery, which had the effect of liberating a person who was in prison in Pitts-

burgh on suspicion of being concerned in the transaction. Emmons told where the money had been secreted, which was a place on the Ohio river variously given in different accounts at twenty-four to forty-four miles from Pittsburgh. A number of the most respectable citizens went with Emmons to the place, which is below Beaver, and known to the pilots on the river now, it is said, as "Pluymart's rock," and there they found a large amount of the money—that is to say, about $100,000, in the notes of the bank and nearly $1,800 in specie was discovered concealed in a natural excavation under some projecting rocks. The notes were much injured from damp, but the silver was in the same boxes which contained it in the vault.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The GAZETTE said:—"On a full confession of the facts it is established that keys for the bank and vault were made by taking the dimensions of *the key holes by measurement.* The keys of the vault were never in their possession nor did they ever see them *in the possession of anybody.* The money recovered is not yet counted, but it is believed that the full amount lost to the bank will be something under $3,000. The medal of the cashier was not found." In a subsequent paper it was stated that all but $2,700 had been recovered.

It has been collected from the testimony and statements of Emmons and Pluymart, made at different times, that they alone had been concerned in the robbery. The key of the back-door of the bank was suffered to hang carelessly in the watchman's box. This had been observed by Emmons and Pluymart. They laid their scheme accordingly. From their statement this key was stolen from the watch-box *while the watchman was in it warming his feet at the stove!* The bank was entered and its interior examined minutely, the dimensions of the vault door key-hole taken, the back-door relocked and the key restored to its place without disturbing the meditations of the unsuspecting watchman! It is rather curious that before the night of the robbery Emmons had entered the *bank five different times,* in the same way—by stealing the key from the watchman's box and restoring it again to its place, to allay suspicion. On one night he took from the drawer of the counter a $50 note which had been left there by the cashier after the vaults had been closed, brought it out and showed it to Pluymart, who immediately directed him to take it back and replace it, as the cashier would no doubt miss it in the morning and their whole plot would be foiled.

The next real information obtained concerning Pluymart was in the form of the following letter:—

OGDENSBURG, June 3, 1818.
Lawrence Co., State of New York, } ss.
Morgan Neville, Esq.

SIR—On Friday last Joseph L. Pluymart was apprehended in this village on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh, and was committed to the jail of this county. About $5,000 in gold and bills were found with him, which are in the hands of Magistrates, a particular description of which was forwarded by them to you on Saturday last by mail. On Sunday night Pluymart, with two other prisoners, broke the jail and effected their escape. * * * He was retaken about 15 miles from this place and to-day has been again lodged in jail. * * *

[Signed] NATHAN FORD, JOHN SCOTT, LOUIS HASBROUCK, } Justices of the Peace.

He was brought to Pittsburgh.

THE LOST MEDAL.

The medal which was mentioned above as not having been found, was of gold, weighing 29 guineas which had been presented to Gen. D. Morgan for his gallant conduct at Cowpens. Gen. Morgan was Morgan Neville's maternal grandfather, and he became the owner of it as an heir-loom in the family. When the medal was not found with the other specie, Emmons expressed much surprise and claimed that Pluymart must have stolen it unobserved when they took some of the money for their immediate wants before going down the river; that this money was in a bag, and when they saw the parties in pursuit, the bag was dropped overboard; that the medal was probably with the rest in the bottom of the Ohio. It is clear, however, that after his escape from Cincinnati Pluymart had plenty of opportunity to visit the hiding place of the plunder and he must have gotten that $5,700 somewhere between the Cincinnati jail and Ogdensburgh. It is possible, therefore, that the medal may not be in the bottom of the Ohio, as is generally thought to be the case, but he may have carried it away on the next visit. At all events, Pluymart subsequently said that the medal was beyond human reach, and that he was sorry for it. It never has been recovered, and probably never will be, but, unless it went to the melting-pot, it is not impossible.

HIS FINAL ESCAPE.

Pluymart was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Still he broke jail again by an escape from the Western Penitentiary, and it is one of the peculiarities of journalism in those times that the real facts one is looking for are not to be found. The following was clipped from the GAZETTE of August 22, 1828:—

"At a meeting of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, held at the Penitentiary on Tuesday, August 19, the Visiting Inspector made the following report:—The Board of Inspectors have themselves viewed the means by which the prisoners (Pluymart and Garrabrants) have made their escape, and it only remains for the Visiting Inspectors to remark that the prison, as constructed by law, was placed in the hands of the board to manage and direct without power to alter arrangements. In its own construction it has afforded the means by which the escape has been effected, and in consequence misconduct or negligence is not to be imputed to either the measures of the board for the security or safe-keeping

of the prison or to the keepers, save only, perhaps, the omission on the part of the latter to close the guard of the key-hole, which the Visiting Inspectors think may have been left open. Whether this omission actually occured or not, is submitted to the board for consideration. It could not be expected by either the keepers or the board, or the architect who planned the building, that the security of a prison was to depend solely on so trifling a precaution. It may not be amiss at this time to notice that the total neglect of all pecuniary provision by the late Legislature has left the institution without the means of subsistence, and has prevented the board from increasing the means of security by the employment of a night watch, and such other means as have been frequently suggested as the most efficient guard for the prison.

"WM. ROBINSON, JR.,
"HUGH DAVIS,
"Visiting Inspectors.

"On motion, resolved, that the above report be approved and published.

"JAMES CRAFT,
"Secretary."

Altogether he appears to have been as accomplished a scoundrel as ever graced the annals of American crime.

SILVER KNEE-BUCKLES.

A Document 112 Years Old Tells of Dress and Drinks in Pittsburgh.

A manuscript written in Pittsburgh 112 years ago has been kindly loaned the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by Mr. H. B. Waring, of the Auditor's office, A. V. R. R. Mrs. Waring is a great-granddaughter of Deveraux Smith, a rather celebrated character in Pittsburgh's early history. He lived here before and after the year 1774, and traded with the Indians as well as carried on quite a business with the white settlers. He donated for church purposes the property on which Trinity Episcopal Church now stands. He also owned the property on which T. C. Jenkins' new business-block is built, at the foot of Fifth avenue. Smith's country seat was out in the center of what is now Oakland. The claims of the Smith heirs of some years ago are well remembered, but the claims were tied up in English chancery.

WHAT DRESS COST.

The aged paper is a bill from Deveraux Smith to William Butler. It is remarkably well preserved, being written on faded paper of ordinary foolscap size (two pages), but in splendid penmanship and with ink that has never since faded. The entries are all made in English money, pounds, shillings and pence. Some of the items are quaint indeed. One reads:—"One pair of shoes and knee buckles of silver, £26 16.2½." Another is "two and one-half yards broadcloth, to be replaced in two months from date, £3 15s." Immediately after this comes "one quart whisky for wagoners, £3." Writing paper was high in those days, as this entry shows:—"One quire writing paper, 3s." People dressed well, for there are prices on the following articles:—"Two pairs fine cotton hose, £1 5s. Three and three-quarter yards flowered ribbon, 13s. 4½d. One bolt of tape and three and one-half yards of linen, £1 0s. 6d. One skein silk, 1s. Four yards blue shaloon, 16s." There were other entries of "ten large scarlet buttons at 3s. 4d." and "one pair of Morocco shoes, 8s. 4d."

DRINKS COST CONSIDERABLE.

The cost of drinks in those days was high. It seems one gallon of beer cost Mr. Butler 4 shillings, while ten gallons of the same beverage cost him £1 2s. 6d. One item reads:—"One pint port wine and one stick of sealing-wax, 6s. 2d." Mr. Butler was of a convivial disposition, undoubtedly, for following closely upon the last item are the following ones:—"Two bowls of toddy, 5s.; one bowl of toddy and seven yards of tape, 3s. 9d.; two bowls grog, 5s.; one bowl spirit grog and twenty-six chubs in wine, 6s. 4d.; two chubs in toddy, 1s.; one quart spirits, 5s. 9d.; two gallons spirits, £1 10s.; two gallons Jamaica spirits, £1 10s."

Several other odd items appear on the bill, among them this one, "Two days' labor of two horses and driver hauling posts and rails, £1." "One paper pins, 1s. 6d." "One supper, 5 shillings." "Two dozens indigo, 3 shillings." Paid a man four days' services for assisting Mrs. McCurtle, 10 shillings." "To one-third part of five clubs at a dance; the gentleman refused to pay, 16s. 8d."

THE FIRST TREATY.

The first treaty in Pennsylvania, between the Friends and the Indians, was by Commissioners sent over to Pennsylvania, by Penn, in the year 1681. He had mentioned, by means of the Commissioners, that he was to be over himself the following year. The historians do not know what was the exact spot on which this first treaty was held. Penn landed at New Castle in 1682; this year he held his treaty with the Indians. The historians do not know the spot on which this treaty was held, but think, however, it was at the place now called Kensington. There were a great number of Indians present at this treaty; they were principally of the Lenapi or Dolaware tribe. The articles which Penn gave to the Indians on this occasion were guns, flints, etc., etc., but chiefly blankets and duffils. About the year 1702, a short time before he returned to England, Penn held a treaty with the Indians at Pennsbury.

THE "GAZETTE" REGISTER.

PROPRIETORS.

Nelson P. Reed, George W. Reed,
Joseph P. Reed, Frank M. Higgins.

EDITORIAL AND REPORTORIAL STAFF.

Managing Editor—Frank M. Higgins.
Editor—William Anderson.
Assistants—Henry J. Ford and C. Harrison.
Commercial Editor—Robert Thornburg.
Financial Editor—Charles Harrison.
Telegraph Editor—Maj. Will M. Hartzell.
News and Exchange Editor—A. H. Reed.

River Editor—Robert Thornburg.
City Editor—L. E. Stofiel.

REPORTERS.

Charles S. Howell, William A. Gramer,
John L. Steele, John D. Pringle,
Frank P. Hassler.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Bookkeeper—Charles P. Walker.
Treasurer—John H. Cratty.
Corresponding Clerk—William P. Rapp.
Advertising Clerk—B. B. Hunnicutt.
Collector—D. H. Brown.
Superintendent of Circulation—T. B. Young.
Janitor—William Robinson.

COMPOSING-ROOM.

Foreman—Hugh Adams.
First Assistant—Julius Pichel.
Second Assistant—William W. Colwell.
Proof-Readers—J. Baglin, S. R. McCartney

COMPOSITORS.

John G. Wilson,	T. H. Dolan,
John Adams,	Herbert L. Cratty,
Charles R. Hoover,	F. J. Rohrer,
S. M. Rohrer,	W. A. Baird,
J. E. Boyd,	T. G. Croft,
Chas. Robinson,	M. B. Petrikin,
P. J. Lydon,	Jacob Rinner,
Chas. F. Kerney,	Robert Baglin,
J. R. Hoover,	G. M. Irwin,
Benj. F. Latshaw,	Sam M. Longwoll,
Frank Latshaw,	John A. Haus,
James A. Dardis,	John Redfern,
A. L. Shafer,	J. J. Jones,
Theo. F. Wolf,	L. Davis,
J. F. Flannigan,	Wm. C. Baglin,
M. Mehrton,	J. L. Bosh,
F. A. Pierce,	James Cunningham,
W. G. Boyer,	Samuel S. Smith,
George B. Hoover,	James Scully,
Andrew Fitzsimmons,	Osmond S. Snyder.

PRESS-ROOM.

Pressman—John Kennoy.
First Assistant—Thomas Thompson.
Second Assistant—William Puhl.
Engineer—M. Puhl.

STEREOTYPING DEPARTMENT.

Stereotyper—Robert Montgomery.
Assistant—William J. Montgomery.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—Stephen G. Walker.
Assistants—Jere Nagle, James Myers and H. J. Porter.

THE OLDEST "GAZETTE."

It Is Now in the Possession of Reuben Miller, Jr.

The GAZETTE of 1786 reproduced in the centennial number is the property of Reuben Miller, Jr. It is the oldest copy of the paper known to exist. Mr. Miller got it from Dr. Bruce. While looking over some old papers with the Doctor one evening two early copies of the GAZETTE were noticed by Mr. Miller, one the eighth number and the other the thirteenth. On Mr. Miller's expression of a desire to own one of them Doctor Bruce told him to take his choice and the oldest one was selected by him. The papers were originally the property of Mrs. Denny, who lived at Millvale, Twentieth ward. Mrs. Denny broke up housekeeping a few years ago, and her granddaughter, when assorting a large number of historical and other papers, found quite a large number of the GAZETTE, all of the year 1786. It was hoped the first number would have been among them and the granddaughter is of the opinion it was, but at the same time she did not think they were of the value they are, and she distributed them among her personal friends, giving Dr. Bruce the two referred to. Should an old number turn up the proprietors of the GAZETTE would be pleased to be informed of it, and the offer of a hundred dollars for a copy of the first number, advertised at various times, is still open.

THE FIRST BOYCOTT.

How Our Forefathers Decided to Boycott Obnoxious Persons.

A mass-meeting held at Pittsburgh, August 21, 1792, in opposition to the Federal tax on whisky, is interesting from its sharp promulgation of what nowadays would be called a boycott. Albert Gallatin acted as Secretary and signed in that capacity resolutions denouncing the conduct of persons in accepting commissions to collect the whisky tax and declaring:—

"*Resolved*, That in future we will consider such persons as unworthy of our friendship; have no intercourse or dealings with them, withdraw from them every assistance and withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon those duties which as fellow-citizens we owe to each other; and upon all occasions to treat them with that contempt they deserve; and that it be and it is hereby most earnestly recommended to the people at large to follow the same line of conduct towards them."

The thing "boycott" was in fact known centuries ago, but the name by which it now goes is derived from the notoriety which was given to a case of the kind in Ireland, when an Englishman engaged in farming in Ireland and named Boycott was the victim. Since then that sort of social and business excommunication has been known as "boycotting."

MOUND BUILDERS OF MONONGAHELA.

The Curious Ruins Left By a Race of Unknown People.

Strung along the valley of the Monongahela are many curious vestiges of a race of Mound Builders that inhabited the region long before the Indians took possession. This curious people had a great fort at Brownsville, with smaller ones scattered all over the western half of Fayette county. They pierced the eastern highlands of the county in one place some two miles from Falls City. Their main forts were located at or near Brownsville, Fayette City, Bellevernon, Perryopolis, Broad Ford, Uniontown, New Geneva, Upper Middletown, Pennsville, Falls City. They had no mounds of any size, yet at the Leatherman farm, some three miles from Smithfield, was a stone-floored building or temple of some kind. This may have been the model structure of the idea that developed into those wonderful structures that greeted the greedy gaze of Cortez and Pizarro. The absence of tomb mounds

any size would indicate a temporary possession of Fayette for hunting purposes. When and why the Mound Builders left no one knows.

THE POPULAR SPORT.

The "Jockey Club's" Horse Races at Pittsburgh in 1786.

By turning to the fourth page of the *fac simile* of the old GAZETTE, printed in this issue, an advertisement will be seen of races at Pittsburgh under the auspices of the "Jockey Club." Horse racing seemed to have been the leading sport in this city in those days.

"But such a race as described in that advertisement," said Andrew Jackson, Sr., yesterday, "would be a very small affair now. Yes, it would have been small even sixty years ago. We had a good driving park sixty years ago at the mouth of Two-Mile Run, out on Penn street (Thirty-third street now), at which there were splendid races twice a year. Then five years later we had a first class driving park just on the other side of the old yellow tavern at Wilkinsburg. There were some of the fairest races there that I ever saw. There were no under-handed methods in that day. We had no trotting races then. They were all running races. Trotting races first came into vogue about 1840."

THE JUDGE'S HUMOR.

WHY HE WANTED A PAPER ESTABLISHED IN PITTSBURGH.

"An Almanac and a Newspaper Almost All the Profane Books the Layman" of 1786 Needed for Reading Matter.

Judge Brackenridge published, in book form, early in the present century, all his writings which appeared in the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. He called the book "Gazette Publications," and it has over 300 pages. Only a few copies are now in existence. The Pennsylvania Historical Society had to pay $10 for one it found. Another copy was loaned the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, and from it we copy the following, which bears directly on the first issues of this paper:—

One of the earliest things which I thought of on going to reside in the Western country was the encouragement of a public paper. An establishment of this nature was accomplished after some time, and a good deal by my exertions. With a view to assist it I wrote some things serious, and some ludicrous. The following is of the last cast. I had an ambition, or rather I obeyed the impulse of my mind in being among the first to bring the press to the west of the mountains, so that in a small instance I might say with the poet:—

Primus ego in patriam mecum—
Aonio redieus deducam vertice mnsas.

Messieurs Scull & Hall:—

I have heard it said that you are about to publish a GAZETTE in the town of Pittsburgh; this will be of great use, especially to our younger people after they are taught the catechism and to read the Scriptures, inasmuch as they will find in this all the hard names which they do not meet with in the tenth chapter of Nehimiah or the Chronicles. By reading the Old Testament they may have heard a great deal about Jerusalem and Nineveh, but in this we read of the modern cities, such as Paris, Constantinople, and Cork, in Ireland, and other great capitals. In short, an almanac and a newspaper are almost all the profane books that a layman need read.

I suppose under the head of advertisements you will keep a good lookout after stray cattle and negroes or lands to be sold. It will be a great advantage to have such an opportunity of making public any grievance of this nature. But it is to be supposed the principal object will be to collect the currency from abroad and concenter those at home, especially such as are of a political nature. When I say abroad I mean in the Eastern world and by those at home I mean America. I had an uncle in Chester county who had been a long time a subscriber for the paper, and from a frequent perusal of the intelligence respecting different powers and systems of Europe he had a perfect knowledge of them; like a man looking through a glass beehive he could, as it were, see them all before his eyes and distinguish the workings and counter-workings of Cabinets and Councils. Who would not give half a guinea to know exactly as he does his own calf pasture what is going on every day when he rises at Smyrna and Amsterdam, and count as easily as he can the stripes of his waistcoat the armies that are on foot in Europe; the State treaties that are relieving the inconveniences or changing the happiness of mankind; to be able to look up with the tail of his eye as far as Russia and down again with the same glance to the islands in the West Indies, and to see all the intermediate space swarming with men and things; instead of half a guinea this is worth an 100 half joes to a man.

But we shall know something even of the upper world from the GAZETTE; I do not mean the account of the balloons, though it may be well enough to know what experiments are making in that way; but the discoveries of philosophers will teach us at what distance the bulls, goats and rams depasture from each other in the firmament. I wonder how David Rittenhouse comes on in rubbing down the stars since he was appointed astronomer to the Commonwealth; it is said that he has considerably corrected the vapors of the moon's atmosphere, for though there are as many natural fools in the neighborhood of Philadelphia as formerly, there has not been one instance of a lunatic for several years past.

A principal advantage will be to know what is going on in our own State; particularly what our representatives are. Heretofore, like boys creeping into a haystack at such a remote distance, we could see only their heels, while their heads were hid away amongst the cabals of Philadelphia; when they returned home they had generally a great deal to tell us of their contests with —— ——— and other overgrown men; but as to the merit or demerit of their opposition we could know it only from themselves.

On all these considerations, I think your undertaking will be of a public benefit and ought to be encouraged. The farmers can read it on all wet days, Sundays excepted, and become informed without losing time.

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM DONACHY.

CARE OF THE INDIANS.

Judge Brackenridge's Recommendations in the "Gazette" in 1786.

The following communication was contributed to the GAZETTE in September, 1786, by Judge H. H. Brackenridge, who used the *nom de plume* attached below:—

Messieurs Scull and Hall.

I have been a subscriber from the first and sent in a dollar the other day by Wm. Guy when he went to the contractor's store to buy an ounce of snuff for his wife. Our neighbors think a great deal of the paper, and I have as many of them about me between sermons on a Sunday to hear the news as Matthew McConnel has on his justice days when they come about law business.

I see the Congress have appointed a Superintendent of the Indians to give them presents and to keep them in peace. I am persuaded it is meant well, and the men may be capable that are nominated to this station, but I am apprehensive the task is beyond their ability to restrain the savages for any length of time. In my opinion it would be better to let them run in the woods and live at their own purchase; for when they can get meat and drink without hunting they get a habit of idleness and must be supplied by presents or by going to war. It is with them as with our cattle in the fall of the year. There is a great deal of good grass in the woods and they might live very well until near Christmas; but if you begin to winter them too soon they stay about the house and have their heads in every pot and pail, and when a good day comes, if you refuse to give them anything, instead of going to the woods they get into the turnip-patch, and are the greatests break fences about the whole plantation. It would be for the good of the whole country if, when the blankets and loggins come, the Superintendent would give them to some of the poor women and children whose husbands and fathers have been murdered in the war, or, if that proposition will not go down, give them out amongst yourselves in the town there.

A WINDY ASSEMBLAGE.

We have read over the extracts of the debates in the House of Assembly. I would wish to see a great deal less said and more done. The vanity of talking appears to be visible in many of them. There are two or three of them that are up and down every minute like the elbow of a man playing on the fiddle. It makes my heart ache to hear the members from our own county jangling about small points, while land jobbers are running away with their property by laying warrants on their improvements. Honest Thomas Macmurrodry Clay has lost his plantation unless a law is made to exclude these rights.

I have several more things to say but my neighbor, Robt. Richey, who [illegible] takes this to you, says he is in a hurry and I do not know who I can send this by if I miss this opportunity.

[Signed] ANGUS MACMORE,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, September 20.

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*:—

Twelfth Month 28, 1785.

WHEREAS, a certain man (whose name is to me unknown), did about four weeks ago leave in my stables in Pear-street, a black MARE, 6 years old, and about 12 hands high, with a star in her forehead, and both hind foot white, promising to return the next day and take her away; but as he failed in the performance of his said promise, this is therefore to give notice to the said person, that unless he comes in one week from this day and takes away the said mare, paying the charges, she will be sold at public vendue for payment.

SARAH LEWIS.

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

BRIEF RECORD OF COMPANIES PRIOR TO 1840.

The Work and Trials of Early Days. War Recruiting Stations—Names of Some Who Ran with the "Machine."

O the oldest citizen of Pittsburgh the names Eagle, Allegheny, Vigilant, Neptune, Niagara, Independence, Relief and Duquesne, as applied to the Fire Department, are as familiar as "household words," and nearly so to the present generation. It is to the honor and credit of the fire authorities that the popular nomenclature of by-gone days should be adhered to and that they should remain attached to localities where they originated. These old companies are a part of the history of the city, and notwithstanding that during the earlier days of the volunteer fire department many disgraceful scenes were enacted by the worse element that would from time to time control, yet there cluster around them affectionate remembrances of gallant and heroic deeds, of hardships and endurances almost superhuman, the saving of human life and property from a dread element, and warm-hearted acts of kindness to the poor and afflicted.

They never failed in the hour of need when work was to do, and from every one of these old-time companies sprang men who became our most solid and honored citizens.

The volunteer fire companies could be aptly named recruiting stations in time of war, each in existence at the time of the breaking out of the war with Mexico, in 1847, and later the war of the rebellion, furnishing a large quota of volunteers, who made good soldiers and proved their devotion to their country on many a battlefield.

In times of public celebration and upon their annual parades they vied with each other in the attractiveness of the turnout of their apparatus and the number of men upon "the ropes."

From them sprang not only merchants and manufacturers, who were successful in their several aims, but many trusty office-holders, who filled their several positions with honor and credit to the city and county. At least seven who were firemen in the early days were chosen in later years to the Chief Magistracy of the city, while several took positions in the Court-house.

THE EAGLE VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

The first organization for protection from fire, or, more properly speaking, for the extinguishment of fires, was the Eagle Company, which was instituted in 1794, when Pittsburgh was but a village, and did not extend further east from the Point than Smithfield street. The hand engine for the company was brought from Philadelphia in pieces, by slow freight (Conestoga wagons), and set up by John Johnston (afterwards postmaster), a relative of the Johnstons of printing fame in this city to-day. Mr. Johnston was made First Engineer, and Jeremiah Barker and Robert Magee (grandfather of Judge Christopher Magee) were Assistant Engineers. The engine was small and of the most simple construction, and it is said could almost be carried by the men to a fire. There were no hose or plugs, and water was carried in buckets to supply the "masheen." Messrs. Barker and Magee, already mentioned, were, with John Hannah, James Gray, James B. Clow and William Watson, Directors of the Association. In 1800 William Leckey, afterwards Sheriff of the county, was Engineer. During the first sixteen years of its existence the company was managed by elderly citizens (as stated in an old account, the "first in the place"). Notwithstanding the undoubted respectability of the members in these early days they were not without the ordinary passions of men, and could not withhold their tempers on occasions of excitement. It is related that during these early days a Quaker (name not given), who was the Captain of the company, finding an unauthorized person laying hands upon the engine at the time of a fire, ripped out a regular trooper's oath and bade the interloper to "vamose the ranche." Much scandal, it is said, was created by the incident.

The house first provided for the company was a small building erected on First street (now First avenue), near Chancery lane and between Market and Ferry streets. The apparatus was kept under lock and key, Messrs. Barker, Johnston and Magee, who lived opposite, having alone access thereto. The accommodations in those days, as may be imagined, were of a primitive character, but not much was expected and, no doubt, any store-box which could be whittled was a luxury for the congregations during the passage of the gossip of the town upon evenings. Certain it is that we find no complaint or petitions to the village authorities for better facilities in this regard. Up to 1810 or thereabouts the "old fellows" seem to have run things with the quiet demeanor befitting them, and whatever objection may have been made by the *maters* of the day against the nightly loafing of the sires from their homes must have been "received and filed" as in later dates, as there are no records covering them and the files have been "lost, stolen, or strayed," if not devoured in the conflagration of 1845.

YOUNG BLOODS.

About the time stated, perhaps in 1811, a reorganization of the company took place and the "dads" took a back seat. William Eichbaum (late City Treasurer) was chosen engineer and continued in the position until 1832, when a fire department was organized by the institution of the Firemen's Association, at which he was elected Chief Engineer. From the oldest record obtainable, 1815, it would appear that the membership (although not given) was large, as is shown by the numerous fines of a "levy" (12½ cents) upon absentees. In those days one-eighth of a dollar was no insignificant sum. The order of one hundred white ribbons with the words "Eagle Fire Company" upon them is noted in the book, as well as the printing of two hundred copies of the constitution.

In 1815 the company appears to have raised sufficient money for current expenses by the tax of fifty cents upon each member. Several other fire companies had by that time been instituted and wild rivalry for promptness and place at fires was maintained. There were constant recurring "fracases" and sometimes bloody fights in going to and coming from fires, or alarms of fires, and the truth of history compels the statement that those who afterwards became staid, solid citizens were in the excitement and rivalries of the time drawn into unseemly brawls.

Prizes were offered to the company that should first reach a fire and the tax for the same was placed upon those left behind. Convivialities at meetings were usual and it is noted in the minutes of the Eagle "that no person shall interrupt the proceedings of the society by drinking until after adjournment;" while in another place the President is required "to direct what quantity of liquor is to be called in." Following a fire the roll was called and absentees noted and fines ordered. Business was not considered a sufficient excuse for absence from drills or parades, and for "inattention" many names were frequently dropped from the list.

About 1819 the company removed to a house on Fourth street (now Fourth avenue), near Chancery lane, and in 1825 a new hand engine was procured.

From this time on the Eagle Company maintained its existence through varying fortunes; lax discipline prevailed at times, and at others little interest was taken in the society. In 1840, and for ten years thereafter, great rivalry existed between the different companies of the town. The number of active members rapidly augmented, and races and disgraceful fights were of frequent occurrence. In 1850 a new badge was adopted, "gilt-black letters in green ground;" also parade uniform, "green gauze shirt over white one, white pants and black belt." In March, 1851, the engine-house was destroyed by fire, the company losing 500 feet of hose (leather only was used in those days), and other articles amounting in all to about $800. The apparatus was saved but remained out of service almost all of the time till 1854, when the present building on Fourth avenue, near Liberty, was erected by city subscriptions and company reserve funds.

STEAM ENGINE BUILT.

In October, 1859, a committee consisting of George Wilson, Henry Moreland, Alex. Graoie, Thomas Rees and Columbus West was appointed to build a steam fire engine, as to the feasibility of which there was much skepticism. This first steam fire engine, says Mr. James Irvin in his "Fire Department Sketches," was built altogether by members of the Eagle. James Nelson made the drawings, Jame Roes the castings and George Wilson, all of whom are now living, was the builder. Fearing a failure it is said the first trial was made at midnight and it was not a success. The company was laughed at by their rivals and the machine was called a steamboat. Perseverance was, however, rewarded, and the first steam fire engine, "the Eagle," turned out to be a success, and it continued long in the service of the city, when it was displaced by the present well-known Amoskeag make. In 1869 the engine was purchased by the late James McAuley on behalf of the city, preparatory to the establishment of a paid department.

Mr. David Gregg, an old and esteemed citizen, who was a member of the Allegheny Company, gives access to the constitution of the company and the minute-book running from May, 1835, to February, 1847. From the printed constitution in his possession it appears that the company was instituted in the year 1802. It is said to have been located in 1832 on Third street (now avenue) and in 1836 occupied the same house as the Eagle. In later years the company occupied a building erected for the purpose on Fifth street (avenue) about the eastern side of the present Opera-house building. To the constitution of 1834, the first before us, is appended the signatures of many well-known citizens, but as some from time to time dropped out of active membership their names were erased instead of having been noted as retiring. The minutes of meetings during the period mentioned show a sad want of interest by the officers, as most frequently *pro tems.* officiated. Among the more notable names we find Mr. Geo. R. White, long and until late years in the dry-goods business, elected as First Engineer. Mr. John Herron filled the position of Second Hose Director and Edward Gregg, now of Logan, Gregg & Co., was Fourth Hose Director. The late John Birmingham and S. P. Darlington were the active members. In 1836 we find W. M. Shinn, S. Gormley, Geo. Darsie, W. W. Wallace and J. O'H. Scully elected officers.

During the close of this year the operations of the company do not seem to have been satisfactory, as we find in the minutes of December 24, 1836, a preamble (followed by resolutions), which says:—"It has been observed of late that through the negligence of some of our members we have been among the last to go into operation at a fire, and sometimes not to be able to do anything at all for want of a supply of water, by which means the character and good name of our company, which we have labored to establish, must and will suffer, and not knowing at whose door to lay the charge of inattention to duty, we lay before the meeting some resolutions for their consideration, which if adopted we think might obviate the difficulties."

TOO NOISY.

In January, 1837, it was resolved, "That the members of the company be earnestly requested to make as slight noise as possible both at fires and false alarms, and more particularly when such alarms may be on the Sabbath." In June of the same year Messrs. George R. White, W. M. Shinn and George McCandless, delegates to the Firemen's Association, laid before a meeting of the company the propriety of nominating one of their members to represent the company in a general convention to digest and report upon a plan for the "relief of disabled firemen." W. M. Shinn was so chosen. At the meeting of February 5, 1838, a long letter from S. P. Darlington was presented, in which he states his inability to attend owing to the occurrence of one of his "public auction sales," and reporting complaints of various kinds heard by him as to the conduct of members. At this meeting Robert M. Riddle, formerly editor of the *Commercial Journal*, was elected Vice-President; James B. Murray, late of the Exchange Bank, Second Lieutenant, and Jared M. Brush, since Mayor and now living, Third Engineer. In 1839 the late John P. Glass, formerly a member of Legislature, appears as an Axman; C. H. Paulson and A. Nimick Hose Directors, John Coyle on the Election Committee and James Laughlin as Fourth Tender Director; also R. H. (Benton) Kerr upon a committee, and the (now retired) Gen. Jas. A. Ekin as Secretary. For the parade of the approaching fall it was decided to turn out the apparatus perfectly plain but to be drawn by horses. In 1840 Mr. S. P. Darlington, who had for an uninterrupted term of years held the position of Captain, tendered his resignation, and a committee of three was appointed to express the regrets of the company to Mr. D. upon his retirement. It was later ordered that a medal be presented to the retiring Captain. In September Mr. W. K. Nimick was elected Fourth Hose Director, vice John H. Oliver resigned.

In 1840 serious trouble appears to have existed and suits for debt appear to have been brought. In September, 1841, the company was reorganized, James E. Wainwright being chosen President, Jas. B. Sawyer Secretary and A. Richardson Captain. The name of William C. McCarthy (ex-Mayor) here first appears as Second Hose Director, but at the following December meeting Mr. McC.'s resignation was presented and accepted. At the February (1842) meeting the name of William H. Whitney appears as President *pro tem.*, and later we notice the names of D. Holmes and William V. Diehl.

At the October meeting of this year it was resolved unanimously "That we, as members of the Allegheny Fire Company, do hereby obligate and bind ourselves, as gentlemen, not to make use of any intoxicating drinks whilst acting in the capacity of firemen." D. J. Agnew was elected Secretary, vice A. Nimick, resigned. In November, 1842, it was resolved that when refreshments were offered at a fire the members go to the house containing the same under direction of the officers, who were requested not to allow any but members to enter. Pending a suit by S. P. Darlington to recover some $1,500 the engine and other apparatus was placed in charge of the Captain of the company.

On the 22d of December, 1842, in a meeting, with J. B. Murray in the chair, the resignation of Edward Gregg and Alex. Richardson were presented and accepted; although at a meeting the following February we find them elected to important positions, Mr. Richardson being made President. At this later meeting J. Heron Foster, then of the *Dispatch*, is noted as Chairman *pro tem.*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

At the quarterly meeting held November 6, 1843, the following were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, We have heard with feelings of pleasure of the intended visit to our city of that aged patriot and statesman, John Quincy Adams, and believing that all, without distinction of party, should unite in doing honor to the Nation's guest; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That on his arrival in our city we turn out as a company to welcome him, and that the other fire companies be requested to join us on that occasion."

THE NEW FIFTH STREET HOUSE.

In January, 1846, the Allegheny Company appears to have entered upon its new house on Fifth street (avenue), about the site of the present Opera-house building. In February of this year the annual election of officers took place and few changes were made in the prominent places. At the meeting of June 6, 1846, George Bradley was appointed "a committee of one to investigate the late riotous affair in Allegheny City relative to our company."

At the meeting held September 5, 1846, a committee of five was appointed to draft "resolutions expressive of the sense of this company in relation to the late disastrous riots," and another committee was appointed to "ad-

just all difficulties that is supposed to exist between the Allegheny and Niagara fire companies that terminated so fatally in the death of Edmund Lawson." The latter committee was further instructed to take depositions and investigate the matter fully, and to inquire into the circumstances of Mrs. Braddock and Mrs. Lawson, both of whom seem to have been sufferers. It appears Lawson was killed by a man named Braddock.

In closing the minute-book from which we have quoted, the then Secretary, Mr. Henry Chignell, says:—"This book being considered totally unfit for the use of the Allegheny Engine and Hose Company, it was thrown aside and a new one ordered to be procured by the Secretary. It is, however, of infinite value as a record of past days and ought to be treasured. As such it becomes the duty of the Secretary of the company to treasure all books and papers of the past and preserve them as relics to be referred to in future days. Good men's names are here recorded who now sleep in their graves no more to awake till the last great fire-bell shall ring the peal summoning all to God's tribunal. May they all be ready as they always were at the call of the Old Allegheny."

The Allegheny continued on Fifth street (now avenue) until about 1857 when improvements there compelled its withdrawal and a new building was erected for it on Irwin (now Seventh) street. The Allegheny became extinct with its absorption into the paid fire department in 1870, there being more companies in the "old city" district than were necessary under the new *regime*. It should be noted that the late Robert W. Mackey was one of the active and influential members of this company during its later years.

THE VIGILANT.

The praises of the Vigilant Fire Company, instituted in May 31, 1811, have been sung to an unlimited extent by that faithful chronicler and long life member, James Irvin, otherwise known as "Vigy" and "Leather" Jim, now a competent city officer, i. e., one of the three Board of Viewers. Had Father Irvin divided the time spent upon his "sketches" of the "Vigy" among all the volunteer companies of his day, giving a succinct history of each, it would be invaluable and would have largely increased the interest of this necessarily brief *resume*, and lessened the labor thereon. But James' heart was with the days and doings of this certainly prominent company and columns of "veritable chronicles" could be given from his "outings."

William Wilkins, afterward an honored Judge, was the first President of the company, and John Thaw, father of our well-known William Thaw, was Secretary and Treasurer. In 1812 a hand engine costing $600 was received from Pat. Lyon, of Philadelphia. It was denominated an "Hydraulic fire engine of the third magnitude with all the improvements lately made." According to the indorsement upon the bill it was "to be delivered to James Morrison in 25 days from date, Sept. 10, 1812, at the price (freight) of five dollars per hundred pounds." The cost of transportation was $98. The engine was placed in a building on Fourth street, now Fourth avenue. The early meetings of the company were held in the tavern of William Morrow, then situated on the northeast corner of Wood and Fourth streets (now Fourth avenue). There were no Woman's Christian Temperance Unions at that time, and the company kept an account with Mr. Morrow for refreshments, while it is noted that Rev. Robert Patterson presided at the meeting for organization, and, no doubt, at subsequent meetings. The Vigilant flourished from the start and many men who afterwards became conspicuous in business and professional circles were active members. Between 1824 and 1833 the company appears to have languished, although during a part of that period the well-known Wm. C. McCarthy was Captain.

REORGANIZATION.

November 26, 1833, a meeting of the old members and others was held in the Washington Coffee House, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, where a reorganization took place with James Crossan, father of John McD. Crossan, of Monongahela House fame, as President, and Dr. Jonas R. McClintock as Captain. In January, 1834, Nevillo B. Craig, the editor of the GAZETTE, was elected an honorary member. Mr. Craig took an active part in furthering the organization. March 16, '34, at a fire at Third and Market the little engine and those who manned her came near being covered by a falling wall. Capt. McClintock seeing the danger insisted upon an immediate change of location, which was made in the nick of time. At this fire the old Bank of Pittsburgh was endangered. Up to this year the Vigilant had no reel or hose, depending upon hose companies of separate organization. In the fall of that year, however, the want was supplied, and attention was then directed to the necessity for a new and larger engine. On September 14, 1834, at a fire at Aaron Floyd's carpenter-shop, corner of Fourth and Ross streets, the little engine was used for the last time, and it was sold to the town of Wellsburg, Va.

The new engine arrived about September 26, just in time for the parade of next day. The engine was the finest then seen here, weight 3,300 pounds, and cost $1,100. In the spring of 1835 Robert P. Nevin (Uncle Robert) joined the Vigy. In 1836 the company appears to have held its meetings in the Eagle engine-house, on account of the "miserable condition" of that of the Vigilant. Councils failing to rebuild or obtain a suitable place for the company, there was much feeling exhibited and the matter of suspending was discussed. In December a resolution to suspend failing to pass, quite a number of prominent members withdrew by resignation. The feeling of rivalry and jealousy between some of the companies appears to have run high. It was not until 1839 that they succeeded in getting their apparatus suitably housed. In 1841 the company expressed great indignation because of certain newspapers charging half price for notices of meetings.

In 1842 dissensions arose among the members of the Vigilant, which caused a split, and resulted later in the organization of the Duquesne Company. The apparatus of the Vigilant was out of service for some time, and Councils ordered the Mayor to take possession, which that official, it appears, declined to do, and at a meeting held November 7, 1842, at which D. D. Bruce acted as Secretary, resolutions of censure were passed. November 11 a new constitution was adopted. In February, 1843, the company again went into active service. The minute-book for the years 1842 to 1849 contains a record of fires, something that does not appear in similar books of any other company. Here is the "minute" of the great fire of

APRIL 10, 1845.

"This day at 12 o'clock our city was started in motion by the bell of the Third Presbyterian Church ringing for fire. Our firemen were prompt to the call of duty. The fire was on the corner of Second and Ferry streets and originated by a woman boiling clothes. The day being windy, the sparks caught some straw in an ice-house. Our firemen were prompt on the

ground, but the supply of water being poor, the flames, wafted by a smart wind, kindled them with terrible fury, and, in a few minutes, the cotton factory on the opposite corner was in flames. At the same time, on Ferry street, owing to the weather being so dry for some time, everything caught in a few moments that was in anyways in reach of the flames. The Third Church being on fire was saved by the exertions of the Niagara. The church was saved, and lucky for a part of our city that it was, or no tongue could tell when it would have stayed its craven appetite. In the meantime the fire was spreading up the river, and in six hours our city was laid in ruins from Ferry street to the end of Pipetown. Our engine-house was consumed, the Monongahela House and bridge were burnt, Merchants' Hotel, Second Associate Reformed Church, University, Bank of Pittsburgh, and some of the largest buildings were destroyed."

The new house for the company was finished and occupied first after the big fire in January, 1849.

In November, 1861, the name of the company was changed to the Vigilant *Steam* Fire Engine and Hose Company, the first steam engine having been brought to the city at that time for this company. The house, that now occupied by W. B. Scaife & Son, Third avenue, near Market street, to whom it was sold by the city at the organization of the paid department, was handsomely arranged and fitted up, and in the supervision of the work no one was more active and interested than Robert C. Elliott, who was long thereafter one of the most painstaking members. John J. Torley, then a member of Council and of the Fire Committee, was also given high praise in the matter. The company was at the time denominated "The Pride of the West" and the house as the "Firemen's Palace." To Robert C. Elliott, still an active "volunteer," is largely due the titles thus bestowed.

THE NEPTUNE.

The third in the list of volunteer fire companies in time of organization in Pittsburgh was the Neptune, in 1815, so far as published records show. Mr. Irvin, in his "Sketches," says that date was emblazoned on the plate in front of the company's first engine and that similar record is made upon the title-page of their first printed constitution and by-laws. He admits, however, that he has been able to procure no manuscript touching them earlier than 1833. It may be possible that this company was organized by some member of the numerous short-lived hose companies which existed at various periods in the early days of the borough. In 1815, however, as our veracious chronicler says, the borough consisted of the First and Fourth wards as now constituted, and the Neptune was located in the suburbs. A rivulet coursed down between Penn avenue and Liberty street and at about Eighth street turned into the Allegheny; Hogg's pond extended from now Seventh avenue to Fourth avenue, and Sukes run continued the boundary to the Monongahela. The Neptune was emphatically a bucket-brigade and east of Smithfield street it had ample supplies of water from numerous wells. Sixth and Wood streets was the first location of the company with their cumbrous engine, built, it is said, in Pittsburgh, no doubt in the '30's.

THE DRAYMEN'S COMPANY.

The Neptune was the Draymen's Company, and through them it obtained its force and the reputation of being the fighting company. This company was also composed of men who "ran the river" and that class made the house their headquarters. This may account for the frequent loss of fire-hats and coats, many of which would disappear at each coalboat "rise." In 1838 Mr. Wm. M. Gormley presented and had passed a resolution imposing fines for drunkenness.

This company and the two "down-town" companies, viz., the Eagle and Vigilant, appear to have been antagonistic, there for a long time existing a particularly bad feeling with the latter, and numerous disgraceful scenes are recorded as occurring between them. In 1841 the engine was rebuilt and was thought to be perfection. In 1842 no less than sixty-seven members were added to the roll. Because of non-attendance the names of quite a number were also stricken from the roll, among them Walter H. Lowry, who afterwards became Chief Justice of the State. In this year many disgraceful scenes occurred, among others the washing out of the "Crow's Nest," a disreputable place on Second avenue, although during the same period a library was started and a resolution was offered by Mr. Gormley that all take the pledge.

In the great fire of 1845 the Neptune, as well as the Eagle and Vigilant, did noble service. At that time their former President Mr. Wm. M. Edgar was the Chief Engineer. It is recorded that when on April 11 the company was mustered the apparatus which the day previous was an object of pride with them presented a woful appearance. The body was cracked, split and scorched, corners knocked off, levers twisted, arms broken and axles bent, and no wonder when at the quarterly meeting next day (the 12th) the First Engineer reported the "masheen" ready for service a broad smile pervaded the faces of all.

In 1846 the engine was rebuilt by Sheriff & Co., at a cost of $690, and at the parade it was resolved, upon motion of John D. Bailey, that it be decorated only with the stars and stripes. In 1847 the Neptune furnished a large list of volunteers for the Mexican war (as did also the other two companies), and the minute-books contain voluminous reports concerning them.

At the close of the war, at the suggestion of Mr. Samuel Bausman, a handsome memento was gotten up—a chromo-lithograph—showing those of the company who volunteered, and the record of those who fell in upholding the flag, together with a list of those who returned.

HENRY CLAY.

In March, 1848, the great Henry Clay passed through the city on his way to Ashland, Ky., and was complimented by a parade of the fire department. A self-appointed committee of the Neptune visited Brownsville, as well as a committee of citizens, to receive Mr. Clay.

In 1852 the department also made a great display in honor of Louis Kossuth.

The close proximity of the Neptune to the Smithfield Methodist Church was a cause of trouble, and resulted about 1848 in the company being placed farther up Seventh street (now avenue), about the same place where No. 3 of the present fire department is located. A boat club composed of Neptune boys owned an eight-oared barge called Fashion, which furnished much amusement on the Allegheny.

Resolutions against profanity and the habit of carrying liquor to members at work upon the engine are interspersed at frequent intervals in the minutes. In 1852 the company was badly in need of a new house, and threats of abandoning the organization were made if Councils did not act. In 1853 the erection of the house on Seventh street was begun, and in January, 1854, the company was able to house their apparatus there, although the building was not completed. The new hall was dedicated on the evening of August 19 of the same

year, when an oration was delivered by R. Biddle Roberts, then President of the Firemen's Association.

THE FIRST STEAM ENGINE.

During the year 1856 Joseph L Lowry, formerly mechanical engineer of the water-works, then a member of the Neptune, built the first steam fire engine, which was called the "Citizen," and it was placed in charge of that company much to their delight. This was, from its size, and being the first of the kind, the wonder of the day and much interest was manifested in its workings. The Citizen, however, failed to realize the expectations of its friends, being too unwieldy, but it demonstrated the practicability of using steam to run fire engines. Joseph Busha, who has continually been a member of the paid department, and now the engineer of the Relief, was a member of the Neptune.

After the withdrawal of the steam from service a new hand engine was ordered and obtained from Baltimore at a cost of $2,700. It was a handsome piece of machinery, but in playing qualities did not equal that built in Pittsburgh in 1832-'3.

David E. Hall, who for a long time afterward was a very active member of the Neptune, and for a time its Captain, was admitted to membership in 1856. In 1860 Col. John H. Stewart, afterward Sheriff, and still later postmaster, was chosen President. In April, 1861, Col. Stewart recruited the Firemen's Legion, taking sixty members of the Neptune with him to serve in the army of the Union, The legion became part of the Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The day the legion returned home from its three months' service the Duquesne depot took fire, and these "boys in blue," with Capt. Stewart, engaged at once in the work of putting out the flames.

In 1870 the Neptune, like the older companies, was absorbed in the paid fire department.

THE NIAGARA.

For a short time before the organization of the Niagara Fire Company, 1838, there existed a company called the Phœnix, which was located on Liberty street in "Bayardstown." John Stewart, father of Col. John H. Stewart, was Captain of the Phœnix. But little can be learned of the Phœnix except that from it was instituted the Niagara. The first President of the company (Niagara) was John Ralston, a tanner, while Samuel McKelvey was its first Captain. Soon after the organization of the Niagara the company located on Penn avenue near Fifteenth street and thereafter remained there. Indeed, we believe the present Niagara, now known as Engine Company No. 15, occupies the same site. Captain Crawford, present wharf-master, was a member. Their hand engine was built by E. & F. Faber, of this city, and was rebuilt in later years by Joe Kaye. The company was always noted for efficiency.

HOSE COMPANIES.

Worthy of somewhat extended notices are the First Pittsburgh Hose Company and the Union Hose Company, which must have been in existence, one of them at least, about 1830. We find in the constitution of the Firemen's Association, adopted 25th April, 1833, the names of these two companies, which, with the Eagle and Allegheny, formed the Association. The two hose companies named, as is shown by the early records of the two engine companies, were depended upon by the latter to furnish hose at a fire. Unfortunately, except as to mention thus made, we have no information about or records of these companies, save this further:—One of the companies was composed of employes of the glass-works, the Jenny Lind, of Bakewell, Pears & Co., then located where the B. & O. depot now is, and it is mentioned that Mr. James P. Bakewell furnished the outfit to the company.

The paid fire department was organized June 13, 1870, and now numbers sixteen engine companies, four hook-and-ladder companies, with a total force of 172 officers and men.

The department is governed by nine commissioners elected by Councils, three each year. The first Board of Commissioners was composed of Henry Hays, R. W. Mackey, Robert Finney, John J. Torley, W. H. McKelvey, M. K. Moorhead, John H. Stewart, John H. McIlroy and William B. Neeper.

The officers were:—Henry Hays, President, and Wm. B. Neeper, Secretary, of the Board; Chief-Engineer, John H. McElroy; Assistant-Chief, W. J. White; Alarm-Telegraph Superintendent, S. T. Paisley.

The board of 1886 consists of the following:—C. L. Magee, David Aiken, Jr., John A. Musgrave, Walter P. Hansell, W. W. Nisbett, T. A. Blackmore, John Bradley, George T. Oliver and E. G. Normeoutt.

The officers are Christopher L. Magee, President, Frank P. Case, Secretary, of the Board; Chief-Engineer, Samuel N. Evans; First Assistant-Chief, John Steel; Second Assistant-Chief, Wm. Coates; Third Assistant-Chief, James Stewart; Superintendent Telegraph, Morris W. Mead.

The appropriation for the current fiscal year, as allowed by Councils, is $214,000.

FRANK P. CASE.

JOURNALISTIC PIONEERS.

NEWSPAPER VENTURES IN PITTSBURGH PRIOR TO 1850.

A Valuable Record of Papers, the Names of Many of Which Are Unfamiliar to the Present Generation of Readers.

The following brief record of the newspapers of Pittsburgh and other journalistic enterprises previous to 1850, has been prepared from the most reliable data accessible. While not complete, it will be found the fullest of the kind yet printed.

1786.—PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, July 29; weekly. John Scull and Joseph Hall. Passed through the semi-weekly and tri-weekly changes, and finally issued as a daily July 30, 1833. In February, 1844, it absorbed the *Daily Advocate and Advertiser*, the organ of the Masonic and Whig faction. The next "swallow" of the GAZETTE was that of its old-time vigorous rival the *Commercial Journal*, early in the sixties, while the last and most important consolidation was in February, 1877, when the *Commercial* was purchased and merged in the GAZETTE.

1801.—*The Tree of Liberty*, August 4; weekly.

John Israel, publisher. In 1805 (December) it was published by Walter Forward, for the proprietors.

1803.—*The Commonwealth*, May 15; weekly; Ephraim Pentland, publisher (Democratic). April 3, 1816, a new series began. The paper was then "printed every Wednesday by C. Colerick for S. Douglas & Co., publishers of the Laws of the United States." The office was in Diamond alley, between Market and Wood. In 1820 it was changed to *The Statesman*, and was conducted by Andrews & Waugh as late as 1826.

1811.—*The Pittsburgh Mercury;* published by James C. Gilleland. In 1812 he was succeeded by John M. Snowden. The paper was Democratic. In the early volumes the place of publication is not mentioned. Saturday, August 10, 1816, contains the announcement:—"Published at the new brick building in Liberty street, at the head of Wood street, opposite the Octagon Church." In 1837, as appears from "Harris' Directory," it was published by Morrow & Smith, corner Market and Fourth streets. In 1839 it was in the same hands, but it 1841 it had changed to the *Pittsburgh Mercury and Allegheny Democrat*, W. H. Smith, editor and proprietor. In 1842 this paper was merged with the *American Manufacturer* and became the *Daily Post*, the legitimate successor of the *Commonwealth, Mercury, Manufacturer* and *Democrat*.

1812.—*The Pioneer;* February; monthly; Rev. David Graham, editor. Printed by S. Engles & Co.

1813.—*The Western Gleaner*, or Repository for Arts, Sciences and Literature; December; monthly.

1814.—*The Weekly Recorder*, July 5. Originally printed in Chillicothe, O., by Rev. John Andrews. Removed to Pittsburgh February, 1822, and name changed to *Pittsburgh Recorder*. January 10, 1828, it absorbed the *Spectator;* January 15, 1829, the *Christian Herald*, Rev. S. C. Jennings; 1833, *Pittsburgh Christian Herald*, Rev. J. D. Baird; 1838, the *Presbyterian Advocate*, Rev. William Annan; November 17, 1855, *Presbyterian Banner and Advocate*, Rev. D. McKinney, D. D.; March 10, 1860, changed to *Presbyterian Banner*. February 3, 1864, it passed into the ownership of Rev. Dr. James Allison and R. Patterson. This is the oldest religious paper in the United States.

1820.—*The Statesman.* This paper was the successor of the *Commonwealth*. In 1826 it is spoken of in Jones' Directory as having passed through the hands of numerous owners, and as being at that date conducted by Andrews & Waugh, and "in a more flourishing condition than it has been for many years, owing to the late improvement of its appearance and the addition to the editorial department." In 1837 it was published as the *Pennsylvania Advocate and Statesman*, William D. Wilson, editor; daily, weekly, and tri-weekly. In 1839 it was published at the corner of Wood and Market streets; Robert M. Riddle, editor.

1826.—*The Western Journal*, November 12, Henry C. Matthews (Whig).

1827.—*The Allegheny Democrat;* weekly; John McFarland. In 1829 by Leonard S. Johns. In 1837, *Allegheny Democrat and Workingman's Advocate*, William F. Stewart, editor. In 1841 united with the *Mercury*.

1828.—*The Hesperus;* N. Ruggles Smith; a monthly literary periodical.

1829.—*The Independent Republican;* August 20; Robert Fee, publisher (Dem).

1831.—*The Pittsburgh Times;* January 12; weekly; Mr. McKee, and subsequently Jaynes & O'Hara, publishers; Alfred Sutton, editor. In 1837, daily and weekly, Alex. Jaynes, editor; Market and Fourth streets.

1832.—*The Advocate;* weekly; A. W. Marks and Wilson (Whig). Subseqnently published by George Parkin as the *Advocate and Emporium* and the *Daily Advocate and Advertiser*. Mr. Parkin sold to Judge Baird, from whom it was purchased by Robert M. Riddle.

1833.—*The Western Emporium;* weekly; Geo. Parkin (Whig). This was the first paper published in Allegheny.

1833.—*The Daily Dispatch;* July; John F. Jennings. This was the first *penny* paper in Pittsburgh. Only seven numbers were issued.

1833.—*The Saturday Evening Visitor;* July 1; weekly. Ephraim Lloyd, proprietor; N. R. Smith, editor. 1835.—Lloyd & Brewster. 1836.—E. Lloyd & Co. 1837.—Brewster, Newton & Spencer. 1837.—Alex. Jaynes, and Jaynes & Fisher. 1838.—E. Burke Fisher & Co. 1839.—J. W. Biddle. (Literary.)

1833.—*Pittsburgh Conference Journal;* edited first by Rev. Charles Elliottt, who was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Hunter and Rev. Charles Cooke. In 1841 it had been changed to the *Christian Advocate*, and has since been published under the auspices of the M. E. Church.

1836.—*The Christian Witness*, January 16; Rev. Samuel Williams, editor. In 1839 edited by William H. Burleigh, weekly (anti-slavery).

1839.—*The Commercial Bulletin and American Manufacturer*, weekly; Phillips & McDonald and Conway & Phillips. In 1841 it was published by Richard Phillips. In 1847, edited and published by Lecky Harper.

1839.—*The Pittsburgher*, daily; William Jack and William McElroy (Democrat).

1839.—*The Daily American*, James W. Biddle (Whig). This was an afternoon paper, and was the successor of the *Saturday Evening Visiter*.

1839.—*Freiheit's Freund*, German weekly; Victor Scriba, Allegheny.

1839.—*Harris' Intelligencer*, weekly; Isaac Harris, proprietor and publisher.

1839.—*The Pittsburgh Entertainer*, German weekly; Victor Scriba.

1839.—*The Western Recorder.* This paper, which subsequently became the *Methodist Recorder*, resulted from the action of the Ohio and Pittsburgh Conferences of the Methodist Protestant Churches in favor of a Western Church paper, and Cornelius Springer was engaged to establish and conduct the paper. It was first published at Meadow Farm, Muskingum county, O., July, 1839, Mr. Springer being pecuniarily responsible, the Conferences pledging their support. In 1845 Mr. Springer chose his own successor, and transferred the paper to the charge of Ancel H. Bassett, and for ten years he conducted it, still as an individual enterprise. In 1855 it was transferred to the Church and removed to Springfield, O. Mr. Bassett was succeeded as editor by Rev. Dr. George Brown, Dr. D. B. Dorsey, Dr. John Scott and Dr. Alexander Clark. Dr. Clark died in 1859, and Dr. Scott, the present editor, succeeded him. The name of the paper was twice changed, first to *Western Methodist Protestant* and then in 1866 to *Methodist Recorder*. The paper was removed to Pittsburgh in 1871, the first number issued here bearing date November 15, 1871. It is claimed that the *Methodist Recorder* should date back to 1830, the year when the *Methodist Correspondent* was established. It was a semi-monthly, printed at Cincinnati, and was edited by Mr. Springer up until the fall of 1836, when it was discontinued. By reason of the break of a little less than three years between the discontinuance of this publication and the beginning of the *Western Recorder*, the starting point in the *Methodist Recorder* is 1839.

1839.—*The Literary Examiner and Western Monthly Review;* E. Burk. Fisher.

1839.—*Sibbett's Western Review and Counterfeit List;* E. Sibbett & Co.; monthly.

1839.—*Sabbath School Assistant,* monthly; Rev. William Hunter, editor.

1840.—*The Express,* daily; James and John B. Kennedy (Whig). This was a campaign paper.

1841.—*The Literary Messenger,* monthly; Alex. McIlwaine and John C. Ivory, editors and proprietors.

1841.—*The Missionary Advocate,* monthly; by the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

184—.—*Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter,* monthly; Rev. John Roney, editer.

1841.—*The Daily Sun;* Daniel McCurdy, publisher; Russell Errett, editor.

1841.—*The Chronicle;* issued as a weekly, in May, by R. G. Burford. September 8, 1841, as the *Daily Morning Chronicle;* edited by J. Heron Foster and Wm. H. Whitney. September, 1843, by Whitney, Dumars & Wright. In 1846 Wright sold his interest to James Dumars. In 1847 or 1848 the firm became Dumars & Dunn; in 1851, Barr & McDonald; in 1853, Mr. Barr was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Babcock. Kennedy Brothers purchased the paper in 1854, and sold to Charles McKnight in 1856. In 1863 Joseph G. Siebeneck took an interest with McKnight, and in 1864 McKnight retired and the firm became Siebeneck & Collins. Collins retired in 1874, and Siebeneck was sole proprietor until 1884, when the paper was merged with the *Evening Telegraph.*

1841.—*Pittsburgh Intelligencer,* weekly; A. A. Anderson, publisher; Isaac Errett, editor.

1841.—*Pittsburgh Herald and Weekly Advertiser,* weekly; S. Greely, Curtis & Co.

1841.—*The Free Press,* German; B. Guenther, editor and proprietor.

1842.—*The Preacher,* Associate Reformed Presbyterian; semi-monthly; Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D. Succeeded by Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D., in 1845. In 1848, changed to a weekly. In 1854, continued as the *United Presbyterian* by Dr. Kerr. This paper absorbed the *United Presbyterian and Evangelical Guardian,* of Cincinnati, about 1858, the *Westminster Herald,* of New Wilmington, Pa., in 1868, the *Presbyterian Witness,* of Cincinnati, in 1870, the *Christian Instructor,* of Philadelphia, in 1858. Rev. Dr. Kerr and H. J. Murdoch are the present proprietors.

1842.—*The Spirit of Liberty;* a continuation of *The Christian Witness;* weekly; Wm. C. Burleigh, editor; succeeded by Rev. Mr. Smith and continued by Reese C. Fleeson until 1845.

1842.—*The Daily Post,* Sept. 10; Thomas M. Phillips and W. H. Smith—a continuation of the *American Manufacturer* and the *Mercury and Democrat,* both Democratic weeklies, the respective editors and publishers continuing with the new daily.

1843.—*The Spirit of the Age,* April 19, by Foster, McMillin & Kennedy (Independent).

1844.—*The Pittsburgh Catholic.* The first issue is under date of March 16, 1844. The paper was started by P. F. Boylan and conducted by him until July, 1847, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, Jacob Porter. The word "*Pittsburgh*" was dropped from the title some years ago. The paper is the organ of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, but is individual property.

1844.—*The Mystery,* by Dr. Martin R. Delaney, a paper devoted to the interests of the colored race and issued weekly.

1845.—*Daily Commercial Journal and Spirit of the Age,* July 1; Robert M. Riddle (Whig). The *Commercial Journal* was merged in the *Gazette* along in the sixties, subsequent to which an evening edition of the *Gazette* was issued for some years.

1845.—*The Daily Morning Ariel;* James Duvall, publisher; W. C. Tobey, editor (Dem.).

1845.—*The Alleghenian;* weekly; James and John B. Kennedy.

1845.—*The Nautilus;* by E. Z. C. Judson, "Ned Buntline" and Henry Beeler; a monthly literary periodical which was issued for about two years.

1846.—January—*The Olden Time;* monthly; devoted to the Preservation of Documents Relating to the Early History of Pittsburgh; edited by Neville B. Craig. Twenty-four numbers were issued covering the years 1846-47.

1846.—*Daily Dispatch,* February 8; by J. Heron Foster. The first successful penny paper in the West. In 1849, Reese C. Fleeson purchased an interest which he retained until his death in 1863. In 1865, O'Neill & Rook purchased half the concern, and at the death of Mr. Foster, in 1867, became sole proprietors. Mr. O'Neill died in 1877, and Mr. Rook in 1880, but the controlling interest has since been held by their respective families. Mr. E. M. O'Neill is the general manager.

1846.—*The Saturday Visiter,* weekly; Mrs. Jane Gray Swisshelm. This was a continuation of the *Spirit of Liberty,* and was finally absorbed as the weekly of the *Commercial Journal.*

1847.—*The Stars and Stripes;* weekly; Dr. N. W. Truxall.

1847.—*The Albatross;* weekly; Charles P. Shiras (anti-slavery). Changed to *The Western World* (literary).

1847.—*The Temperance Banner;* weekly; Robert Elder and Solomon Alter.

1847.—*Daily Telegraph;* Thomas W. Wright and William Charlton (Whig and anti-Masonic). About the same time Charles Bryant and Oscar McClelland started the *Daily Clipper,* there being a race as to which should be out first. In a few months the *Clipper* was bought out by the *Telegraph,* and the latter expired in about three years.

1847.—*The Evening Day Book;* Charles P. Shiras and Wm. A. Kinsloe.

1848.—*The Token;* monthly; Alex. B. Russell, editor and proprietor (Odd Fellow).

1848.—*Semi-Weekly Watchman;* Thomas W. Wright; changed to the *Daily Ledger.*

1850.—*Allegheny Daily Enterprise;* Gamble, Irwin & Callow.

1850.—*The Dollar Ledger;* weekly; J. S. M. Young. In this same year were printed *The Evening Tribune* and *The Daily Express.*

1850.—*Daily Evening News;* John Taggart, publisher (Independent) Lived about a year.

In addition to the above we find in Harris' Directory, for 1837, the following publications mentioned:—

Eagle of the West (German), J. Smith, Z. McDonald and T. Phillips; weekly.

The Old Indian Physician and Family Botanical Register; Dr. E. Warner, editor; weekly.

Glad Tidings (Universalist); S. A. Davis and M. A. Chappell, editors; weekly.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

How It Happened that a Banking-House Became a Liquor Saloon.

A somewhat amusing anecdote is told in connection with the winding up of the affairs of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh. From 1830 to the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank in 1836, the Branch Bank of the United States occupied the building in which the Mechanics' National

Bank now does business on Fourth avenue. Its cashier, James Corry, became cashier of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, on the organization of the latter in 1833, and was succeeded by John Thaw as cashier. When the Branch Bank of the United States about January 1, 1837, became the branch of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania under the State charter which had been obtained, Corry returned to it, leaving the Merchants & Manufacturers, and was installed as cashier of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania over Mr. John Thaw, much to the indignation of the latter, who immediately retired from business and refused to have anything further to do with corporations.

Some time after Corry had thus taken the reigns of government at the old stand, George Beal, who then kept a restaurant, was not pleased with the money that Corry proposed to pay him on a check which he had presented. The younger class of business men of the present day can scarcely imagine the contrast between the uniform currency which we have enjoyed for the past twenty years and mere with the good, bad and indifferent stuff that passed current at various rates of discount during the period above mentioned. Corry insisted that the money he offered was good enough, but Beal thought not. The dispute became animated and culminated by Beal offering to "take it out of his hide" if he would come outside of the counter long enough to give him an opportunity. This method of settlement was quite out of Corry's line. He simply told Beal that he could either keep the check or the currency offered, whichever he pleased. Beal finding there was no help for it took the currency offered, but in his indignation brought his fist down upon the counter and said:—"In less than five years I'll have my whisky bottles in here instead of your bank."

In two or three years the bank failed and, true to his prophecy, Beal was the successful applicant as a tenant for the premises. He moved into the place and many of our older residents have taken their stimulants over Geo. Beal's bar in the same room in which the Bank of the United States had done business for years and which for the past thirty years has been occupied by one of the most successful banks in the city.

C. H.

BEFORE THE PENNS IN PITTSBURGH.

The first sale of land in Pittsburgh was on January 22, 1784, to Craig & Bayard of all the land between Fort Pitt and the Allegheny river. This was before Pittsburgh had been laid out in lots by the Penns.

A QUAINT DOCUMENT.

ADDRESS OF THE "GAZETTE" CARRIERS IN THE YEAR 1830.

First Scenes at Pittsburgh Related in Poetry By Dr. William H. Denny.

The First Carrier of the Old "Gazette."

An "Address of the carriers of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" in 1830, is still in existence. It was a poem of a high order of merit, written by Dr. Wm. H. Denny while Neville B. Craig was owner of the paper. On account of its historical value it has been extensively copied since then, being printed in full in "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," and in "Hazzard's Register of Pennsylvania." It is a poetic description of the first scenes of Pittsburgh, and reads as follows:—

How changed the scene since here the savage trod,
To set his otter-trap, or take wild honey;
Where now so many humble printers plod,
And faithful CARRIERS hunt a little *money*.

How things have altered in this misty plain,
Since Allequippa hunted and caught fish,
Where Mrs. Oliver and her gentle train
Now *read* of Indians in the *Wish-ton-Wish*.

How short the time, but how the scenes have shifted
Since WASHINGTON explored this Western wildland,
And with his raft, and Gist, his pilot, drifted
Upon the upper end of Wainwright's Island!

'Tis seventy years ago since that bold knight,
With blanket, cap and leggings, then the tippey,
Attended by his 'squire, the aforesaid wight,
Paid his respects to good Queen Allequippa.

Her warlike Majesty was quite unhappy,
To think our courtier had not sooner come;
He soothed her feelings with a blanket capo,
And touched her fancy with a flask of rum.

What changes, since from yonder point he scanned
The meeting streams with his unerring eye,
And, 'mid primeval woods, prophetic scanned
This great position and its destiny!

Since royal Shingass dwelt upon the cliff,
Which overlooks the foot of Brunot's isle,
And angled in his little barken skiff,
Where now for wood a steamer stops awhile.

When Shingass gave him his advice about
The best and nearest route to Fort Venango,
And then decided for the higher route
Against the route by Beaver and Shenango.

But good King Shingass, it is very clear,
Was but a royal archer after all,
And not by any means an engineer,
And never heard nor dreampt of a canal.

Monakatoocha, and the Delaware hand,
Then held their Council-fires of war and peace,
Where *Rapp now cultivates the peaceful land,
And shears his sheep and wins the golden fleece.

How changed the time, since merry Jean Baptiste,
Paddled his pirogue on the Belle Riviere,
And from its banks some love Loyola priest
Echo'd the night hymn of the voyageur!

Since Ensign Ward saw coming down yon stream,
Where all was peace and solitude before,
A thousand paddles in the sunshine gleam,
And countless pirogues that stretch from shore to shore.

The lily flag waved o'or the foremost boat,
And old St. Pierre the motley host commanded,
Then here the flag of *France* was *first* afloat,
And here the *Gallic* cannon *first* lauded.

Then here began that fatal war, which cost
The lily banner many a bloody stain;
In which a wide empire was won and lost,
And Wolf and Montcalm fell on Abraham's plain.

Since a subaltern in old Fort Du Quesne
Begg'd of his chief, ere he quit the post,
To give him but a handfull of his men
To venture out and meet the British host.

When his red allies hail'd him with a shout,
Who led them on with Indian enterprise,
When Braddock's confidence was put to rout,
And all, but wary Washington, surprised.

But jealousy suppressed the Frenchman's fame,
And when his chief sent home his base report,
He cast a stigma on his rival's name,
And got the credit to himself at court.

How changed the scene from all that Grant did see.
When from his bivouac on yonder height,
He waked the French with his proud reveille.
And challenged them to sally forth and fight.

One Highland officer that bloody day,
Retreated up the Allegheny's side,
Wounded and faint, he missed his tangled way,
And near some water laid him down and died.

'Twas in a furrow of some sandy swell,
Which overlooks that clear and pebbled wave,
Shrouded in leaves, none found him where he fell,
And moldering nature gave the youth a grave.

Last year a plough pass'd o'er the quiet spot,
And brought to light frail vestiges of him.
Whose unknown fate perhaps is not forgot,
And fills with horror yet a sister's dream.

His plaited button, stamped with proofs of rank,
His pocket gold, which still untouched remains,
Do show, at least, no savage captor drank,
As gentle blood as flowed in Scottish veins,

I think I see him from his sleep arise,
And gaze on yonder tower with admiration.
Lo! on its battlements a banner flies,
An unknown flag of some unheard-of Nation.

Of all the features of the scene around,
The neighboring stream alone he recognizes,
Another such can nowhere else be found;
The sun upon no river like it rises.

Does he retrace what was a blood-stained route;
Through thickets of the thorny orah and slee,
He lists again to hear the savage shout,
Where every trace is lost of fort and foe.

But still a shorter time has pass'd away,
Since on the Allegheny's western beach,
The lurking Shawnee in ambush lay,
In hopes some white would cross within his reach.

Thence to the lake no white had settled yet,
And Indian tribes still hold their ancient station;
When the first carrier of the old GAZETTE
Took round that little humble publication.

The Muse, when she another year is older,
May give a present picture of this place,
Which from the canvas will but rise the bolder
That now its fading background we retrace.

*Logstown probably.

ALLEGHENY'S FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Pride of the North Side and How It Has Prospered With Years.

The Volunteer Fire Department in Allegheny City, prior to 1840, did not amount to much. But from 1840 to 1850 it thrived and grew in size. At the commencement of the latter year there were three excellent companies in existence. They were known as the "Phoenix," the "William Penn" and the "President." Each had one of the old-style hand fire engines. Neither is now preserved but have long since been reduced to kindling wood and scrap-iron At a period a little later than 1850 the "Uncle Sam" Company was also formed. The old-time rivalries among these companies are among the most pleasant traditions of Alleghony. In 1860 the Hope Company had been formed and had quarters in the immediate vicinity of where the present Hope Engine-house now stands. The Friendship, Grant and Columbia Companies were also organized in the early '60's.

On each of these companies a foreman was given a residence in the engine-house, a salary of $12 50 per quarter, with "free coal and rent." Besides him there were four men, who lived in the vicinity, who were given $10 a quarter each, with $1 for every fire they attended. Hose was carried on a hand-reel and not on a carriage, as at present.

The "Old Hope" was the first steam engine ever purchased. It was put into service in 1861, and is still held as a reserve. At that date the wages of the five chief volunteers were increased to $20 a quarter. The men often pooled their earnings and then made an equal division among all the members of the company, which sometimes was scores in number. In 1870 the whole department was reorganized on its present basis at regular salaries, with James E. Crow as Chief Engineer. He has held that office ever since. At present the department consists of nine engines, nine hose-carriages, two trucks for ladders, fifty-seven men, and nine companies.

AN EARLY SCHOOLTEACHER'S SLIM SALARY.

The first school west of the mountains was in Pittsburgh in 1761; the scholars were about twenty and the schoolmaster received a salary of £60 per year.