The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1865.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad

Depart.		Arrive.	
Day Express	2.00 a m	Mail	1.20 a m
Altoona Accom'n	6.50 a m	Fast Line	3.00 a m
Pitts & Erie Mail	7.00 a m	Int Wall Accom.	8.45 a m
Mail	11.50 a m	Penn Accom'n	9.30 a m
Phila. Express	4.20 p m	Mail Wall Accom.	8.50 a m
Johnstown Ac'n	4.35 p m	Johnst'n Accom.	10.05 a m
Fast Line	9.20 p m	Pitts Erie Mail	11.50 p m
Int Wall Accom.	4.20 p m	Baltimore Exp's	1.20 p m
" "	9.40 a m	Mail Wall Accom.	2.30 p m
" "	9.45 p m	Phila. Express	8.20 p m
4th " "	6.05 p m	4th Wall Accom.	4.00 p m
Penn Accom'n	10.20 p m	Altoona Ac'n	2.00 p m
		2nd Exp'ss	Fri. 10.35 p m

On the church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9.05 a m, returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	3.40 a m	Express	7.25 a m
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	3.00 p m
Express	2.45 p m	Express	8.35 p m
Steubenville Accommodation	4.30 p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10.00 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrive.	
Express	1.05 a m	Express	2.20 a m
Express	2.00 p m	Express	2.30 p m
Express	4.00 p m	Express	7.00 p m
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	3.00 p m
N. Castle & Ens	6.00 a m	N. Castle & Ens	8.00 p m
New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a m, 11.05 a m, 4.45 p m, and 11.30 p m. Dublin, 7.00 p m. New Castle, 6.0 p m; Economy, 11.30 p m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	3.10 a m	Express	3.10 a m
Express	2.15 p m	Express	2.15 p m
Mail	8.35 a m	Mail	8.35 p m
Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 4.20 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.55 a m	Mail	6.00 p m
Express	3.20 p m	Express	10.30 a m
1st McKeesport	11.00 a m	1st McKeesport	6.00 a m
"	5.15 p m	"	2.05 p m
1st Braddock's	7.00 a m	1st Braddock's	8.30 a m
"	4.00 p m	"	6.15 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.00 a m	Express	9.30 a m
Express	4.30 p m	Mail	7.50 p m
Accommodation	2.00 p m	Accommodation	9.00 a m

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE,

410 Penn Street,

JAMES DAUN & SON, Proprietors,

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. [ap7:dy]

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Hillside Cemetery.

Beneath the purged dews, that pow'rless shake,
There have the turf for snakes now made, mouldering bean,
Death in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

For them no more the blazing hearth will burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care,
Or children, lisping, their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires,
Even to the unknown shade of unknown nature cries,
Even in our ashes live their wonted fires.

The practice of burying the dead within the limits of towns and cities having by numerous Sanitary Boards and high medical authorities been very generally condemned, and going rapidly into disuse, it has become necessary to provide places of sepulture in suburban or rural districts.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, following the example of New York, Boston and other cities, provided a noble cemetery on the south bank of the Allegheny river, by the purchase, and elegant and tasteful adornment of 100 acres, which has since been enlarged to nearly, or quite 200 acres.

The city of Allegheny and the adjacent boroughs, comprising a population of some forty thousand souls, were without any but one suburban cemetery, this, the "Mount Union," consisting in the original purchase, of but two acres, but since enlarged to about twenty, was rapidly filling up, when in September, 1859, a few gentlemen, to wit: John Hutchinson, Joshua King, Isaac M. Pennock and Wm. C. Moreland, were induced to purchase a lot of ground comprising fifteen acres, to which has since been enlarged to about thirty-one, in McClure township, as a nucleus of a new cemetery, designed to be enlarged from time to time, until one hundred acres would be embraced. They presented their project to the citizens, who laid a petition to about the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was granted on the 23d of April, 1857.

The cemetery itself is approached by an easy grade, is on the Brighton road, and is distant from the city line one-fourth of a mile and seventeen perches, and from the Diamond centre, one mile. The streets leading to it are all newly paved—with one exception, and the contract for paving that has been given out—and Broad walk extends over the unpaved portion from the city line into the cemetery gate. The plan of the ground is irregular, and the surface rolling. The soil is of exceedingly rich character, well calculated for planting and propagating those flowers, trees and shrubs with which mourning friends are wont to adorn the last resting place of those whom they have cherished during life.

THE APPROACH.

Approaching the cemetery by Strawberry Avenue, the first object that meets the view is the elegant Gothic cottage residence of the superintendent, Mr. Alexander Hutchinson, the Gothic offices, stable and gates, besides a large and well arranged conservatory, the whole embowered with overarching branches, and surrounded with parterres of flowers and evergreens. Passing through the ornamented gateway, and entering an avenue bordered with deciduous shrubs and rare flowers in their season, we approached a building of graceful architecture, surmounted with cupola and belfry, which is intended partly for the accommodation of visitors, and partly for occupancy by the employees of the Cemetery. Other buildings are in contemplation during the coming year, among which is a chapel, or cemetaph—or, it has been suggested, that a receiving vault or cenotaph, surmounted by an obelisk, on the top of which shall be an observatory, furnished with a glass, the summit of the shaft to be fifty feet from the base—be built. The location of this proposed addition is in the centre of the ground—in what is known as section "G" or the circle—and has a diameter of forty feet, which would give sufficient area for the purpose.

The grounds are partly surrounded by a substantial stone wall surmounted by a thorn hedge. This wall will be continued the entire dis ance around, the stone being obtained from the Company's quarry, which is sufficiently large not only for that purpose, but also for furnishing building and cut stone, and other purpose. The quality is excellent, and the supply almost unlimited.

In front of the main entrance is a deep ravine, and it is proposed to build a raised road across this which shall be somewhat serpentine, and in the centre of which shall be a centre reticule, which will be donated to any party or organization wishing to raise a large and handsome monument to the memory of any of our departed statesmen, soldiers, or great men. This will be a handsome addition to the entrance, and the Soldiers Monument Association might take a profitable hint from this article.

THE DIVISION.

The cemetery is divided into ten sections, lettered from "A" to "K." Of these, the choice lots are to be found in "A," where they range from $400 to $1,000 each. These lots are thirty-two feet square, with a six foot avenue around each lot. These lots are handsomely bordered with evergreens, deciduous trees and around one we noticed the most elegant arrangement of evergreens we ever saw. The shrubs were from four to six feet high, and were trimmed to represent drapery. The design and arrangement was by Mr. Alex. Hutchinson, who is also the designer, and to fact the maker of all the walks, borders and enclosures in the cemetery."

Section "B" has also some very handsome lots, sixteen feet square, and ranging from $60 to $100. There are a few lots in this section yet for sale.

Section "C," or the circle, contains sixteen segments, with eight foot avenues running between them. The size of the lots in the outside segments are twenty feet by thirty-two feet, and those, of the inside segments, sixteen by thirty-two. The prices range from $225 to $250 each. There are also a few lots in this circle unsold.

In section "D" all of the lots are sold, but the other sections are not all laid out, and consequently but few lots have been disposed of. Six feet avenues will run through the entire grounds, giving a separate avenue to each lot. The boundary lines of the enclosure are as follows: The Brighton road at the south and west, McClure township road on the north, and by Snyder's Hollow on the east. It is on the east side that section "D" running the entire length of the grounds, is located, and this section has been set aside for the building of vaults, the peculiar formation of the land rendering it admirably adapted to this purpose. On the north side is a spot of about an acre, laid off for single interments. The price for the interment of adults in this spot is $6, and for infants $4. It is here that all of the dead poor of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are buried; also the county poor, and those who die at the Home of Refuge, and Marine Hospital. The incorporators have also donated a lot of forty feet in length by twenty in breadth to the Home of the Friendless.

THE VIEW.

The view from Hillside Cemetery is beautiful. Looking down the valley, the two great cities, we hope, to be consolidated—are spreading far away; a living landscape, a panorama of surpassing loveliness, extending from the confluence of the rivers, to a point some fifteen miles down the Ohio, and at intervals broken by the silver flashing of that stream, as it winds gracefully into view. Rolling hills on every side, dotted with the handsome country residences of our wealthy merchants, standing embowered in groves of primeval forest trees, orchards and fields, and still further, where the chilling blasts of winter have stripped the boughs of their foliage, Dixmont, with industrious whose brains are visioned with the phantasies of a thousand realms, and again beyond, Sewickley nestling in a little valley on the banks of La Belle Riviere, all produce a picture beyond the power of pen or pencil to describe.

TREES.

When Hillside was first thought of as a cemetery an objection was urged that it contained no forest trees. This disadvantage, we are happy to state has been entirely overcome, and there are now within the grounds about five thousand trees, all thriving vigorously. Among the varieties we find are the Linden, Italian Poplar, Catalpa, English Elm, Weeping Willow, Ailanthus, Balm of Gilead, Sugar Maple, Water Maple, English Maple, Ailanthus, Cypress, Arbor Vitæ, Cedar of Lebanon, White Pine, Norway Pine, Sweet Scented Spruce, Deciduous and semi-deciduous of all kinds, besides many others we cannot at present enumerate. But there is not a single item in the adornment of this beautiful "Field of Peace," or as Longfellow has so beautifully and truly termed it "God's Acre."

I like that ancient Saxon phrase which calls,
The burial place God's acre! It is just;
It consecrates each grave within its walls,
And breathes a benison over the sleeping dust."

The skillful and tasteful hands of the Messrs. Hutchinson, to whose care the grounds are entrusted, have supplied, or rather assisted nature with art. The hedges of thorn, and osage orange growing upon the walls, the beautiful and well kept borders, the tastefully trimmed evergreens which surround the lots, the training of the ivy and other creeping vines, to fact the general distribution of every variety of flower and plant suitable for the design or ornamentation, and suitable

"— to blow and wave
Over the silence of the grave,"

is owing to their labor and good taste. They even care for the tender varieties which alone on the rude blasts of winter would perish if they were not taken up, and kept alive by the genial warmth of the hothouse. Lot owners have only to mention their wishes to either of the gentlemen, and they will attend to all instructions.

THE CONSERVATORY.

The green-house belonging to the cemetery is filled with every variety of flower and plant, and is a matter of especial pride to Mr. Hutchinson. It would require a person well skilled in horticulture to describe it with minuteness, and all that we can do is to give a general outline, without attempting details. We enter it from either side of the main entrance, and find every variety of green-house and hot-house plants. Stretching away on a long wide bench is all the different varieties of the magnificent camellia japonica, hanging full of buds; again the geraniums worth by: then the tea plant, not a plant usually called "tea," but the genuine Chinese tea shrub, and it is in blooms in abundance. Azaleas (azoos tribe,) the Bread tree of South America—a rare sight to persons residing in our climate; fig, date, lemon, and orange trees; Queen Bird of Paradise; oleanders; cactuses of different varieties, the cactus family in variety; aloe of different variety; night blooming cereus; lacatanus; euphorbias; boravinias, and geranium in variety; century and bicentury plants, besides many others with whose names we are not familiar. Force pumps are placed at intervals for maturing the plants, and force beds, and beds for the propagation of cuttings, are distributed throughout the houses, which have been planted by Mr. Alexander Hutchinson, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information in relation to the Cemetery, has the general charge of this department, and it is one in which he takes especial delight.

CONCLUSION.

There are many reasons why Hillside is a desirable cemetery for parties wishing to procure a last resting place for their sacred dead, a few of which we will enumerate. Its beauty of location and scenery; its antiseptic nature of the soil; the sloping and well drained character of its surface; its proximity to the cities and boroughs; its rural surroundings, permanently so by the formation of the country thereabouts; its easy accessibility to visitors; its improvements already made and now in progress; its variety of hill and dale; the low prices at which lots are sold, and the fact that for each lot sold there is given in fee simple, which renders it impossible that the rest of the dead shall ever be disturbed; the perpetual sacredness of the grounds from intrusion of new roads or highways being received by law, and many others. The Superintendent, Mr. Hutchison, has had many years experience in the management of cemeteries, and by the rules of the cemetery is required to give his personal attention to all grave digging and funerals. He will also report to the City Councils, superintend any improvements they may wish made on their lots.

"Lay them upon this holy ground,
While near you city rears its head,
Another city we found—
A silent City of the Dead."

"Across the Continent."

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered the second lecture of the course before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association in Lafayette Hall, last evening, to a densely crowded house. The platform was occupied by the Hon. Thomas Williams, Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, Hon. H. W. Williams, Judge of the District Court of Allegheny County, Thomas Bakewell, Jr., O. L. Caldwell, J. J. Donnel, Colonel W. B. Edwards, Esqs., James M. Cooper, and others. The Hon. Thomas Williams introduced the distinguished lecturer in a few eloquent remarks, in which he stated that Mr. Colfax was the Speaker of the last Congress and would hold the same high position in the next. Mr. Colfax then came forward and stated that he was present by invitation of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association to give an account of a journey across the continent of two thousand miles, of which they had all no doubt heard. His narrative would consist more of geography than of adventure. He would not therefore embellish it with quotations nor rhetorical figures.

He had long had a desire to visit the countries of the Old World, to enjoy an hour amid the vine clad hills of France, enjoy an hour amid the beauty of Italy, plow the waters of the idyllic Mediterranean, and tread the sacred soil of the Holy Land. But before doing this he thought it better to see what was to be seen in his own country. A journey of two thousand miles over rough roads and through a country inhabited by nothing almost but hostile savages was attended by many hardships.

The route of Mr. Colfax and his companions was from Atchison to Denver by way of Marysville, Fort Kearney, and Julesburg. He remained in Denver for a time and visited the mining districts in the neighborhood. From Denver he proceeded northwardly towards Laramie, and through Bridgers Pass on to Salt Lake City. He then proceeded down Humbolts Valley, visiting Virginia City, Carson City, and neighboring mining cities. From there he went to San Francisco direct. From San Francisco he started on another little trip of one thousand miles to Victoria in Vancouver Island, passing through northern California, Oregon and Washington territory.

On the fifth day of his journey he got his first view of eternal snows. The lecturer gave a description of the Rocky Mountains, and the magnificent prospects they command. He spoke in eloquent terms of the scenery in the approach to the Territory of Utah. He saw rivers which sought not an outlet through other rivers or lakes into the ocean, but sank into the earth and disappeared from view forever.

The city of the Saints is beautiful. The streets are 123 feet wide, and are adorned with magnificent buildings.

But we have neither time nor space to give even a synopsis of the address, which was delivered very rapidly, in rather a conversational style.

Mr. Colfax said he could not conclude his lecture without referring to the subjects of Mormonism and the Pacific Railroad.

The substance of what he said on Mormonism has already been published in the *Gazette*. The system of Mormonism would not be tolerated in any other country in the world. And yet there was not one word in the first sermon which he heard in Salt Lake City that would have grated on the ear of the most rigid orthodoxy. The Mormons believed in the Old and New Testaments, the Trinity and the Atonement. The second sermon which he heard was from Brigham Young himself, and was preached by request, in order that they might learn the distinctive principles of the sect from the highest authority. It was of a different character from the first which was delivered by an Elder, and was highly offensive. He could not repeat all he heard, stated in that sermon. He might say however, that Brigham stated he had different notions of God now, from what he entertained when he was a sectarian. The only he believed God was a spirit, but now, he believed that God had bodily parts and passions the same as men have; and if we could only see the Father and the Son they would look perfectly alike, only the Father should bear a much older appearance than the Son.

He then urged the construction of the Pacific Railroad as a military necessity, as agricultural necessity, a commercial necessity, and a necessity for the nation's glory and welfare.

The lecture was frequently applauded and gave entire satisfaction to the audience.

Election of Directors.—At the regular annual election for directors of the Western Insurance Company, held at the office of the company yesterday, the following ticket was elected: Reuben Miller, Jr., James M'Auley, Nathaniel Holmes, Alexander Nimick, Charles W. Rickeson, Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Long, Rees J. Thomas, John R. McCune, Campbell B. Herron, Charles J. Clarke, James P. Hanna.

FILTHINESS OF PITTSBURGH.

NOT THE HEALTHIEST CITY IN THE UNION.

Important Meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Pursuant to notice the Committees of the Board of Trade and Board of Health, Allegheny County Medical Society, and Allegheny Councils, met at the Board of Trade Rooms on Tuesday evening, to take into consideration the question of complete sanitary measures. The following were the representations:

Board of Trade—Messrs. Frew, Fleming, Murphy, Rowley and Albree.

Board of Health—Messrs. Fortner, McCook and Fitzsimmons.

Allegheny County Medical Society—Drs. Jones, Trevor, Coffee and Mowry.

Allegheny Councils—Messrs. English and Torrence.

On motion of Major Frew, George H. Thurston, Esq., was called to the chair, and Joseph Albree, Esq., chosen Secretary.

Major Frew, as Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Trade calling the meeting, stated the object to be an attempt at a united effort to adopt proper sanitary measures on the part of all the competent authorities, viz: Board of Health, Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Allegheny County Medical Society, and Mayors of the two cities. Mr. Frew said: Recent investigations into the sanitary condition of our communities develop the alarming fact that the mortality of our cities is at not equal to that of New York. In view of the irresistible westward march of the Asiatic cholera, which may be on us this fall, but almost inevitably in the spring, we think it becomes us to give the thorough examination into the sanitary condition of our community, and whether with regard to the advent of the cholera, or not, devise some extraordinary measures to abate the evils under which we labor. One object to be kept in view is to inaugurate some measures that will ultimate in the improvement of the public health, and prepare the cities for the approaching pestilence. The different authorities here to-night will compare notes, that we may arrive at some valuable and satisfactory mode of action.

Dr. George H. McCook did not wish to be recognized as a member of the Board of Health. The amount of money appropriated by the city which go to the Board of Health ($2000) is entirely inadequate to the purpose. Pittsburgh, he said, is notoriously the filthiest city in the Union, and its mortality exceeded any city north of Mason and Dixon's line. The doctor alluded to the condition of the streets, and reflected severely upon the City Councils for the inadequacy of the sewerage. The Board of Health was powerless, yet willing to co-operate with the citizens in any measure that might be proposed.

Dr. R. Mowry, of Allegheny, said that his city had no sanitary regulations, and if the cholera should come upon it now, it would be fatal to thousands of its people. Taking the population of Pittsburgh alone into consideration, the Doctor did not believe Pittsburgh was the most healthy of our Northern cities. In Philadelphia, in 1854, the deaths were in proportion to the inhabitants as one is to four, while in Pittsburgh it was as one is to three.

Dr. Fleming read the following paper:

We are convened to-night upon the important duty of devising some plan, by which the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh may be placed in good sanitary condition for present benefit and future protection. If past experience is to be relied upon, we shall be visited by the approaching scourge, and it behooves us so soon as the means in our control, to stay or mitigate its violence. When it will come, no man can say, and we should hasten to be prepared for its invasion. Hitherto, in this country, the cholera has not been a stranger in cold weather, but as it has done so in Russia during a severe winter, this peculiarity is not to be depended upon.

To meet the present exigency, it would be well to examine the state of health of the city, to look into immediate causes of disease and study out the best method of prevention. No amount of fine talking could, for a moment, excuse the fact of the horribly filthy condition of the streets, alleys, buildings &c. in our city, and it is very clear, that with these manifest causes of disease before our eyes, the impressions should have firm credence that we are enjoying a rare state of sanitary. As surely as night succeeds day, so does increased mortality follow neglect of cleanliness, and the proof of this is found in the immediate magnitude in our very midst.

This view is not conjectural, I should hesitate to announce, in the teeth of popular belief, but I know it could be presented by proper and accurate sanitary regulations. Persons often find considerable difficulty in the attempt to place a close scrutiny of the consciences of their neighbors, and fear, in matters of health, the inhabitants of a city will not be obtained the same degree of satisfaction from the observation of other cities. It has been found, there is a certain uniformity in the ratio of mortality, as the number of inhabitants increases, the mortality greater—that a person dies in a crowded city from a cause, which he would survive in a small town.

The rate of mortality in New York city, which has been justly considered enormous, during the year 1854, was 25,543, or one in thirty-nine. The large influx of immigrants estimated at 50,000 was urged in explanation of this unfavorable death rate. During the same period, in more comparatively small population, the deaths were over 1200, in the ward, and at one time full allowance of 60,000, within these limits, makes one in fifty, only eleven per centless than what is considered the most unhealthy city in the Northern States. Such facts and comparisons of population cannot be offered here to compensate for the difference. Statistics of all kinds are not only surprising but offensive, emphasmant as they nearly always upset the estimate of wisdom. The accumulation of festering filth, the absence of sanitary police and other causes, have produced this invidious distinction, which has now been discovered by this plain comparison, that this can no longer be held up as a paradox, a sanitary city, invested by noisome dirt.

An inquiry into the causes which have brought about this large number of deaths, would no doubt be of much advantage. Among the most important things which shake largely in the production of good health, is the abundant supply of wholesome food, and it would not be amiss to take a look at the medium through which our citizens obtain it. Formerly the market was attended by clean, comfortable country people, who brought in their vegetables and disposed of the same, without extortion. These were well-disposed people, and the boast is made of this enormous revenue, $300,000 a year, derived from the rent of stalls, etc., in the market, which instead of a subject of boasting, one should rather be ashamed. This large rent has to be returned to the butchers and other venders, who place it on, in the shape of a corresponding price, on their articles of food. The matter little whether a man who has an income of $40,000 a year, pays fifty cents or five dollars per pound for his meat, but to the man with a large and hungry household, who, perhaps, makes fifteen dollars a week, this onerous tax is felt keenly, and what shall be said of those poor women, many of them made widows by the war, who silently conflict daily with poverty and misfortune in every shape. They have the choice, to pay the exhorbitant price or do without.

The enormous prices of good meats compel the poorer classes to find substitutes in the use of articles not suited for constant use and often not perfectly sound. I cannot assign good and substantial reason why an honest farmer, who slaughters an ox, should not be allowed to sell the same in any shape his customers may desire it. The result of the present mode is to raise the price of things sold in market, increase the number of huckasters, who often keep articles in store far beyond the time when they are wholesome, and to drive the producers away. There is no sufficient remedy for this evil short of a complete change of the policy by which the market is regulated. Give the poor and needy the benefit of the lowest price, and let the tax fall as it should—upon the rich, who are so fearful of taxation. Abundance of food and a sufficient supply of pure water, will largely contribute to prevention of crime.

For a number of years much solicitude has been felt in the city in regard to the quality of water supply. The location of many large factories on the banks of the Allegheny above the place of supply, has served to impair the purity of the stream, while the refuse from oil refineries and waste from the oil wells higher up, has imparted to the water a very disagreeable taste and smell. When evaporated till its volume is considerably diminished, a dark thick residue remains of a most unsightly appearance. Though many cases have come under my observation where the symptoms indicated disease, I shall not say I am at present convinced of the fact. Individual experience is hardly sufficient to solve a problem of such importance, consideration. I can scarcely believe such water can be used without detriment. The attention of physicians should be called to the subject, and a chemical examination made of the water to answer the question.

The city is shrouded in a cloud of gloom which many regard as a perfect aegis of all kinds and sorts of diseases. There can be no denial it is an advantageous locality for a few of them, but whether it is so made by the smoke which darkens everything, is a question which has not yet been answered, and is one of great doubt in my mind. For diseases of the lungs it has been supposed to have some healing quality, which is quite mysterious, as all sorts influences in other places are believed to be injurious and our statistics show a rate of mortality in pulmonary complaints of twenty percent greater than Philadelphia. Inventive genius is now at work with might and main to conquer this enemy of comfort and cleanliness, and should success crown the effort, no city would surpass this in resources and beauty. The feasibility of application of smokeless furnaces in some of the manufactories permits one to indulge the expectation of the discovery of smoke prevention, suited to all bituminous fires. Besides these essentials, there are many things which have direct bearing, not alone on public health and the happiness of the people, but greatly influence trade. One great reason why skilled mechanics cannot be induced to come here, is the want of proper opportunity for recreation and healthful amusements. The absence of these tell both on the health of the inhabitants and on their countenances. Mingham said he could tell how far he was from Paris, by the looks of the people on the roadside. Of the nuisances on every side, all injurious to health and destructive of personal comfort, many of them disgraceful to Pittsburgh, I shall not even attempt the enumeration.

The chief cause of the large mortality can be traced to the almost total want of sewers throughout the whole city, and the close crowding of the inhabitants in ill-ventilated, dark and dirty houses. For the construction of sewers of adequate capacity no city could be better situated, and for the neglect of their provision no excuse can be offered. Of the localities for illustration of overcrowding, the choice is quite perplexing, owing to their number. Many of these are either flooded from heavy showers, or are in the vicinity of stagnant ponds, which, above all things, should receive the first attention. Of the districts, "one known as Hardcrabble, and another beyond Pennsylvania Avenue and Chestnut St., as yet without sewers, I give the preference as the best beds of disease. In many parts of the latter the stench would disturb the stomach of an Alderman. In this location hogs flourish with undisputed sway. There can be no question of their injury to health, yet there seems to be no strong attachment, no doubt hereditary among a certain class of population, for these quadrupeds, their extermination might give trouble. From the living hog there is but one disease, scarlatina, which has been proved to be communicable to man, and you will agree this is enough of the kind. From the flesh of hogs, closely confined, three loathsome disorders are derived. Many of these hogs should be condemned as unfit for food, for which legislation must be provided. Nothing short of their annihilation would be sufficient to protect the health of the community. It requires no great amount of sagacity to discover the evidence of this vile mode of living, in the increase of fevers, the contagious maladies of the eyes and the disgusting diseases of the skin, which have increased fearfully of late.

I have contented myself by selecting a few salient points, hoping if for the Board of Health to furnish details, of which they are more familiar, to demonstrate how very defective we stand for the coming of cholera. I am afraid the people will count the cost at which security is to be obtained, and will turn a deaf ear to the trumpet of warning. Some advantage might accrue from a definite knowledge of the natural history of cholera, as manifested by previous visitations. This disease is constantly present on the banks of the Ganges, and like several others resembling it in distinctive power, at times, which have no discoverable periodicity, it shows a disposition to leave its haunts of its ordinary haunts, and travel abroad, owing to some cause which, with the ebb and flow of tides, to swarm. Cholera is called a pandemic disease, because it is common to all people—letters no regard to age, sex, or condition of life. It travels in all directions, over at different rates of rapidity, shifts and veers, owing to invisible laws, forms belts of changing breadth, intensity and shape, that are called pandemic waves. A wave of this kind having reached a country, as shown by the appearance of certain conditions, which, as it were, herald the approach of cholera, the infected region is said to be under pandemic influence. No quarantine regulation can ward off the arrival of this wave, divert its progress, or diminish its violence, when proper circumstances are presented for it to travel for, when it is ready to receive it. If the population is a thousand fold, the work of destruction doubled, and strength is at the same time develop a fit for future and distant ravages. The mushroom bed may have all the necessary adjustment of compost, warmth and moisture, but no growth takes place till the dust-like particles, or spores, are strewed upon it, when, as if by magic, they burst and germinate with astonishing vigor and rapidity.

The harmonizing unity which invites cholera to display its wondrous quality of variegated development, are bad food, want of ventilation, impure water, a pestiferous atmosphere, especially in the neighborhood of ponds, the accumulation of decaying vegetable and animal matter, and in fine, all those causes that are inseparable of generic diseases. The human constitution is gifted with a certain capacity of resisting the invasion of disease, variable in degree at different times in the same person, owing to disturbing influences, and as long as this agency holds the balance in its favor, the individual does not fall a victim.

Personal attention to cleanliness, when surrounded by all other sanitary regulations, can effect little or nothing. The necessary protection cannot be obtained by strenuous individual exertion, aided by active executive law. The treatment of cases, when once established, as mentioned by slight diarrhoea, &c., should at once its progress and certain tendency to be increased by the explosive force, which is characteristic of cholera.

Some further remarks were indulged in by Drs. M'Cook, Trevor, Mowry and others.

On motion of Major Frew, Dr. Geo. M'Cook, Dr. Fleming, M. W. Watson, and A. H. Eichbaum, Esqs., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

On motion of the same gentleman, it was resolved that the City Councils appropriate the sum of $1,500 to the Board of Health, and that the Councils of Allegheny City appropriate the sum of $1,000 to a Sanitary Committee to be appointed.

Dr. Fleming, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That it is little benefit to be expected from the cleansing of one part, or the whole, of one city while the other remains in its present condition, and this meeting recommends some measure be taken by the Councils of Allegheny, Pittsburgh and surrounding boroughs for the effect of consolidation for sanitary purposes.

The resolution was adopted, and the Committee discharged.

Major Frew moved that when the meeting adjourned, it would adjourn to meet on Monday evening next, and that the Secretary be requested to notify the authorities to attend.

On motion adjourned.

Court of Quarter Session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

Cornelius O'Brien was placed on trial upon a charge of committing an assault and battery upon Matthew Donovan and wife. There were two indictments in each case. The jury convicted and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and the costs.

A similar plea was tried for the larceny of a coat worth ten dollars from the tavern of George Goldbaugh, in Lower St. Clair township, in August last. The prisoner acted as his own counsel, claiming the assistance of a member of the bar assigned to defend him. The evidence was that he went into the tavern, took off his coat, and after hanging it up, selecting the best one of a number of coats in the barroom, walked out with it. He was followed and the coat found in his possession and taken from him. The defense was "guilty, but drunk." The jury convicted, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Sentenced to the county jail for three months.

Dorathy Smith was tried for the larceny of a piece of calico and a balmoral skirt of the value of about ten dollars, the property of J. W. Barkers & Co. of Market street. On the 24th of March last the defendant went into the store of Barker & Co., and whilst going from the front to the rear, Matthew Green, one of the salesmen, noticed something peculiar about the baskets she carried. Upon examining it he discovered in it a piece of calico and a balmoral skirt. Her "unburdar" also looked peculiar, and upon being requested to produce what she had "under there," dropped a web of calico. These goods she had "lifted." Verdict guilty. The same defendant was tried for the larceny of a piece of calico from H. J. Lynch, valued at two dollars. Verdict guilty. Sentence deferred.

Mr. Kirkpatrick called up the case of Cornelius Burns and James Cullley, indicted for an attempted rape upon Mrs. McIntyre. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., counsel for defence, asked for a continuance, on the ground of the absence of Patrick Harkins, an important witness, for whom an attachment was issued on Friday last. W. C. Moreland, Esq., counsel for prosecution, resisted the motion for continuance, contending that the proper grounds had not been laid. The defendant then made affidavit, setting forth legal reasons, and the case was continued till next term.

John Carr, indicted for the larceny of a skiff, was acquitted, the Commonwealth having no evidence to make out the case.

Thomas Carny and George Lycumber were put on trial upon an indictment for forcible entry and detainer. Lewis Myers prosecutor. It was alleged that the defendants, who boarded at prosecutor's tavern-house, in the borough of Duquesne, on Sunday night, the 29th ult., asked for liquor. This being refused them, they forcibly entered the bar-room, tapped a barrel of liquor, broke windows, tossed up the bedding in the third story, and threatened to kill persons in the house if they did not assist them in their destruction of property. The defendants were boarding at the house, and were on a "Sunday drunk." The evidence did not sustain the indictment, there having been no forcible entry, but rather went to make out a case of malicious mischief. The jury accordingly acquitted, and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Mrs. Cummings, of the Third ward, was tried for selling liquor without license. Verdict, not guilty, county to pay costs.

Fritz Aurenburg and William Jackson were tried for selling liquor without license. Verdict, not guilty, county to pay costs.

The Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

Government Officers vs. Local Officers.

ALLEGHENY CITY, NOV. 13, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see by the *Gazette* that Dr. McCandless has resigned his position as member of the City Council on account of holding office under the Government of the United States. It is unlawful for one office-holder under the government to hold a State or local office, how is it that the Postmaster of Allegheny City remains a member of the Councils of our city? Please state what the law is. I make this inquiry not one of any hostility to our worthy member, for I voted for him, and will do so again. As there is some talk on the subject, and our election is not far off, it would be well enough, to have the question settled now.

FIRST WARD.

—The above communication comes to us anonymously, and we depart from our usual custom in so far as to furnish the following extract from the Act of April 10th, 1840, relating to the city of Allegheny, which is the only law touching the eligibility of councilmen, which we have been able to find. We do not know that the act relating to this city prescribes any different terms. If not, Dr. McCandless was clearly eligible, although appointed a United States officer.

SEC. XIX. That no Alderman of said city, nor any person holding an office of trust or profit under the laws of this Commonwealth, or the ordinances of the Select or Common Councils, the emoluments whereof are paid out of the treasury of the said city, shall be competent to serve as a member of the Select or Common Councils.

The Hook and Ladder Company.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE,—I was very much gratified to see, from a notice in your paper a short time since, that efforts were making to organize an efficient Hook and Ladder Company, on independ-ible sort of an effective fire department. I have been informed that the projectors are some of our most active and experienced firemen, who are willing to devote their time and energies, when the occasion arises, to saving the property of our citizens from the flames, and that without any compensation.

The importance of such an organization all will acknowledge who have given the matter any thought, and although they have been kindly received by our business men some city, some of whom have contributed liberally, yet I regret to learn that in quarters where they had made calculations of reasonable subscriptions, and that too by parties who would be largely benefited, they have not received a dollar.

I sincerely hope that so important a matter will not be suffered to languise for the want of a few hundred dollars, which out of our abundance we can give without feeling. Do not let us verify the old saw that "the old ass brays most when it is shorn of its fine wool." PHOENIXES.

The Union Skating Park.

This fine Park is now ready for lading on the water, and the offices are receiving the finishing touches from the carpenters. The skating pond is 680 by 460 feet, comprising six and three-fourths acres. The entertainment is about three feet high, and twenty-two feet wide, making a continuous drive but a few yards short of half a mile in length.

The Directors had a meeting yesterday, and agreed upon the following prices of admission to the Park:

Season tickets	$5.00
50 Coupon	5.00
100 "	12.00
Single tickets	.25

Children half price, for all classes of tickets. Coupon tickets are, of course, transferable, and will admit an entire family.

The buildings are located on the corner of Tremont street and Northern avenue, Allegheny, within a few yards of the street railway on Western avenue. The Company expect to have the Park open for the public with the first ice.

Wife Desertions.

A man named George Elliott was held to bail in $800, by Alderman Strain, yesterday, on a charge of wife desertion. The information in the case was made by Robert Martin, who said the defendant did not support the wife and children. Not guilty.

Beverly Peterson, colored, was acquitted upon a charge of receiving stolen goods, for the reason that the goods (a watch) were not proven to have been stolen. The watch, it appears, was taken from the room of the owner by a girl named Lizzie Mitchell, from whom it was taken by Peterson. Both were tried, and the latter was both acquitted. Therefore no larceny having been established, the indictment for receiving stolen goods could not stand. After being discharged the Court stated to Peterson that if he had the watch, he had better give it up. Peterson declined having it.

John Turner and Jones alias Williams, was placed on trial for the larceny of a trunk, at the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, a few weeks since. The trunk, which had been checked to Hemlington, was missed by the men having charge of the baggage, and upon examining, the defendants were found with the trunk, near the baggage room, with the check which had been placed upon it in his hand. The defendant acted as his own counsel, and after the evidence for the prosecution had been given, he offered no statement, in substance—that he was much intoxicated, and laid down on the trunk to sleep; that he rolled off the trunk in his sleep, and endeavoring to recover himself caught the check off the strap; that a man came with a lantern and found him falling on the trunk with the check in his hand; he got up and walked down the street; the trunk, he said his proper name was Turner, but that he might have given the name of Jones when first taken to the lock-up—he was drunk and could not remember. He did not know anything about the other alias, Williams. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

William Moore was placed on