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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, 188ued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It Daper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in disputs. Terms: Single copy, one year, \$1.50; in clubs of five, \$1,25; in clubs of ten, \$1,15, and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page-Poetry, Ephemeris. Third page-Financial Matters in New York-Imports, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Railroad Time Tables. Sixth page-Finance and Trade-Home Markets. Seventh page-Interesting Miscellaneous Matter-Letters from Tennessee and Michi-

Gold closed in New York yesterday at

THE State Legislature adjourned yesterday after the interchange of friendly compliments and congratulations between the bor of tilling the earth was dull, uninvitmembers.

IT IS NOT likely that our iron boilers will precipitate themselves again into the folly of a strike. They have learned through bitter experience that it is much easier to accomplish objects by retaining their situations and effecting compromises based on justice with employers, than to undergo the hardships of a long continued lockout.

Dr. WILMER WORTHINGTON has been elected Speaker of the State Senate; a very | quences of their disastrous folly. The leadexcellent choice. In retiring from that position Senator Graham carries with him the ands on thousands of able-bodied, willing respect and confidence of all the members. | men go about the streets penniless and idle, without distinction of party. He filled the starving and distressed. Every avenue is office with credit and distinction, and by his | closed against them, and they are confronted fair and manly course on all occasions add- with but two alternatives-crime or farm laed vastly to the high character as a gentle-bor. Too often the choice is made in faman he has ever enjoyed amongst those vor of a criminal life, as the rapid increase who best know him.

SERGEANT BATES, who has accomplished the feat of carrying the flag of his country from a remote point in the South to the capital of the nation, yesterday received a public reception in Washington from the to meet the increased demands for Democrats. The members of that party the necessaries of life made from everywhere, but not until the who carried that same old flag triumphantly, with them is more than capital, and hence though not untorn, to the remotest corner of the so-called Confederacy, during the progress of the rebellion.

that the veto by Mayor BLACKMORE of the cities is checked. Time will effectually acordinance recently passed by Councils providing for the widening of the Fifth street back to the plow, just as soon as any matepavements was delivered too late, and that rial contraction of the currency may take the ordinance holds good. This is substan. place; as it is, now, they are undergoing the tially the same view we took of the case process of being expunged out of the manseveral days ago, and Councils yesterday guided their action in accordance with it. We presume the contract for the widening of the pavements will at once be given out, in order that the improvement may be made simultaneously with the laying of the Nicolson blocks.

Mr. STANTON has met the recommendation forwarded by the leading Republicans of Pennsylvania, in view of a certain contingency for his elevation to the head of the Treasury Department in Mr. WADE's cabinet, with a peremptory refusal longer to serve the public in any capacity. He further gives out that he will only retain his office in the War Department until such time as a proper successor may be appointed and confirmed. No man has served the sing. When hope was gone, and the father, country more faithfully than Mr. STANTON, or brother, or son was surely killed, there and it is a matter of much regret that he has decided on retiring from public life.

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- Carrier

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Owing to the sudden and unexpected illness of Mr. STANBERY, of counsel for the President, the Impeachment Court adjourned over yesterday, with out taking any new testimony. In the Senate quite an animated debate followed the introduction of a resolution calling for the publication of five thousand extra copies of the report of the impeachment trial, some of the Senstors having suddenly developed a spirit of economy. The resolution was adopted. We believe in retrenchment, but it was a bad point at which to make a commencement as too many copies of that important document cannot be circulated throughout the country.

YESTERDAY, in City Councils, an resolution was passed providing for the laying of three and a half miles of water pipes in Lawrenceville, one and a half in Pitt township, one and a half in Oakland, and three thousand seven hundred feet in the old city district, or in the aggregate nearly seven miles of new pipe. In addition to this the sum of \$28,000 was appropriated towards repairing the upper and lower water works. The entire cost of these improvements will approximate \$180,000, all of which will come | which often resulted in the recovery of the out of the proceeds of the recent water loan. lost person. But no common sized paper Should that city security be taken rapidly enough, this expenditure will be increased. | who are missing now. Boston has just been as it is proposed to extend water facilities excited over the disappearance of Thos. M. into all the new districts. This is the first HATHAWAY, a prominent and well to do fruits of consolidation, and when our, City merchant. Brooklyn, too, has names to Councils make a few more liberal and en add to the mysterious list, and Cincinnati terprising steps towards improvement papers offer evidence of the feeling in that there will be less wild talk about retro- city. The Enquirer lately said: Within the past week our street a street our gression.

AN ALARMING INFLUX. One of the most distressing and alarming

consequences following in the train of the late rebellion is now manifesting itself in a fearful way throughout the entire country, and, if not properly met and checked, will lead to the destruction of many, and tend to damage the agricultural interests of the nation. We refer to the decided aversion to farm labor which has taken possession of voung men in the rural districts, who have been reared holding the handles of the plow in their hands and who were rightly taught that theirs' was an all important mission in this world. It is not strange that this spirit so widely prevails, nor is it wrong to charge its existence to the account of the recent rebellion. During the dark days of sanguinary war, tens and hundreds of thousands of young men were enlisted or drafted into the army, taken from the smiling farms presents each week forty-eight columns of where they enjoyed peace, contentsolid reading matter. It gives the fullest as ment and quiet, and hurled into well as the most reliable market reports of any the giddy excitement and varying emotions of a campaigner's life. Their minds underwent a slow, steady, certain change. In the heat of battle, the activity of the march, the idleness of camp life, they forgot the charms lingering about the old farm, and were amazed that they had lived so long in glorious indifference to the bustfields and prolific orchards. Standing shoulder to shoulder with the more elegant and polished soldier from the city, sharing appetite and craving for a life pregnant with

excitement and full of changes.

conquer their longing for a betterment of that the broad acres no longer presented any charms or fascinations for them; that the laing, irksome, and that their rural life was devoid of all excitement. The transition from army scenes to the quiet and repose of the farm was sudden, and few there were who gave the latter the preference in the contrast so far as to accept the situation. The large majority fled to the cities and country towns, where money was plenty and amusements and excitements obtainable. The statistics of agriculture and trade will ere long show the alarming conseing cities are gorged with labor, and thousof crime of late too unhappily demonstrates. But while the general outpouring from the country districts into the cities and towns continues, the great agricultural work of the country is left almost entirely with old men and women, who are unable the over-crowded municipalities. Labor it is, that prices for produce range even higher now than when gold was up among the nineties. There will be no decrease in THE City Attorney has given his opinion rates until the flow of young men into the complish that end. They will be starved ufactural and industrial centres. Their places on the farm cannot be supplied any more by city mechanics than can they supply the places of the latter, and sooner or later the country element of the closely populated towns must find its way back to the farms,

In view of these facts we cannot too strongly urge the young men of the country to stay at home. They are not wanted in the city. They should not abandon their homes for a life bordering on beggary and vagabondage in strange communities, where they are unknown and friendless.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

During the war the saddest of all reports

to the sorrowing ones at home were those that included their soldiers among the miswas the deep sorrow of despair; but the very certainty of the loss sustained was a soothing remedy, which sooner or later brought peace to the minds afflicted. But to find a dear name put down as "missing" was to be plunged into the midst of the most fearful of all sorrows, the mixture of hope and despair, anguish and uncertainty, which is harder to bear than any other of the endless category of evils which fell upon man when he fell from Eden. When the war was over, the occasion for these awful trials seemed to be removed; but it seems that even yet they are as frequent and as harrowing as ever. A very remarkable epidemic seems to be sweeping over this country, a mysterious and awful visitation, which seizes its victims and whisks them away, sometimes never again to be heard from. About two months ago Chicago was startled by the assertion that several of her citizens, had in one night disappeared. All sorts of suggestions were made and opinions expressed, but we have never yet heard of any trace of them having been found. Years ago, the number of-missing men was less, and every week an illustrated journal, published in New York, would publish a portrait and description of one-a plan could take in the portraits of all the men

drawn to the startling fact that no less than three persons have mysteriously disappeared from their homes, and as yet no trace of their whereabouts has deen discovered. 'Of these last, one was a youth of nineteen years, a clerk in a drug store, and the

only son of a widowed mother. The second was a staid, well to do father and husband, fifty years of age. And the third was the modest wife of an elderly gentleman prominent among the merchants of the

Here are facts startling enough to cause a shudder to run through the nation, if times were less politically turbulent. But these are not all. When things are brought home we feel them more poignantly. Almost a dozen men have disappeared from the neighborhood of our own city within the last few months, and hardly a week goes by without new names being added to the list. Where have all these men gone? Why have they thus mysteriously disappeared? Is this the work of some unprecedented co-operation of crime? Can it be uncriminally accounted for? These are important questions, and they are vital ones to the friends of these absent ones, who are sitting heart-sick, and powerless to do anything, in their deserted homes. The empty chairs are there, but the sweet sorrow of weeping over the graves of the departed is ling, busy, active, noisy and turbulent world not for such as these. Time has no balm beyond the narrow limits of their smiling that can soothe these rude, uncertain wounds; tears cannot give rest to the weary, straining eyes of those who are waiting and hoping and despairing of ever again seeing his fare and enjoying his companionship, or hearing of those who have gone from they lost their own identity, forgot that among them. Many a sad heart has gone theirs, in time of peace, was the noblest of down to the grave, weary with waiting for all callings, and formed an almost insatiable the return of friends who were on board of the President or Pacific, ships which sailed from port and were gone forever from the In the end, few found themselves able to sight and knowledge of the world, but now without the dangers of the seas, numbers condition so far as fleeting pleasures are con- have disappeared and still remain to be accerned. They returned to the farm to find counted for. The fate of the missing ones may remain forever sealed in darkness, but the authorities should use all due vigilance to discover a cause for the prevalence of this singular freak, mania, or whatever we may call it, which has so fearfully developed itself in society, to fill large circles of relatives and friends with alarm and terror, and to perplex all who theorize on the subject.

REV. J. A. THOME, a learned and zealous clergyman of Cleveland, has just returned from a missionary visit to Great Britain on behalf of the American Freedmen. From an interesting report of his labors abroad, published in the Cleveland Herald, we make the following extracts:

"He had great hopes, at first of achieving important results through the Anti-Slavery associations of England. But these, he soon discovered, were too dead to operate through. He also, at first, hoped to secure a portion of the unexpended "Lancashire" und, a fund raised during the great cotton famine. In this he failed. Earl Derby had the control of it, but none was obtained. The stagnation in trade, and the general distress of the poor, made all effort in England comparatively hopeless. Mr. Thome accordingly turned his attention to Scotland. In the Free Church he found a cordial greeting, and during the May meetings obtained the endorsal and commendation of that body. Thus armed, he was welcomed cation was over. Some of the most distinguished clergymen and scholars of Edenburgh and Glasgow co-operated with him. Mr. Thome meutioned with special praise the Duke of Argyle, the Rev. Mr. Guthrie. and other prominent men.

Among the considerations urged upon the people of Scotland in the large mass meetings held, why they should lend their support to the education and christianization of the freedmen, may be briefly indicated such as these: That the work was not merely an American one, but demanded the support of Christian men everywhere; that England and America shared equally in the guilt of slavery, as also in the profits; that the mor-al opposition to slavery had been common to them and to us; that their co-operation would encourage a friendly feeling on the part of the American people; that it was a labor of humanity, and that the commercial considerations of the future should induce them to lend a helping hand. Everywhere there was ardent encouragement, general distress prevented but few large subscriptions. The Coates Bros., the great thread makers £200. Mr. Thome collected in all about £1,500, or ten thousand dollars.

MR. SAMUEL SCOTT, formerly of Allegheny county, now of Tullahoma, Tennessee, sends the Pittsburgh GAZETTE the price of a year's subscription. This is the eighty-third year the GAZETTE has been taken in the amily of which Mr. Scott is a member. His father was one of its original subscripaid for the pleasure of reading his news, not defrauding the printer as many do, the son, who follows his example, takes much newspaper supporters.

Another Iowa Horror.

The Council Bluffs Nonparcil gives the following account of a terrible calamity, similar to the Dudley horror: "H. A. Terry, Esq., of Crescent City, brings us the rrible news of the burning of two children at that place last Sunday. It appears that a little boy and girl, children of Mr. Jacob Moss, were firing the prairie near the house, when the wind veered round, driving the flames toward them. The children were so frightened that they attempted to escape by running up the bluff instead of around the end of the fire, which they could easily have done. The flames soon caught them, and in an instant they were enveloped in its folds. Solomon Goodnor, a little boy of fourteen, was the only one near. This youth, with a heroism unparalleled in the annals of history, rushed into the flames and endeavored to rescue them. He succeeded in carrying them out, but the little girl's clothes were all in flames, and ere he cou succeed in tearing off the burning garments, she was burned to death. Although suffering terribly—his arm being burned to a crisp—he carried the little girl to her home, nearly a quarter of a mile off. Such heroic conduct should not go unrewarded. The little boy is still in a critical state, although some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

By a fire in a tenement house on Covington street, New York, Tuesday morning, damages to the amount of ten thousand dollars was sustained. Robert Miller and wife were taken out by the firemen, but

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Close of the Legislative Session— General Measures—Laws for the Workingmen-The Civil Code Codification—Three Mill Tax Personal Property—Bills that did not Become Laws-New Senate Speaker.

HARRISBURG, April 13, 1868. The session of the Legislature is drawing to a close, and I take this last chance to sum up what has been accomplished by it. In its list of general measures, the Free Railroad Law and the Registery Law are the most/prominent. Both of these you have laid before your readers in full, and both, I think, will prove extremely beneficial to the State. The first rids us of monopoly, and the second of corruption at elections. These are results for which all of us

have long and devoutly prayed. Next in interest are the repeal of the Tioga Law, and the passage of the Eight Hour Law, and the law to promote the formation of co-operative associations. The repeal of the Tioga Law is general, and extends all over the State; the eight hour law is an exact copy of the New York law; and the law regulating co-operative associations authorizes seven or more men to form societies or corporations for mining, manufacturing, or chanical purposes, and for dealing in goods and produce, with a capital of not less than \$25,000 nor more than \$200,000. All of these are important measures to the working men.

The codified laws on Foreign Insurance companies, Enrolment tax, tax on corporations, and tax on certain offices, were all passed. These laws gather together and render harmonious all previous legislation on these subjects, and the provisions of law concerning them can now be found in one statute, instead of hunting through dozens of them for that purpose. The bill codifying the laws on the assess-

ment and collection of taxes, failed to become a law, because most of the interior counties were opposed to any change in the present system. The time for the revision of the civil code

was extended until 1870. The legislature of 1871 will act upon the code which will then be presented; and it is to be hoped that, sufficienttime having been given, the Commissioners will do their work thoroughly. The general insurance law has been so amended as to allow fire insurance companies of the first class (as defined in the lay of 1859) to be incorporated by the courts, permitting subscriptions of stock to be paid in lawful money, (instead of coin,) and allowing shares of stock to range from \$10

The bills to change the law of evidence. to amend the militia laws, to amend the jury law, and various bills to change the aws of practice in the courts, were all defeated; but the bill to limit the liability of railroad companies, and the bill to allow the merging of canal companies, which should

have been defeated, became laws.

The bill to repeal the law authorizing local taxation on bonds, mortgages and mones at interest passed so as to include most of he counties of the State, a few of the counies refusing to have it extended to them. Allegheny, and most, if not all, the western counties, are included in the bill.

The bill to repeal the three mill tax on

personal property did not pass; but one was passed directing the Auditor General and State Treasurer to reopen and readjust the accounts of the several counties with the Commonwealth, upon the basis of the revised assessment made by the Revenue Commissioners, reduced fifty per cent. To understand this thoroughly it must be

known that the returns of the personal property, made by the several counties in 1865, should have been revised by the Revenue Commissioners in that year, and the revision communicated to the several counties in time to base the several county assessments upon it for 1866, 1867 and 1868 This, however, was not done. The revision was not made until after the tax of 1866 was levied; and then it was made (and the assessments increased) upon an arbitrary basis which nearly all the counties resisted. The result has been confusion worse confounded, the State claiming large balances from the counties which the latter would not acknowledge to be due.

The bill now passed reduces the amounts fixed by the Revenue Commissioners onehalf, and this vexed question will soon be settled. All penalties for non-payment of these taxes, in season, have been removed. Dr. Worthington, of Chester, has been hosen Speaker of the Senate. He is a most worthy gentleman, courteous, kind, oblig-ing and firm, and will make an excellent officer.

The bills to prohibit the granting of licenses in Finley township, to repay the Allegheny County Agricultural Society for injuries by State troops to its grounds in 1861, to regulate the fees of the Sealer of Weights and Measures, and to repeal the tonnage tax on coal and lumber on the Monographele all of which record ongahela, all of which passed the Senate, failed in the House. The Driving Road bill fell upon a disagreement between the two Houses. The bills to repeal the road law in North Fayette township, to allow dambers, and saw the first paper printed west of the Allegheny mountains. Ashe invariably McCabe, in South Fayette township, and to incorporate the borough of Ormsby, which passed the House, failed in the Senate. Several other bills, the titles of which I cannot now recall, failed between the two Houses. pride in referring to his family record as That relative to turnpikes and toll-gates in Allegheny City was killed in the House. ALLEGHENY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:-Many of those who signed the requisition on Colonel Phillips for Congress, will not rest after his declination in their efforts to make the office seek a man. As one of the many citizens who joined in calling him forth as a candidate, and as one who speaks for a large number of leading citizens, permit me to nominate Major WILLIAM FREW as a successor to Gen. J. K. Moorhead. He is a tried and patriotic citizen and a thorough scholar, and would make such a representative as would reflect credit to the district. Let it go forth that he is a candidate, and thousands of good citizens of all classes will join in an expression of sentiment in AN OLD WHIG.

-At Memphis, about three o'clock yesterday morning, policemen Sweatt and Robertson encountered four negroes on the tered four negroes on the street. Thinking them night prowlers they ordered them to halt, which the negros responded to with a volley of pistols seriously wounding Sweatt. Rober Robertson seriously wounding Sweatt. Robertson commenced firing and succeeded in bringing one of them down. The others fled, and on Robertson approaching the wounded one he fired upon him, grazing his head, whereupon Robertson shot him again. He proved to be George Harris, who stated the others belonged to the crew of the Netzerian thers belonged to the crew of the Notoma.

Real Estate Transfers. The following deeds were admitted of

James Wood to Gotlieb Denschle, January 22, 1867, lot No. 7, in the above plan,

1865, lot No. 14 in Ashworth's plan of lots, in McClure township 20 by 90 feet,

1888, at the corner of Lydia and Chestnut street, Scott township, 70 feet square...\$800 Ed. Homan to Fred. Albrecht, April 7, 1866,

lot No. 2 in A. Ammon's plan of lots in Birmingham, on Carson street, 20 by 80 D. H. Toomey to James McCully, December 7, 1863, lot on Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike, in Wilkins township, 100
feet square, with building 3416
James Walton to L. D. Haspart, April 1,
1868, tractof land in Jefferson township,
containing two acres and 50 perches, with
buildings. 3208
33me to same April 1, 1868, let adjain

buildings \$3,000 Conrad Schaeffer et al. to James Brown,

April 3, 1868, lot on Jane street, East Birmingham, 20 by 120 feet, with buildings Wm. Caren to J. M. Smith. Feb. 14, 1868 Vm. Caren to J. M. Shinta, 1000 tract of land in Versailles township, contract of land in Versailles township, con-1868, tract of land in Mifflin township, ancy Potter to William Galbreath, May 7, 1867, tract of land in Fayette township containing 107 acres \$1,750 John Brown to F. Schmetzer, April 9, 1868, lot No. 66 in John Brown's plan of East Birmingham, on Mischell alley, 20 by 60 feet. \$700 John G. Klouss et al. to James H. Aiken, March 12, 1868, lots No. 8 and 9 in Reis & Berger's plan of lots in the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, on Pride street, 40 by 80 feet

lot in Eshelman & Ashworth's' plan, in McClure township, 20 by 122 feet......\$333 William Hess' administrators to Michael A. Bright, March 21, 1868, tract of land in Plum township, containing 10 acres. \$2,995 dizabeth Hess to Michael Bright, March

21,1868, all her interest in the above trac I. M. Brackenridge to W. P. Hall, April 9. 1868, lot No. 444 in Harrison township, by 150 feet. \$225
Margaret Ott et al. to Philip Schwartz, Dec.

phreys, March 30th 1867, lot on Jackson street, Allegheny, 22 by 171 feet, build

John G. Walther Adm'r of William Heron to Christian Feldheimer, March 28th 1868, Ann V. Cooper to Henry McCullough, April 1st 1868, lot on Penn street, Fourth ward Pittsburgh, 20 by 115 feet, building

oseph Courtney to James Adair, April 1st 1868, lot in Ohio township, containing 6 ohn H. Sawyer et al. to John McVay, March 15th 1867, loi No. 91 in Pride's plan, on Marion street, Eighth ward Pitts-burgh, 24 by 103 feet, buildings........\$875

In Memoriam. The following extract, from the proceedings of the Allegheny Valley Medical Association in relation to the death of Hon. Charles G. Snowden, M. D., has been handed to us for publication:

Dr. Snowden has been an active practiioner of midicine for more than forty years, and was for several years an Associate Judge in Armstrong county. In Free-port, and the surrounding country, where, for almost half a century, he zealously and faithfully practised his profession, he always regarded as a practitioner of more than ordinary abilities; and in all the duties of public and private life as an exemplary, high minded and honorable man. Resolved, That we learn with deep sorrow of the death of our fellow-member,

Charles G. Snowden, M. D., whom we regarded as a most eminent and successful practitioner.

Resolved, That in the character of Dr. Snowden we recognize that of a man of true ambition, of generous and patriotic principles, and in every respect a worthy

citizen.

Resolved, That we most sincerely symposized relatives of the thize with the family and relatives of the deceased in their bereavement, and under so melancholy a dispensation we offer them our heartfelt regards and sincere condo-

lence.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the family of deceased, and that they be published in the Armstrong county papers and Pittsburgh Ga-R. L. McCurdy, M. D., Pres't. CHAS. B. GILLESPY, Sec'y.

Letter Carriers Report-The following is the report of the letter carriers of Pitts burgh for the quarter ending, April 7th 1868, showing the number of letters and pa pers collected and delivered: Delivered. Collected

Mail Letters......124,164 Drop Letters...... 11,461 Papers 3,767 83,877.
Five deliveries and collections are mad daily throughout the business portions of the city. One collection after eight P. M.

Assault and Battery.—Jemima Hatton By a fire in a tenement house on Covington street, New York, Tuesday morning, damages to the amount of ten thousand dollars was sustained. Robert Miller and wife were taken out by the firemen, but were not expected to survive injuries. A morning greeted with cheers. A few people were hadly crushed, and one or two run over injuries and one or two run over injuring and the great crowd. Secretary Seward sent a legs and arms.

Assault and Battery. Jemima Hatton made information before the Mayor yester day, charging Richard Roberts with as sault and battery. The prosecutrix is the proprietor of a grocery in the Ninth ward, where she alleges the accused came, and without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She without any provocation struck her several times and threatened to take her life. She with the established of the conclusion of a culogy of the her has provocation struck her several times are made in accordance. In which the law that govern the science of medic

Another Disappearance. Another citizen has disappeared very record by H. Snively, Esq., Monday, April suddenly, but not so misteriously as some who have preceeded him. His departure appears to have been premeditated, yet, notwithstanding this, some of his friends are sufficiently exercised on account of his absence, as to send an officer in search of him. The missing individual is Charles Moritzon, The missing individual is Charles Moritzon, fermerly proprietor of the Farmer's Home, in the Diamond. Monday morning it appears he resolved to quit business, leave the city and his wife also, and accordingly, disposed of his household preperty, pocketed the money, and left the city without even bidding his friends and creditors farewell. This morning Resina Moritzon, his wife made information before Mayor Blackmore. charging her "truant lord" with more, charging her "truant lord" with abandonment. She was not the only one, however, who desired his return, as Mr. C. G. Wiehl also made information G. Wient also made information against him, charging him with concealing and disposing of his goods to defraud his creditors. Warrants were issued in both cases and placed in the hands of officer Herron, who is in search of the missing man.

The great colored orator Fred Douglas, will lecture to-morrow evening at Lafayette Hall. Tickets may be procured at C. C. Mellor's well-known music store, No. 81 Wood street. Mr. Douglas' style is origiwood street. Arr. Lougues sayle is origi-nal, vigorous and impressive, his words well chosen, his illustrations apt, and his arguments able and convincing. His speeches and addresses generally abound speeches and addresses generally abound with sound, practical thoughts and suggestions upon the duties of the hour. Many who have heard the first men in the nation declare that he is second to none in anything that goes to make up a lecturer.

Western University. The last term of the current year opened to-day. All de-partments, covering courses of a collegiate, classical and English character, are ably manned. Applications for entrance, or for catalogue, may be made to Dr. Woods at the University building, corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

Vestrymen Elected. The following named gentlemen were yesterday elected Vestrymen of the St. James Episcopa Church, at the corner of Penn and Mechanics streets, in the Fifth ward: F. R. Brunot: David Holmes, George Park, Wm. J. Hammond, Wm. Kyle, Thomas Rosewell

Burglary.—The grocery of Hanier and McMillen, of Washington, Pa., was broken into on Monday night, and robbed of eighteen dollars in money and seventy-five dollars worth of teas. No clue to the burg-lars have been believed.

—At Cincinnati yesterday a fire broke out in the tannery of Al Bartling, on the canal. The buillding was burned, and with it the slaughter house of John Seifert, Thomas Phol's tannery, and the ice house of the Cincinnati Ice Company. The loss on the latter was \$12,000, and on the buildings from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

-An astounding swindle on the Star Union Line has been exposed. Two prominent grain merchants in Chicago had, by forged bills of lading, succeeded in cheating that corporation out of hearly \$4,000, and were in the midst of further operations when discovered.

—At Waukesha, Wisconsin, a fire yester-day morning destroyed Hill's block. Loss, \$8,000; insured for \$4,000. Buckner & Putney, dry goods, and H. W. Stine, grocer, lose about \$1,000; fully covered by insurance. The fire originated in a photograph gallery.

-John H. Stevenson, of Boston, Clinton county, Ohio, was robbed of \$9,000 by two men, yesterday, in Kentucky. The robbers have not been arrested. Stevenson was looking for a farm to invest his capital in and is now left normalized. in, and is now left penniless.

BEWARE

Of that remorseless and insidious destroyer of the uman race.

CONSUMPTION. Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall the victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard

and premptly use the remedy ere too late. DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy or Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
Its sure and certain efficacy has been fully tested and endorsed for many years by numbers of well-known citizens in our midds, and their certificates e on record. Have you a cough which has gradually increased from a slight one to one of permanent standing? Lose no time, but procure a bottle of DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will surely relieve you of the diagerous premonitory symptoms and effect a perminent cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleepless nights of torture and pain from attacks of Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing? Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will act promptly, relieve you, and graenally restore you to your freedom of pain, and sound, pleasant sleep. Are your lungs sofe and irritated, indicating inflammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and shouldeb promptly removed. Dr. SAKGENT'S Cough Syrup will heat the soreness, allay the inflammation, and restore the lungs to their prestine health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeatile to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all Druggists in the country. gists in the country.

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their many excellent quantities and sure and special action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. As a tonic it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system. ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS. I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to Dr. KEYSER, 130 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Reyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and

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am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can