The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER

of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One year	$8.00	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.50
One month	75	Six mos	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " " and one to Agent.	1.15

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE — *Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Petroleum Items, Real Estate Transfers, Location of Oil Refineries, Brief Telegrams, Political Announcements, Amusement Directory.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87¼@77⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 133¾.

THE Pacific Railway connection of rails will positively be made this week.

THE next monthly statement of the public debt will show a reduction of about two millions.

IT is intimated, and probably with some foundation, that Secretary BOUTWELL will soon resign the Navy Department. No other Cabinet changes are likely to occur during the present season.

CANADIAN politicians scoff indignantly at the idea that the people of the Dominion are either to be persuaded or whipped into American annexation. The Mexicans love us more than they do.

ENGLISH JOURNALS comment, with a very just and forcible pertinency, upon the inconsistency between our own demand upon England, for reparation for her haste in recognizing the belligerency of our rebels, and the haste of our Representatives to urge Cuban recognition upon the President. Such a commentary was naturally to be expected.

WE do not know what caused the *Post* yesterday to quote an item citing the alleged bribery of Mr. McMILLEN to secure the destruction of the XXIXth Judicial District. Mr. McMILLEN is a Democrat, and his vote decided the question, but what capital our neighbor wishes to make out of the case remains to be seen. If PETER HERDIC fooled any "legislative roosters" with false promises, they were the gallinaceous fowls that scratched for plunder on the Democratic pile of gravel.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* vigorously denounces the political adventurers who are attempting to deceive the President into some sort of confidence in CARLISLE's popularity at home. Our own acquaintance with West Virginia enables us to endorse its strictures with our cordial assent. The Carlisle game is the same that was tried on in the case of a recent nomination, which it was attempted to foist upon what President LINCOLN once called "the State of Allegheny." It was promptly exposed and defeated, while the fluttering of the wounded birds revealed the fact that resistance had told in the right quarter. The Wheeling paper is after birds of the same feather—rank carrion, all of them—and is likely to have the same success. From which ever of the two States these birds of prey direct their flight to the Capital, and fly they never so high, they are marked and known in the right quarter.

THE IMPECUNIOUS condition of Eastern journalism awakens our cordial sympathy. It seems that an editor can no longer make an honest living by his vocation, in the larger Atlantic cities, and is obliged to look to collateral "jobs," for the sums requisite to make both ends meet. A New York journalist stands arraigned, by his envious cotemporaries, for the little trifle of taking pay for the prostitution of his types to personal interests. Another, in a neighboring city, is driven, by the ungrateful public, into the real-estate line, and has actually been forced to wander far from home, touting for business, and hunting up bargains to be editorially advertised, no doubt with fat per centages. All this sort of thing is inexcusable in editors; it is only permitted to legislators and Congressmen. The people forgive those servants for any amount of unblushing peculation, but demand immaculate perfection from the journalist. This is hardly fair!

THE CUBAN FIASCO.

The Government has official advices, from the Spanish Minister, of the release of the passengers taken out of the Lizzie Major by Spanish naval officers. The fullest indemnity and satisfaction for that outrage has been frankly pledged by the Minister, whose instructions evidently direct him to remove, with promptitude, every just cause of complaint on the part of our Government and people.

The Mary Lowell case is in a very satisfactory train for settlement between the governments of England and Spain.

The President finds no just occasion for the issue of any proclamation invoking the faithful compliance of our people with the neutrality laws. The proof is regarded as altogether satisfactory that no organized expeditions have actually left, or are now preparing to leave, the country for Cuba. Reports to the contrary are known to be mere fabrications, in the insurgent interest. The drift, not only of popular sentiment, but of inclination in some official quarters, towards some more or less direct form of intervention in Cuban affairs, has been entirely checked. It is to the indiscretion of Mr. N. P. BANKS, and of his small party of sympathizing propagandists in the House, that they must themselves ascribe the disappointment of their own hopes. Their push in that direction, at the recent session, was flagrantly premature; its result was to awaken public attention to an existing tendency of affairs, to force a frank and loyal policy of international good faith upon the Administration, and to put the Spanish and Cuban authorities effectively upon their guard against any possibility of aggression upon American rights. Had those, who have politically sympathized with the insurgents, or those, a still more numerous class, who desire Cuban annexation by no matter what means, been politic enough to exclude the question from Congress altogether, and, as far as possible, had they kept the subject of annexation out of the American press, it would have been much better for their cause. Unquestionably, there would then have been a quiet but steady drift toward embarassing complications between the two governments, wherein was the only reasonable hope for their ultimate end. This Fabian policy did not suit General BANKS, who remembers only the tactics of his Red River campaign, and dashed blindly into irretrievable disaster for his cause.

The Cuban filibusters have lost ground which they will not recover under the present Administration. The struggle in Cuba has passed the dead-point of danger to the Spanish authority, which will soon be re-established above dispute in all parts of the island. President GRANT and his Cabinet stand unequivocally committed against any form of intervention, confirmed in that position by the moral sense and political wisdom of the country. The whole business of West Indian annexation is, for the present, "played out"—a slangy but expressive phrase—and Mr. Banks, with his little party of politicians and journalists, may ruminate, at leisure, upon the fiasco for which they have to thank themselves.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCRAMBLE.

A Cincinnati journal speaks of "AMASA PACKER," who, once having been a Governor of Pennsylvania, now declines to become again the Democratic candidate. The Pittsburgh *Post*, of yesterday, sneers at an "irresponsible telegram," purporting to be from Mauch Chunk, which "denies the declination" imputed to Hon. ASA PACKER. The first journal blundered through ignorance, and we would like to say the same for our neighbor. Here is the "irresponsible telegram" in question:

MAUCH CHUNK, April 24, 1869.

I have been informed that the Pittsburgh *Post*, on the authority of the Easton *Express*, announced my withdrawal from the Gubernatorial contest. I have authorized no one to make such announcement. My position is the same as given in the Chambersburg letter.

ASA PACKER.

The *Post* says that Judge PACKER don't want the nomination; that he won't "scramble" for it; and that he will only accept it if offered to him "unsolicited and with unanimity." The "irresponsible telegram" above quoted tells quite another story. Gen. CASS will not have the "scramble" all to himself; Judge PACKER may be "well up in years," as the *Post* charges, but he is young enough to hold his own in any Democratic "scramble," with Gen. CASS "or any other man." When our neighbor reprints this "irresponsible telegram" we presume he will continue to think that "the Judge talks about the matter in a very sensible fashion." We have also to suggest to the *Post* to take back that word "irresponsible." Such an epithet don't apply to anything that Judge PACKER says or does. We must insist that he is a citizen quite too eminent and irreproachable, and a Democrat altogether too highly distinguished, to be pooh poohed away in this arrogant fashion by the friends of Gen. CASS.

We have an interest in this matter. The *Post* declares that the Democratic nominee will be elected. In that case we are entitled to a voice in the selection of the next Governor of this Commonwealth. We frankly confess that we are for CASS, all the time—for that candidate. But we protest against any unfair slurs upon his honorable competitor. We object to this indirect way of injuring Gen. CASS in Democratic estimation. We want to see him nominated, but we *don't* want to see it done by cutting the throats of such eminent citizens as venture to be his competitors. To be sure, Judge PACKER hates "scrambles," and generally gets office without them. Herein, also, he has the right to differ from our railway favorite, who is rather partial to "scrambles," in which he has not won a great deal of office yet. It is also true that Judge PACKER's ambition has been often gratified, and that of our own favorite, General CASS, never. This is a good reason to us for sympathizing with the latter, but not for assailing the former.

Come, neighbor *Post*, let us all do the fair thing by each candidate in this "scramble," and put off the throat-cutting until after the Convention meets. You are injuring our own candidate by these injudicious attacks upon Judge PACKER, and, unless you can show a little more of common prudence, the friends of General CASS insist upon your saying nothing at all, leaving the General wholly in our hands. Everybody is sure that we will do him justice, when the time comes. The *Post* owes an apology to the Judge and his friends, and at once.

SENATOR BOREMAN AT HOME.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* concludes an article, which very decidedly exposes the political treachery of this Senator, in the matter of the disgraceful Carlisle business, with the following paragraph:

In the short time that he has been in the Senate, Mr. Boreman has strangely disappointed the expectations of his friends. Those Republicans who approved neither his election nor the means whereby he compassed it content themselves with saying "I told you so." But there are those who rendered him important aid in attaining his present position, who are filled with amazement and mortification. To them his singular course is simply inexplicable. Whether it results from the intoxication of power and in fulfilment of the old maxim *in vino veritas*, or whether there is a power behind the throne more potent than the throne itself, (as in the case of Sprague,) whose promptings the visible Senator faithfully obeys, remains to be seen. At present it is enough to recognize the fact without undertaking to explain it.

THE BUTLER HOMICIDE.

Monday Morning.

Mrs. McCandless took her seat and the Court opened.

THE NEWSPAPER EVIDENCE.

The *Dispatch* matter came up and Mr. Thompson filed objections to receiving it in evidence, and followed them up by an able argument. Mr. McJunkin replied at some length, and Greek met Greek in a very close tug of war. Mr. Thompson rejoined. At the close of his argument the Court overruled the objection, received the testimony and submitting to the jury the facts of Mr. Graham having been in receipt of the *Dispatch* at that time, and of having given sufficient search to determine whether that number was in his possession at the date of the murder. The papers were offered for the purpose of proving that prisoner had access to them and that the wad found on the floor corresponds to one of them.

THE WEAPON USED.

Conrad Double recalled—He had a good deal of experience in the use of firearms; *believes* he examined the gun after the murder, and found it in good order. It had a load in it, and cap on it. He done this immediately after it was brought to Mr. McCandless' on the day after the murder. Does not know what kind of load was in it. Examined the cap closely. Found it bright and in nice order. As far as his experience goes, it could not have been on more than thirty-six hours, especially as the gun was loaded and the powder came in contact with the cap. Speaks of the water-proof cap. It would color in thirty-six hours. The common G D cap will color in six hours, or less time. The tube of this gun was filled with powder when he examined it. His opinion, from having examined the premises, is that it was a gun that done the shooting. A pistol would have scattered the shot or slugs farther. There are few pistols, except a navy revolver, that would hold as many slugs as were used. He calls the gun a "smoothbore rifle." Many shot guns would scatter more than these slugs were scattered. A smooth-bore rifle scatters less than a shot gun. [Witness is shown the pistols.] He believes they are the same pistols he examined at Mr. McCandless' on that Sunday. He thinks the charge which killed the girl could not have been fired out of the largest. It is necessary to have wadding between the shot and powder. The lead was too large to have been put into a pistol of that size. It could have been used in a gun such as this one. He came to the conclusion that the small fragments of paper picked up on the floor and *not* preserved were parts of the wadding on top of the shot. The wad had been larger than the scrap he preserved and brought to Court. The way he knows that the other small scraps were a part of this wad, and had been on top of the shot, was that they were thrown so far into the room. [When first examined he minutely gave his reasons for believing that these scraps were parts of the wad below the shot.]

Cross-examined—Did not discover the wad he would suppose to have been above the powder. The reason he judges these fragments were on top of the shot was, that they had been driven so far into the house. The wad would be torn and scattered by being driven through the glass. Counts on the size of the gun by the size of the wad. It is the saltpetre which corrodes the cap. If the gun was perfectly dry, and the powder glazed, the cap would corrode. A gun fired off gets a smoky vapor, and a cap put on soon after it has been fired off would discolor in one hour; if put on immediately after firing it would so corrode; powder put into it would cake very soon. One shot will soil the gun barrel inside and the lock; has loaded his gun when clean, and the powder would stay clean three months and go off all right. It would not cake in a dry room. *Powder in a gun will get moist; the barrel will sweat and cake the powder.* Dry powder will effect the lining of the cap. Does not know the number of gun bores. He does not know that a common shot gun will scatter more or shoot three times stronger than a smooth bore rifle—depends on the manner of loading.

In Chief Resumed—After a gun is cleaned and one load fired out of it, the soil of burnt powder will not be perceptible; from eight until ten o'clock would be time enough for the smoky vapor to escape, and a cap put on at ten o'clock, at night would be discolored in the morning. (By the time this witness got through with the gun, the Commonwealth seemed to be pretty smoothly *bored* and to calculate that either the gun or their witness was a *blunderbuss*.)

Daniel Graham, Jr., re-called—Was at his father's on Sabbath evening. On that and Monday evening examined the ladder. The ladder had been placed at the spring house after the rain. Saw from the mark of the ladder that there had been no rain after it had been placed where it then was. Could detect no marks at the back of the house of it having been there. The ground is slaty. Thought there were fresh marks on the side of the house. Would not be certain. Had been talking of the way the prisoner might get out of and into the house, and examined. Thought the button on the weatherboarding had been recently turned. The door was shut and buttoned. Does not know how long the ladder had been at the spring house. One might reach the button by going up the ladder four feet, if it were under the door. It opened to the outside, into a loft. A window opens from this loft to the front room, and a door goes from this room to the prisoner's bed room. The door with the button goes into the gable end of the porch loft. Has some experience in the use of fire arms; examined the gun; first place. He saw it, that day, was on the road between Geo. McCandless' and the Franklin road; examined the cap; there was a little spec of verdegris on it; he took the gun from the person who was carrying it, and took it back to his father's; does not remember who had the gun when he took it. The four-shooter was not in the carpet sack when it was opened; it was shown to him by Squire Riddle; did not see one of the pistols in it; thought he had seen one of them in the sack; thinks the fatal shot might have been fired from the largest pistol. He gave a very intelligent account of how that pistol might have been loaded and made to carry such a charge as was fired; forty-eight shot could have been fired from it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Examination of Daniel Graham—Fired two shots from the pistol since court adjourned. Had an inch of powder in it, and thirty grains of shot, some No. 1 and some No. 2 shot. It did not fill the barrel an inch. Fired at a board, about an inch thick, at a distance of ten feet. Did not examine to see how far the shot penetrated. The shot scattered over a space of from fifteen to twenty inches; took in a diameter of about that. The larger portion of the shot was nearest the center. Took no particular aim, but it struck a little higher than he thought he was aiming. The second shot had over an inch of powder in. Put in more than an inch of lead and about forty grains of shot and with a little wad on top. Filled the barrel to within an inch of the muzzle. Fired it at the other side of the board, at the same distance; it scattered about the same; aimed at a white spot and thinks the shot struck about as he aimed; shot scattered from fifteen to twenty inches; a number were close to the centre; one was about half way through the board; it was a poplar or pine board, does not know which, but was soft wood; the last shot was all No 1; thinks there were about forty; Isaac Brannon was with him; he cut one of the shot out of the board, and Joseph Davis cut one out; some of them made square holes in the board; accounts for this by the shot being compressed into such a narrow space in the barrel; thinks the fatal shot could have been fired from that pistol, and that round shot fired from it would look like slugs.

Cross-examined—Considers that that pistol would compress round shot to look like slugs, as much like slugs as the one taken from the head of the corpse. One could not tell whether the shot fired from it had been round or square. The glass would mash the shot some; did not hear it stated that one of the shot had gone through an inch door. Does not know that a shot fired at an angle through glass would lose force; thinks that pistol would inflict the wound, and was present at the examination; has used such a pistol; shot at a wagon bed, and the shot did not go through it; does not know what kind of shot was found at Mr. McCandless'; does not know that any of the shot went through a saw log. It might have gone through a saw log for any thing he knew. He fired the shots to see if he was correct as to his illustrations. He used common rifle powder. [Was exceedingly smart, rapid, ready and witty in his answers. This dippancy is quite in keeping with the general idea of fun in a probably approaching execution, which appears prominent among the witnesses.] The ladder had been at Mr. Long's. The loft door is on the north end of the house, away from the road. There is no opening from the loft but this door. [Draws a diagram of the house.] The sitting room is under this front room up stairs, through which one must pass from prisoner's room to the loft; up stairs are three rooms, down stairs but two. Under the porch loft is a lumber room, the same in which the hatchet and blacking box were kept. The front room, up stairs, is furnished with oats and corn, and is not carpeted. The loft was empty. There generally were boxes in it. Thinks there was no corn in it at that time; does not remember any corn in it or the front room then. It is a twelve-light window into the loft from the front room. The door can only be buttoned and unbuttoned from the outside. It was buttoned when he saw it. Could not say whether the marks of the button having been turned were made a month or a day before he saw them. The wall is weatherboarded and unpainted. Cannot say whether it is painted. There is no moss or fuzz on the boards. The marks from the ladder, or what he took for them, were mud, or looked like mud.

DOWN TO A FINE POINT.

Isaac Brannon, re-called—Was present and saw Mr. Graham fire the pistol at noon; heard his testimony and agrees with him. Believes he could recognize the click of the gun he heard that evening; tries the gun and concludes it is not loud enough; tries the pistol and thinks it like the sound; thinks it had the same double click. [This witness sucks his teeth with a pleasant smack and chirp, and looks "merry as if he had meal to sell."]

Cross-examined.—Gun does not make click enough, to be like what he heard that evening; thinks it was not made by the gun; does not think the gun could make the click he heard.

Joseph W. Davis, sworn—Was present when Mr. Graham fired the second shot at noon; heard his testimony and could not disagree with him; took one shot out of board; it had not penetrated far, not more than a quarter of an inch; the other he saw taken out had gone deeper, perhaps near a half inch; Mr. Graham fired at ten feet distance; the distance of the gun from the window was as great when deceased was shot as that of Mr. Graham from the board in the shot witness saw him make.

THE DISPATCH AGAIN.

J. Graham, Sen., re-called—Since Saturday there was a search made in his house for *Dispatches*. He did not search, but gave liberty to others. There were some papers found; none of February 2, 1861; they looked for any numbers of that year, and found two. [Is shown two papers.] These are the two papers which were found; he believes those two papers were received on his subscription; they were found in the buttery or lumber room, on top of a book case; were rolled up in a bunch of papers; thinks them *Dispatches* of 1861; these were all that could be found of 1861; one of them is dated Jan. 19, 1861, Vol. 8; the other Vol. 9, June 22, 1861, No. 15. Has no knowledge of them coming in any other way than by his subscription.

Cross-examined—Cannot tell how many papers were found; he did not hunt; others hunted, but did not look much; others were found of '62; cannot recollect what time in the year those '62 papers were dated; did not bring them in, because he did not think it worth while to bother; still thinks his subscription began in March or April, 1860. If he is not mistaken in the time of his subscription, one of these would be after it. [Witness is all of a jumble.] Did not care about bringing any other papers; knows no way of their coming to his house but by subscription; only subscribed for one year. [More jumble, over and over, and ever so much talk.] Does not know, now, whether there *were any Dispatches* on the rope up stairs. [Although he stated, on his first examination, that he kept his *Dispatches* on the rope, he now thinks the rope was put up after he ceased to get the *Dispatches*. He used the old story with all its suppositions, and maybes, and uncertainties, and contradictions, and the old man goes to his seat looking rather crestfallen. If the reporter were conducting the defence, there would be a very determined effort to get all the witnesses, for the prosecution, back on the stand, and get them to swear some more.]

A SENSATION.

Mr. Wilson recalled—Saw some papers in the prisoner's carpet sack when it was opened, at Mr. McCandless'; he saw a pocket-book in the sack and some money that was in it. Squire Riddle had the sack; was unwilling that witness should have anything out of the sack; but handed sack out and told him to take it; he refused and only took the pocket-book. The Squire examined it; saw the money, and pulled out a little picture or part of a picture from it. He looked at it and said it was a curious picture. [Objected to.] Witness took it home. The last he knew of the picture Mr. Thompson had it; got it to look at on Friday or Saturday. Thinks it was after he was spoken to about it. Does not remember that he was told it would be wanted. [Witness is required to produce it. Mr. Thompson thinks it so important that it will take time, but promises to get it. A hush of expectation about the picture. Considerable argument about it and the propriety of 'Squire Riddle giving it to witness. Mr. Thompson promises to produce it.]

PISTOLS—INDISCRIMINATE SHOOTING.

Mr. Graham, Sen., again—Has known defendant to carry one of the pistols shown him, and sometimes the gun; but seldom the gun. Had heard him say he shot his pistol off on the road near Mr. Campbell's. He did not say for what purpose; just said he shot the load out. Jacob Campbell had reported that some one had fired at his house. Defendant said Campbell ought not to be telling the like of that. It might throw suspicion on some one; it was him who had fired his pistol near his house, just to get the load out. Cannot fix the time, but thinks it was not more than six months before the murder. Never saw him carrying arms out of the house.

Cross-examined—It was a little too common for boys to be shooting round. Campbell was blaming Piser for shooting near his house, when Taylor (prisoner) told him it was not Piser, for it was he himself, who shot that time near his house, and that he meant no harm. Mr. Graham has a pistol very like this larger one of defendant's. Has had it fifteen or twenty years.

John Stoten, re-called—Saw defendant at one time carrying a pistol past his house, carrying it out at arms length, pointed toward the house; was on the road between Mr. Graham's and Mr. McCandless', about three quarters of a mile from Geo. McC's.; defendant was coming from that direction; it was about daylight; witness was afraid to come out; the dog barked and he peeped out through the crack of the door; spoke, and defendant said "I am here;" there had been shooting and witness' house had been fired into; defendant was going toward his home, at Mr. Graham's. The dog was barking furiously; he might have been pointing his pistol at the dog; witness had borrowed Taylor's gun; Taylor came for it and got it and that night his house was fired into; it was a ball, a large revolver ball; it was taken out of the weather boarding, about five feet from a window; a second ball was fired into the weather boarding on the end of his house; saw defendant have fire arms the day he took his gun away.

Cross-examined.—It was just day when he saw defendant; knew him before he spoke; thought the dog would bite him; was close to him; does not think the ball in his house was shot out of this gun; started toward Mr. Graham's when he got the gun; it was not the next morning that he saw defendant; got it in the evening, and that night the ball was fired into his house, but it was not such a ball as could be fired from the gun.

Commonwealth rests here.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Thompson opened the defence. Immediately after his address to the jury the Court adjourned. The belief in the prisoner's guilt appears to be nearly universal, and is a singular instance of the currents which move public opinion. The Commonwealth assumes that the prisoner burnt the barn and dug the putty off a window pane on the same night in order to make a second forcible entrance. The barn was discovered on fire, and the fire under full headway at ten o'clock. Of course the putty was not picked off after the family was aroused by the fire and must have been done before it. And one of the witnesses swears that the prisoner was in his house, a mile and three-quarters distant, at bed time; went to bed when the rest of the family did; was there in the morning as usual. Three weeks before the fire, (which was three years ago in June next,) the prisoner should have fired two shots over the bed of deceased, intending to take her life. One of the balls was picked out of the wall and was a large revolver ball. The balls fired into Stoten's house were also large revolver balls, and no attempt has been made to prove that the prisoner had any firearm that would project such balls. Other barns were burned and houses fired into, and he is charged with all, because he once joined with young Graham in asserting the innocence of his suspected guardian, Oliver Piser. It is assumed that he must have fired the balls into the wall of the bed room, because he first found the holes. He had free access to the house and went all through it without attracting any attention; came so often that Mrs. McCandless swears that up to the day of the murder she took no notice of his times of coming and going. If he was not a fool, he would naturally go to that room and look for bullet holes, after hearing of so startling an incident, and a boy of quiet habits, such as he, is just the one to have found them and pointed them out. It is beyond comprehension or belief that he could have gone to the house that Sabbath, in so slight a disguise, and did all the talking that the disguised man did, without an intimate acquaintance like the dead girl detecting his voice. It is one of the most peculiar I have ever heard, and his pronunciation differs so much from that of all the witnesses I have heard on the stand, that I think it next to impossible that he could have talked to his aunt, old Mrs. Graham, and his cousin Annie, without betraying himself by his voice. Then the prosecution has shown no motive for the murder. There is no evidence of a quarrel between him and the murdered girl. He was visiting her to the last, and if those letters contained what her sister Mary now thinks she remembers, why was not Emma Zilla called, who is said to have read one of them and brought it from the office? It is out of the bounds of belief that serious and threatening letters could have been received by a girl unaccustomed to receiving letters and nothing be said or done about it. The published account of the letters differs materially from that given before the inquest, when one would suppose her memory would have been more vivid. It is strange Mary can remember words so well and forget the color of the paper on which they were written, and whether they were on one or both sides of it. I have no doubt she remembers the letters quite different from what they really were, and the author would never be able to recognize his version. These people have talked of and dwelt on that mystery until they cannot always distinguish between what they know and what they imagine. For instance, Squire Graham, who now gives such strong testimony against the prisoner, was confident in his assertions that it was quite impossible that Taylor could have committed the crime. I do not think it possible he could have returned after starting to church, got his gun out, got to McCandless' by the time of the murder, and got the gun back to his room, the ladder brought and taken away, and all and sundry other things necessary to be done, to make all appear as it did when the news reached him.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience assembled at the Opera House last evening, it being the opening night of Mr. Brougham's engagement. "The Lottery of Life" was presented for the first time in this city. It will be repeated to night, and if always presented as it was last night, it might have a successful run for a month at least.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The entertainments at the Pittsburgh Theatre continue to be of a highly interesting and amusing character, and, as a consequence, the establishment is liberally patronized. Mr. Williams, by a system of liberal management, has succeed in building up a paying business at the Old Drury, and while enjoying the results of his liberality, he continues to give such entertainments as please the public and sustain the reputation of the establishment. There is a change of programme every night, and the members of the company are all stars in the profession.

Central Passenger Railway Company.

The Board of Directors of this company have, since their organization, held weekly meetings, and are pushing the affairs of the company to the end that the citizens along the line of their road may have accommodations as good as those afforded by any passenger railway in this city.

At their last meeting one of the Directors was instructed to proceed to eastern cities and contract for six cars, to be delivered as soon as possible. In the meantime a large gang of workmen will be put to work at repairing the track and building new stables at the terminus. It is the intention of the Directors to discard the use of the old cars as fast as new ones can be obtained.

Troublesome Customers.

T. Tobias, proprietor of the Big 13 clothing store, on St. Clair street, made information before Alderman Donaldson, Saturday, against Andrew Weisner and David Polk for malicious mischief. The accused are raftsmen. It is alleged they came into the store of Tobias Saturday morning, and inquired the price of some goods, but the proprietor, believing from their manner that they simply wished to annoy him, ordered them off. They returned, however, it is said, several times throughout the day on the same errand, and at last to get rid of their attentions, he made information. The case was settled, the defendants paying the costs, and promising to cease their importunities.

—The Semi Centennial anniversary of the Odd Fellows was observed in San Francisco with enthusiasm. A large number of Lodges from the interior cities participated in the celebration.

SHOULDER BRACES.

The value of these appliances to human health, and to promote and extend human life, can scarcely be over estimated. When we contemplate the vast number of individuals who have acquired the habit of stooping, and look at the many crooked and ill-shaped persons, the usefulness of these appliances are forcibly suggested to our minds. And it is not merely to those who suffer in the deprivation of health that we speak; thousands of others who are apparently secure in its enjoyment would be compensated a thousand times by the constant wearing one of these useful, we might say necessary, articles of human apparel. The narrow and contracted chest is as much a subject for proper physiological training as is the maintaining and keeping the stomach and other vital organs in a healthful and proper condition, to duly perform their appropriate functions. Every one understands, without a newspaper admonition, that if a leg or arm be broken, an artery severed, or a rupture anywhere shows itself, that these are objects worthy of our deepest care and solicitude. Then why not, when you observe the human body becoming incurvated, the chest contracting into an hour glass shape, and the other vital powers sinking to decay—why not seek out a remedy that will correct these growing evils, which not only concern your present ease and comfort, but likewise the future prospect of yourself and those of your immediate kindred who will one day occupy your places in life? The cost in money is a mere trifle. The remuneration to the health and strength can hardly be weighed in the same balance. It ought to be remembered that the spinal column is not only of primary importance to the physical, but likewise to the mental well being. The health of the human body is as much responsible to the position of the organs, and their being in place, as it is to physic and due regulation of diet and regimen. We have known persons, hundreds of them, with narrow and hollow chests, who scarcely took in air enough to vitalize half the blood, speedily restored to health without an ounce of medicine, so called, by the use of one of the Shoulder Braces. We have known others who have enlarged the capacity of the chest as much as six or seven inches in circumference by the same means, and who can doubt their utility in all cases where the tendency to consumption or any other of the diseases of the respiratory organs are at all imminent.

These Braces are sold and applied at, also all other mechanical appliances, at DR. KEYSER'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, TWO DOORS FROM ST. CLAIR, AND AT HIS CONSULTATION ROOMS, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. s|24

AN ABSOLUTE SAFEGUARD,

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a Standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration throws doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medical practice. DEBILITY FOR USE IN