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FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: "Soul and Body," Poetry, State News, West Virginia Items, Miscellaneous Reviews—Third page: Pittsburgh Markets, the Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports by Railroad—Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Petroleum Market—Seventh page: New Publications, Amusement Directory.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 134¼.

IN VIEW of the injudicious treatment of the situation by the Pittsburgh *Post*, it will not be surprising if the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania accept our kind offer, to take the exclusive management of the political interests of their favorite candidate for nomination as Governor. We shall make an effort to deserve their confidence.

THE recent exposure of the scandalous practices of certain journalists in New York and Philadelphia has undoubtedly surprised the public, and to some extent, the members of the American press generally. We cannot congratulate the accused journalists upon the success with which they have attempted to explain away the very serious imputations against them. Their statements are even less favorable for themselves than the original changes, since they substantially confess these to be true. It is very likely that further revelations are yet to be made.

We have no respect for the personal motives which have animated these scandalous publications, but we are obliged to accept the facts. As to these, there can well be but one opinion. The case is unhappily too clear for discussion. Since the press has been disgraced by unworthy members, let us be thankful that it is to be relieved by their exposure, and by their perpetual dismissal from the public confidence.

It is understood that the management of the New York *Tribune*—the only journal having a part in the fracas, in which the public feel any especial interest—has now been confided to Mr. WHITELAW REID, late of Cincinnati, but more recently one of the *Tribune's* editors.

TEMPERANCE IN POLITICS.

Some very zealous friends of Temperance, in Ohio, met, a fortnight since, in Convention, and resolved to organize for political action at once. They make the issue upon the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcohol as a beverage, and will give their suffrage to no candidate who shall be unpledged to that prohibition. The Convention also denounced both of the great political parties, as unwilling to take up the cause of temperance, or to adopt any measures in the direction either of restriction or of prohibition of the liquor traffic.

It is thus seen that, if Ohio politics be not diversified by this temperance question, this year, it will not be the fault of the ultra temperance men. That political issue is already made in that State. It was lucky enough to secure a faithful application the same week. Acting strictly upon the new platform, the temperance men of Cleveland made the issue at their city election—and with such conspicuous success as to elect a Democratic whisky-distiller for Mayor by something less than three thousand majority. Upon a square vote, upon the old-fashioned political issues, the city ought to be Republican by some five hundred majority. Certainly, an admirable opening for the new temperance campaign. And its entire course, if it runs at all up to October, in Ohio, will be brilliant with similar victories! We should be glad to have some explanation from the leading men of the new temperance party as to the probable date of their final triumph, at this rate, in that political field.

The Cleveland experiment was by no means a novelty; its results might have been expected—perhaps were expected by a few of the temperance party. Similar results have, with scarcely an exception, everywhere followed the political temperance issue. We have had the same experience here. Our citizens will not forget the splendid disasters which that issue has achieved, in other years, in our own local politics.

Political temperance gets all its votes from one of the old parties. How many Democrats did the reader ever know to vote for a temperance candidate? Not many! Such issues are not at all the thing with that excellent party. They are quite too liberal and enlightened, in their ideas, to proscribe a man who makes, sells, or drinks alcoholic liquors, or who advocates the right of anybody else to do it. Indeed, the impression has been rather a general one that the Democratic party is more partial than otherwise to the largest liberty in that traffic. Be that as it may, wherever the temperance question is carried to the polls, it is done by those who never have voted the Democratic ticket, and every Democrat votes against it. Is it fair, then, or even truthful, to stigmatise the two parties as alike unfriendly to the temperance cause? And if that party which is not Democratic be in fact the most friendly to a temperance reform in the public morals, by reason of the greater intelligence, and higher social culture of its individual members, why *must* the zealots upon that question forever persist in their mischievious raids, upon the only party which has ever substantially benefitted their cause by the general influence of its membership upon public opinion, and by the general tendency of its legislation upon all matters of social morality? Is it the only practicable strategy for temperance men, to ruin their best friends and throw the contest of local or State affairs into the hands of a party which never gave them a vote at the polls, or the first line of temperance legislation?

We shall not now discuss the question in its moral aspect. We believe in temperance in all things, and have no partiality for that intemperance of opinion which insists upon the social duty of enforcing, by legal coercion, the paramount obligation upon all of one view of a moral question, when the opposite view is equally recognized by at least one-half of the community. So long as a moiety, or anything near a moiety, of the people continue, as they really now do, to see no moral obliquity in the manufacture, sale, or use of alcoholic drinks, we hold it to be a most uncharitable intemperate, un-republican and unwise policy to attempt the conversion of that moral sense by the main force of legal enactments. And so think considerably more than half of the people, as they invariably express themselves whenever this folly of a temperance issue is, from time to time, thrust into the political arena. It is always defeated, the only party which has ever given to it voice or vote, is always sent to the wall, divided, distracted and beaten by the temperance schism in its own ranks, while Democracy triumphs and, usually, whisky also, voting, to a man, for the largest liberty in the traffic.

The moral question has no place in politics. The effort has repeatedly been made to drag it into that arena,—and it always comes to grief. We need only look at these results, to perceive the folly which thus invites a constant defeat. They seem to be anxious for yet another lesson in Ohio. With a very good beginning at Cleveland, the outcomes will be like it all over the State.

It has been recommended to the clergymen of Pennsylvania, that sermons on temperance shall be pronounced on the 30th of May, from every pulpit in the Commonwealth. If the spiritual teachers of our people shall have the grace to conceive justly, and the fidelity to utter boldly on that day, their solemn and truthful testimony upon the moral evils of intemperance, it is safe to predict that the cause will thereby be promoted with a solid progress in the popular heart infinitely beyond any thing of good that has ever been accomplished by all the political agitations of the subject in the history of American parties, and when religious instruction, moral suasion, the thoughtful contemplation of social duty, faithfully and long persevered in, shall have made their due impression upon the understandings of the major portion of our people, then, it will be the time, and time enough, to demand more stringent legal enactments and to rely upon their enforcement.

A Pile of Greenbacks Ground Up.

A few days ago, when one of the employes of Clark & Co.'s paper mill, near the aqueduct was engaged in running through the "rag-picker" a lot of old clothing, his attention was attracted to some bits of greenish paper which had gone through the machine. On a closer inspection thep proved to be scraps of greenbacks, which had been clipped into pieces by the knives in the "picker!" The man found a hat full of these old scraps, and instead of gathering them up carefully, and devoting a portion of his valuable time in fitting the scraps together, he picked up a portion of the valuable *debris*, and gave them to friends as evidences of a curious discovery he had made of a fortune which had been run through a mill! The scraps are of bills of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, £50 and $100, and an estimate made from the quantity of pieces found indicates that not less than $3,000 was in the machine, and that it was ground up in the "rag-picker." In a small bunch of the *debris* taken up without regard to the contents, there were twenty pieces with $100 on them. Now that it is too late to effect anything of consequence in the matter, we learn that the finder of those greenback scraps intends to try and make a collection of them, and fit the pieces together. The money, however, has been "funded," and is out of circulation. The theory of the money getting into the picker, is that the coat which contained the money was one of a lot of soldiers' blouses which were collected at different points, and that the money was sewed up in the breast of a blouse which belonged to an officer who had died in a hospital, and the secret of the greenbacks died with him. Doubtless the poor fellow's family often wondered what became of his money, and the rag picker has solved the mystery—but unfortunately to no good purpose.—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal.*

IN A printing office at Gosport is a blind compositor. His average day's work is five thousand ems, and on several occasions he has set from seven to nine thousand. His letter is distributed for him, and his copy is read by his partner, his memory being so perfect that he can retain from four to six lines; when this is finished he cries the last word set, when another sentence is read, and so on.

BUTLER HOMICIDE TRIAL.

Conclusion of the Testimony—Arguments of Counsel, Mr. Greer for Commonwealth, and Mr. Thompson for Defence.

Wednesday Morning.

Mrs. McCandless took her seat and Court opened.

James Wray, re-called—Since Saturday searched in Daniel Graham's house; searched for *Pittsburgh Dispatch*; searched in book case; did not examine on the line up stairs; found *Dispatches* of '60, '61 and '62; they were all rolled together on top of the book case; there was a lot of blacking in the case, stuck in a book; was heavy; appeared to be full; did not open or examine it.

Cross-examined—No doors on the book case; handled the books in looking for papers.

James Wilson re-called—Is guardian of defendant; is no natural relation; has been his guardian two years by the next June Court; father died seven years ago; mother died before that; they tell me she was a McCandless, a sister or half-sister of Mr. Geo. C. McCandless. Had not known Taylor much before he was his guardian. [Is not permitted to state his peculiar habits.] Never heard anything against his character until after his arrest. Lived in his neighborhood.

Cross-examined—Taylor said he was of age last March. Witness has settled his account; is still acting as his guardian; does not understand these matters. Before he became guardian had heard persons speak of Taylor as a good, steady boy. Does not know that any suspicion rested upon him up to the time of the murder. Had heard of the mischief done in the neighborhood.

James Carnahan, sworn—Lives on the next place to Dan. Graham; half a mile off; knew Taylor since he came there to live; believes he bore a good name; never heard anything against him.

Cross-examined—Heard of the shooting and the barn burning in the neighborhood. These troubles began when Mr. McCandless' barn was burned; never heard his name connected with these troubles before the murder.

Henry Shaner, sworn—Lives a mile and a half from D. Graham; lived there since '42; have been supervisor; knew defendant since the year of the frost, '60 or '61; worked for him; has known him since; never heard anything against him.

[Court give directions and counsel argue over every witness about the legal form of questions and answers.]

Cross-examined—Heard of his character only once before this murder, and this was when he going to shoot Jake Shields. Jake lived in Franklin township. It was about two years ago that he was going to shoot Shields.

[Several persons remarked, *sotto voce*, that Jake should have been shot long ago.]

James English, re-called—Has known defendant since '64. Has heard his reputation spoken of, and has often seen him. He was a quiet boy when he saw him. [Witness cannot be made to understand the form of the questions and retires.]

J. Snyder, sworn—Lives in Brady township. Has known defendant since a small boy. His general reputation is good.

Cross-examined—Has heard it spoken of; has heard the general opinion; never but once before the murder heard anything against him; this was the circumstance already spoken of, and thinks he was not to blame; has heard of Jacob Piser's house, Mr. Campbell's house, and Mr. Stoten's house being fired into; never heard defendant blamed for any of this mischief.

Conrad Snyder, sworn—Live a mile and three-quarters from Mr. Graham's; has known Taylor since a small boy; his general reputation was good.

Cross-examined—Does not know it of his own knowledge, only what the people said; his character was good until after this occurrence.

Henry Abert, sworn—Is prisoner's uncle; has known him from a baby; his general reputation for order, peace and quietness is good; is no blood relation; is his wife's nephew.

Cross-examined—Did know his general reputation, because he knew him, and often heard him remarked as a good, civil, quiet boy; heard his handiest neighbors say so; heard Geo. C. McCandless and different others speak of him as a good boy.

James Wray, recalled—Has known defendant for eight years; has lived about a mile and a half from him; his character was good.

Cross-examined—[Is badgered about the form of question.] Thinks he knows his general reputation. Has heard a great many of the neighbors speak well of him. Heard of the troubles in the neighborhood. Heard defendant's name connected with them. About two years ago a boy, in witness' house, spoke of defendant, and witness told boy it would be well for him if he had as good a character as Taylor.

Daniel Graham, Jr., recalled—William English and his mother started West last fall. Saw them about a half mile from their own house the night they left. They left in the night. Witness was in the woods hunting coons, and happened to meet them on the road. Had been down to the vendue at John English's and staid all night. Knew when he went out to hunt coons that they intended starting that night. Saw them at Harlansburg two days after. Went in a buggy to take them to New Castle. Elizabeth had told him that she had been subpœnaed on this case. Took them from Harlansburg to New Castle.

Cross-examined—Thinks it was well known in the neighborhood that John English was about to emigrate.

Defence rests. Commonwealth calls

Daniel Graham, Esq., again—The old story of the box of blacking; got one since the murder and had it in his book case; his daughter, Mrs. English, and her son, Wm. English, were at his house on the evening of the murder.

Defense objected and the purpose of contradicting Wm. English's deposition was stated in writing. Proposition and objections filed.

Mr. Thompson argued in favor of his objections. The declarations of Wm. English, before his deposition, whatever they may have been, cannot be used to contradict that deposition. There is no evidence that Wm. English's attention had been particularly called to the matter previous to his deposition.

He was followed by Mr. McJunkin, who argued that as English was defendant's witness, and that the Commonwealth had no had opportunity to lay proper ground for contradiction, they wish to prove that on Saturday night the witness slept with prisoner and gave a different account that night from what he did the next day.

C. McCandless, for defence, argued that Mr. McJunkin admits that there are no rules of evidence to permit such contradiction, and reads from Greenleaf on evidence. He said that no such contradiction could be offered in a civil case.

Court overrules the proposition, because witness' attention was not called to time, place, &c.

James Wilson re-called—Was present when the testimony of Wm. English was taken. Squire Riddle was writing down the testimony. Witness asked part of the questions. Some of the Justices asked questions. Justice Shannon was present. No question asked witness as to what he had said to his grandfather. Does not know that any question was asked witness as to what part of the church prisoner had sat in, or where he sat himself; no recollection of witness saying what part of prisoner he saw. Had heard defendant's statement as to where he sat. Would not state that every word witness said was reduced to writing. Has seen the deposition; it contains the substance of his testimony; were some questions not written down. Justice asked, "Are you certain you saw Taylor in church?" The reply was, "I think I am certain." "Might you be mistaken?" "Might be mistaken, but think I am not." These questions and answers he does not find in the writing, but can remember nothing more left out. Had not seen English that day before; talked to English two or three weeks after; did not ask him what part of the church he saw prisoner in. Had a subpœna for him and talked to him about what he had stated on oath. [Commonwealth did not ask what English said then.]

'Squire Shannon, sworn—Was present when English's testimony was taken. Does not know that he heard all that English stated. Does not remember asking him any questions. Heard 'Squire Riddle ask him questions. Does not remember the questions. Remembers some of the answers. Does not remember any questions being asked about what part of prisoner he had seen. Could not say that any question was asked about what part of the church defendant sat in. There were questions and answers that are not in the deposition. Does not remember what they were. [Mr. McJunckin persists in making witness remember.] It is his opinion that some question was asked the witness about the part of the church in which he saw Taylor, but cannot recollect. There is no such question in the deposition. Cannot state anything thing that was asked English or answered that is not in the deposition.

D. Graham, Jr., re-called—Was present when Wm. English was examined; recollects some of the questions and answers; remembers none about the part of the church in which he sat, or in what part he saw defendant; was asked what position defendant was in; was asked if he was certain it was defendant; "yes, I am pretty near certain; he was sitting with his back to me, but turned his head round so that I saw the side of his face." Heard the deposition read and thinks that question and answer is not in it; recollects no other question or answer not in the deposition; had conversation on the subject with William English, both upon and after the examination; saw him in the church yard; talked with him a few words. [Commonwealth again offers to prove contradictory statements. Offer overruled.] Witness had conversation with English after he testified; about an hour after; called his attention to the subject on which he had been examined. [Here comes the contradition, and it must be admitted. It was interesting to note the broad grin of satisfaction on the rubicund face of a hanging parson, while Mr. McJunkin whispered with the witness, and his look of disappointment was amusing when Mr. McJunkin announced that English's statements were not material and would not be offered.]

Conrad Double, recalled—Saw experiments made with prisoner's shot gun last evening.

Mr. Thompson objected on the ground that this is not rebutting testimony, and witness retired.

Commonwealth rested and so did defence. Court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court opened at 2 o'clock. The house was crowded with an audience, about one-half ladies. Mrs. McCandless left her usual place and took a seat where she did not face the prisoner, and did face the jury.

The District Attorney opened for the Commonwealth. He did not intend to say much in this case. The indictment was found in the official term of his predecessor, Mr. Riddle, who, by the usual rules, conducts all cases began in his term. He is quite a young man, with a pleasant voice and some hesitation of manner, which appears to arise from timidity. He spoke feelingly of the great importance and solemnity of the case, urged the duty of upholding the law, depreciated mistaken sympathy with prisoner, because of his misfortune. The fact of the murder was beyond question, and he made some feeling remarks about the deceased in her present position in the grave, where her bones are immovable. He said blood will have blood; trees and stones had been made to speak; the prisoner's gun, the black shawl and blacking box all talked in words louder than thunder. Twice the hand of God intercepted the murderer's blow. Twice the hand of God had save the innocent and noble girl, who went about concealing the terrible threats made against her life, or treating them as the idle ravings of a boy. If hearts are brimming and overflowing with pity, it is not to be expended on any one in this house, but on that noble girl, lying, bleeding and dying in the arms of her poor old mother. Here Mr. Greer got up quite a scene as having been enacted in the house of Mr. McCandless on that evening, and succeeded in making the honored mother do her appropriate part in the proceedings by shedding a few tears. Mr. Greer repeated and dwelt upon the threats in the letters and the prisoner's familiarity with the house and vicinity. *He* had a black shawl; *he* had a blacking box; *he* had blue socks; *he* had a hatchet. That black shawl—that large black shawl—that black shawl with the long fringe—what had become of the black shawl? Oh the black shawl, the big black shawl which has been missing since that day! Who had carried off the shawl?

What human wisdom could fathom the mystery of the shawl? None, surely, less omniscient than that of the jury; to their shrewd wisdom it must be apparent that the prisoner had purloined the shawl. Yea, verily, had taken it as a mask under which he might take the life of this noble girl. And when the hand of Providence had been stretched out, miraculously stretched out, and the life of this old man's daughter preserved, then this master of ingenuity had concealed the shawl, hidden the black shawl, the shawl with the long fringe, hidden it in the oats. Yes, the oats, the sheaf oats, the oats in Daniel Graham's barn, and in the night, the dead of night. The brother of this prisoner, yes, this prisoner's brother, had come, after visiting his brother in jail, in the common jail, and had, between Christmas and New Years, yes, on a night, at midnight, between Christmas and New Years, had feloniously and wickedly carried off the black shawl. [We do hope he will keep the shawl, but think he should have been put on the witness stand, and made to account for the black shaw, the property of a lunatic at large who had a habit of destroying her clothes.] Then the blacking box! Oh the blacking box! Who but Taylor Hackenberry had a blacking box? And what in the name of all the Saints and Angels became of the blacking in that wonderful box? It had only been in that family for three months. There were only five persons lived in the house, and one of them crazy. There were hosts of visitors. The box was kept in a lumber room, in an open bookcase, and, who could, would or should use up the blacking from that sbox? Oh the blacking and the hatchet, the bright hatchet! Nobody but Taylor Hackenberry could have got a black woolen shawl, some blacking and a hatchet. Then, gentlemen of the jury, three weeks before this murder, this prisoner, this felon, this murderer, cleaned his gun—on a wet day, cleaned his gun! For what purpose could he have cleaned his gun? Why, gentlemen of the jury, to kill and murder this noble girl. And so on to the end of the chapter.

Mr. Thompson, for the defence, reminded the jury that no man could be called upon to perform a more grave and solemn duty than that devolving upon the counsel. Since the world began it has been filled with blood and crime. But the records of every nation, in its criminal law, more than by any other, best prove its barbarism or civilization. The noblest tongues and pens have been occupied in withstanding the bloody code of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. He made a most thrilling and eloquent address against capital punishment, but rejoiced that they were not called upon to set aside the existing laws in following out their convictions in this case. There was nothing to be said of the deceased, who is beyond the reach of all human tribunals. He urged in general terms that there was no proof of the guilt of the prisoner. He spoke touchingly of the relationship of the prisoner to his accusers. The same bosom nurtured their parents, and they, his foster parents, who should have stood by him, an orphan, are seeking his life, at the hands of the jury. Will his life restore their child? Will it heal a wound? He repeated the theory of the Commonwealth. The man who burned the barn did the shooting three weeks before; the man who did this shooting came to the house on that Sunday, in the black shawl; the man who came in the black shawl committed the murder. He argued that the burning of Mr. McCandless' barn was no sign of malice against his daughter, and that he had admitted in his testimony that he had suspected Oliver Piser, with whom he had had a quarrel about the settlement of an estate. At the time of firing the shots Taylor was as their son—had slept and lived in their house, and could not have concealed his step and voice. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCandless admitted that they thought the voice was like Oliver Piser's. They feared to admit their suspicions, because they had been threatened with a suit for slander by Oliver Piser. He went very clearly over the testimony about the revolver purchase; more than two years after that revolver was fired in Mr. McCandless' house, and the absurdity of the statement that no search was made for the marks of balls until Taylor pointed them out. Ann knew that the first shot struck near the clock, because it rung the bell, and yet Mr. and Mrs. and Mary McCandless swore that they did not think there were any balls in that shooting, and therefore they had not searched for any. He was very severe, and justly so, on the effort to connect he prisoner with the Sunday transaction, and the contradictions of Mr. Graham about that black shawl and bright hatchet. He exhibited Mr. Graham's hatchet to the jury, and called their attention to the evident efforts to clear it from rust, and argued from this and his contradictions, about where it was used in the coal bank, and when it was ground, and the wonderful prescience which called Mr. Graham to swear now, after eight months, that just two pair of shoes, little shoes, had been blacked out of his tox in two months. In a house often visited by married sons and daughters, and their families, this old old man could swear that only two pair of shoes had been blacked out of it, and we are asked to believe the prisoner blacked his face out of it, when the witnesses swore that the disguised man wore a *black false face*. But I cannot pretend to follow his able argument of three and a half hours, and must close for the mail.

Court adjourned at six o'clock.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Missouri Publishers' Annual Convention will be held at St. Louis on the 19th of May.

—Hon. C. W. Walton has been reappointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. He has already served seven years.

—A passenger car on the Rensselear and Saratoga road ran off the track near Waterford, New York, Wednesday night, and was upset. Several persons were bruised, none seriously.

—General Ames, of Mississippi, has issued an order to Assessors to proceed to enroll the names of all persons eligible for jury duty, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

—General Sherman presented diplomas to the graduating class of artillery at Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday, then visited the Navy yard and returned to Washington by the way of Richmond.

—Murray & Matson's distillery, at Spring Bay, Woodford county, Illinois, was burned to the ground Wednesday night. Loss $18,000; insured in Peoria for $4,500. The work of an incendiary.

—The old freight depot of the Germantown and Philadelphia Railroad, at Philadelphia, was burned Wednesday night. Loss heavy. The cars and freight and surrounding building were much damaged.

—The pleura-pneumonia has again broken out among the cattle in Amica, New York, on the farm of A. P. Balis. As before, it seems to yield to the free use of carbonic acid, which is the remedy applied.

—Edington Fulton, new Surveyor of Baltimore, has appointed Wm. H. Taylor, a subordinate in his office, the first appointment of a colored man by a Federal officer in Maryland. A commitee of colored citizens waited on Mr. Fulton and thanked him.

—Miss Ellen Corlock, a young woman, died in Hoboken, from alleged malpractice on the part of several New York physicians. Louis Weiswelter, her seducer, was committed without bail, the Judge remarking it was a clear case of manslaughter.

—The white woman, Martha Sprague, and black man, Alex. Cornell, arrested at Peekskill, New York, on suspicion of having jointly murdered an infant belonging to the former, have been discharged, the Coroner's jury not having sufficient evidence to hold them.

—The inquest on the Long Island Railroad slaughter has been adjourned until May 5th. At the conclusion of the proceedings on Wednesday a disagreement occurred between one of the witnesses and the foreman, about a piece of iron picked up by the latter at the scene of the disaster.

—Ackland (New Zealand) advices state that a terrible massacre occurred at White Cliffs, Taranka, February 15th, during which Lieut. Gascoyrie's wife, family and six settlers were killed. Out settlers were coming into the town in a state of alarm, public offices were closed and ensigns at half mast.

—There is now no longer a doubt that the reported disaster on board the steamer Urilda, on the Missouri river, some thirty miles above Sioux City, was a pure fiction, so far as the explosion of the boiler and the loss of life was concerned. The boat struck a snag and sunk, and that is all there is about it. Not a single life was lost.

—Nancy C. Miller was arrested at New York yesterday as a hotel thief, confessed her crimes and implicated Mrs. Lynch, a jeweler under the New York Hotel, Keys & Judd, doing business on Broadway, and one Singman, of Nassau street, as receivers of property stolen by her, to the amount of nine or ten thousand dollars.

—An auxiliary boiler in the rolling mills at Hamilton, Canada West, burst Wednesday night, carrying away the roof and side of the shed in which it was situated. One man named Burns, who was attending the boiler was killed, and five others injured, but not seriously. Amongst them is a stranger named McNabe, from Trenton, Illinois, who had just gone in to see the mill. The others were employes.

—The Jury in the Haggerty Case in Brooklyn, returned a verdict that Haggerty's death was caused by beating at the hands of Dennis Eagon and John Hennessey, and censured Capt. Rhodes and Sergeant Weeks, of the police, for not properly attending to Haggerty when brought to the station insensible. They say the frequent beating of intoxicated men on the head by the police and brutality practiced in police stations as revealed in their investigation are disgraceful.

Philadelphia Industrial League.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—A meeting was held to-day at the Board of Trade Rooms in favor of protection to American industry, called at the instance of the Pennsylvania Industrial League. Morton McMichael presided. The report of the League was read and resolutions adopted which are to be presented to the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means. They recommend a general tariff law, embracing the entire range of imported goods, and superceding all former tariff laws, duties being made specific so far as conveniently possible, and high enough to afford fair wages and reasonable profits to such American workingmen and employes as apply themselves with assiduity, skill and intelligence to industries suited to our condition and resources.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Cotton stiff at 28@28¼c for middlings; sales, 2,550 bales; receipts, 1,519 bales; exports, 276 bales. Gold, 134¾. Exchange sterling, 146¾. New York sight, ¼ premium. Sugar dull at 10@11c for common, and 13½c for prime. Molasses unchanged. Flour dull at $5,62 for superfine, $5,75@6,00 for double extra, and $6,25 for treble extra. Corn lower at 75@76c for white, 76c for yellow. Oats firmer 70@71. Bran, $1,56@1,60. Hay firmer at $30,00 for prime. Pork dull at $31,75@32. Bacon dull 13¼@17½c for shoulders and sides. Lard quiet at 18½@19c for tierce, and 19¼@21 for keg. Coffee unchanged.

NASHVILLE, April 29.—Cotton quiet; low middling 25c, and good ordinary 24@24½c.

TEN MILES from Havre, France, a velocipede amateur was resting by the road side. A man came up and began to examine the iron steed. He was so desirous to ascertain how anybody could maintain their equilibrium on so frail a machine, that the owner asked him to try it. He got on and wriggled most awkwardly for some twenty yards, when he started off with skillful speed, and soon disappeared down the road, leaving the owner to foot his way back to Havre.

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. sp24

COMMON SENSE

Rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from the derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for their remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent your resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted. The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste agreeable in their effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for indigestion.