The Fashions.

Felt Bonnets, in gray or brown felt, are very becoming and very appropriate. They should be trimmed to match the dress, and they are very valuable for ordinary wear.

The Hair, for ordinary purposes, is mostly arranged in a French twist, surrounded by heavy braids. The front hair should be arranged *a la Pompadour*, or in a braided coronet.

Bridal Veils are of tulle, three and a half yards along, reaching to the bottom of the train, and having a three-inch hem, with cording of silks. They should be rounding at the corners.

Gloves, of delicate tint, are preferred to white, for evening wear. They are in light primrose or lilac. The long gloves of last season are out of vogue, but the long wrists are still worn under bracelets.

For Boys, the skirts of plaid suits are made plain in front, and trimming down the centre, either with rosettes or buttons. The jackets are somewhat loose, extending over the hips, and exposing to view a vest beneath. Older boys wear the usual suit of jackets, vests and trousers.

Neckties are worn with all the collars, as now worn. The variety is great, and the least skillful cannot fail to select from the styles, which are beautiful. The most in demand are of *crepede chine*, or silk serge, either hemmed or frinzed, worn carelessly in a sailor knot, or a bow. Some are of rich ribbon, and are very pretty.

In Furs, the Astrachan sacque is most in demand for comfort and service. Although not appropriate for full dress, it is very stylish and beautiful. The finer sacques are double-breasted, with a rolling collar, and lined with coney fur. Some are lined with heavy quilted silk, and many have a border of long goat's hair fringe. With the sacque, a round muff generally comes.

Enameled Jewelry, once so much worn, has lost its precedence, and is only used as a setting for precious stones. Coral is still a great favorite, the rich tints being so becoming to brunettes, while the lighter colors are equally becoming to blondes. Coral jewelry is always beautiful, but especially so when mounted with diamonds or pearls, and set in dead gold. Cameos are still quite fashionable, and come in elegant designs.

Materials of Soft Wool are now much in demand. They are being more highly appreciated, and justly so, as there is a gracefulness about them which adds much to the general appearance. Of all woolen materials, cashmere is preferred. This style of goods is never unfashionable. It comes in rich deep colors, that are very attractive as well as becoming. There is a novelty called *faille* cashmere, which is made of silk and wool, and repped. This comes altogether in black, and is much used for over-dresses and trimmings.

For Out-Door Costumes.—Cashmere is much worn over a silk underskirt. They are braided with fine *soutache*, with fringe or *ghipure* lace. Bands of cashmere, with narrow silk edging, are sometimes preferred, as being inexpensive, and easily kept clear of dust. These costumes are worn with skirt and over-dress in contrasting colors. The relighting colors in cashmere are dark green, plum, brown and gray.—Young ladies wear many pretty combinations of color. Black silk costumes are always fashionable, and are ever stylish and admired.

For Over dresses and Complete Toilets, the various styles of gauze, striped chambery, sultana, maraboutand creole, mostly striped, are much employed. For evening wear, trains are much shortened, while for dancing purposes they are almost discarded, more particularly by young ladies.—The *manteau de cour* is now worn mounted from the shoulders. For evening wear, the low, square-bodied corsage, or a corsage high on the shoulders and square on the front, are much preferred. They are finished with short basques, having deep fronts; the sleeves are sometimes short, but not always.

Railroad Lease.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company has been leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the following terms:

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have entered into a contract of lease for a period of ninehundred and ninety-nine years, from the 1st of December, 1871, by which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as lessee, takes possession of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad and all its property on the 1st of December, 1871, the general terms of said lease being that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as lessee, shall provide all moneys needful for the interest on the bonded indebtedness as they accrue from the said 1st day of December, and as they mature from time to time thereafter, and for the principal thereof, in the manner set forth in said lease, and also that the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall provide and pay to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company a rental or dividend fund, which shall be equal to 10 per cent. per annum on the existing capital of said Company, payable quarterly in the City of New York, clear of taxes, and in the manner provided and set forth in the lease of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; said rental being equivalent to 7 per cent., clear of taxes, upon $142,85 upon each $100 of the existing capital stock.

Jealousy and Murder..

The Hazelton *Sentinel* makes mention of a serious affair, in which jealousy was the prompting cause, having taken place a few weeks ago. The young man and woman, among others, attended a dancing party at Buck Mountain. From some cause or other a falling out had taken place between the two, and she refused several invitations to dance with him, at the same time indulging freely in the gay festivities with a cousin who was present. The temper of the young man finally got the upper hand of him, and he invited the young girl outside, representing that, he had something of impor ance to communicate. She consented to his request, and went out of doors, when the brute drew forth a knife or razor and cut her throat.

Singular Attitude for Women.

The attitude of the Mormon women in the current legal exploitures in the Territory of Utah is somewhat peculiar. While the law is seeking to relieve them from a shameful condition, to which circumstances have condemned many of them, twenty-five hundred of them unite in dispatching a petition to the President, praying that polygamy—to call it by this name—be not abolished. Is it possible that religious bigotry—if we may so term it—has so changed the female nature in Mormony that these women desire a system which their sisters in all other civilized communities not only view with horror, as a social custom, but which they are disposed at all times, to combat personally, as the most serious offence to them individually? Truly is the female heart past finding out!

Fortune of a Princess.

The fortune of the Princess de Metternich—between wooman and her husband, Prince de Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador to France, a divorce is now pending—is appraised at sixteen million florins. The Prince's own fortune, which was very large, is nearly all gone, it having mostly been spent during his twelve years' residence in Paris as Austrian Ambassador under the Empire. A great part of it was expended in the lavish profusion of the Princess de Metternich while seeking to rival the Empress Eugenie as leader of fashion in the French Capital.

On a Dais.

We are creeping along toward it. At the Bangor banquet the President dined at a separate table, sat upon an elevated dais and beneath a canopy. Hand-kissing will soon follow.—*Exchange.*

When we give a man the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and proclaim martial law at his discretion in any part of the United States, it is highly appropriate that he should sit "upon an elevated dais and beneath a canopy." Those who exercise the powers of a King, may well imitate the personal practices of royalty.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Cataclysy.

This Russian ambassador is creating considerable stir in both political and social circles. It is again positively asserted that if he does not take the hints that have been given and retire from Washington, or resign his position, with the departure of the Russian Prince from our shores, the aforesaid contumacious Cataclysy will be given his walking papers. Mr. Fish, they say, demands it, General Grant concedes it, and the law allows it. But first let us have the Prince.

A Political Blunder.

An amusing thing happened at a recent election at Martinsburg, West Virginia.—Magistrates were to be chosen, and the impression existed that but two were allowed. So each side nominated two, but it now turns out that four were required to be elected, so that the two candidates on each ticket are elected, as the four, two Republican and two Democratic, will just make the requisite number.

Met with One Success.

Mr. Weston has at last broken the continuity of his defeats by a success. In Macon, Ga., last week, he walked fifty and a half miles in nine hours forty nine minutes and forty-five seconds. He walked the last half-mile backwards in eight minutes and seven seconds. He did the whole without stopping to rest. This is said to be the quickest time on record.

Curiosities of the Census.

Among the curious social facts developed by the census statistics is the appearance on the rolls of Pennsylvania of one family with seven pairs of twins, one family with six pairs, and another family with four pairs. The mother of the last group had six other children, and was only thirty-eight years old.

Business to be Suspended.

In New York City, at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a motion that all places of business should be closed on Tuesday next was carried unanimously. The members of the Stock Exchange have decided to suspend business on election day.

No Addresses for Letter-Carriers.

Postmaster-General Creswell has issued an order forbidding the issue of New Year's addresses by the letter-carriers calculated to induce the public to make them donations, or the solicitation of presents by any means whatever.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Weather Reports.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 10:00 A. M.—*Probabilities.*—The barometer will probably remain highest from Lake Huron and Wisconsin to the South Atlantic coast. Northerly winds prevail in the Middle and Eastern States with diminishing force. Light winds from Lake Erie to Lake Superior. Cloudy weather continues from Minnesota to Louisiana, with Southeasterly winds on the Gulf Coast and threatening weather West of Illinois. An area of low barometer and rising temperature will be developed in Kansas and Nebraska. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coast to-day.

New York Election—Great Excitement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Great excitement prevailed yesterday and late last night at the headquarters of the Committee on Election of the Committee of Seventy.

Many thousands of ballots were distributed to the various Assembly Districts.

Positive verifications of the crowds of repeaters who are to operate to day were brought in and several warrants issued for the arrest of the parties implicated.

Counterfeit form tickets, posters, and other election documents were brought in and measures taken to destroy their effect.

About $50,000 in pools on the election were sold last night. The Republican State Ticket sold ahead, but on the City Ticket Tammany was the favorite, but at lower prices than heretofore.

11.30 A. M.—In the Eighth election division of the First Ward, Inspector Michael J. Cullen was discovered early this morning in the act of stuffing ballots into the ballot-box. The citizens, after the proceeding, called the attention of the police. The latter turned their backs purposely there, endeavoring to shield the Inspector from the public view. The citizens immediately made complaint to Judge Hogan, who promptly issued a warrant for the arrest of Cullen. Judge Hogan shortly after ordered the arrest of Election Inspector James Burns, of the Seventh district of the same ward, charged with throwing ballots on the floor instead of putting them in boxes. At this time the Tammany ticket in the Sixth Ward seems to be ahead but in the Seventh Ward J. O'Donovan Rossa is polling a heavy vote against Tweed.

12 o'clock.—The election is going on quietly in the various Wards. The indications are that Tweed and Norton will be elected. The contest in Waltman's district is close and doubtful. The strife between General Sigel and Sharpless is very close for the office of Register.

Governor Hoffman, General Funk, of the 3d Brigade and Chief of Police Commissioners are now at police head-quarters. Arrangements for quelling the least semblance of a riot are perfect. Special consables and a large body of military are in readiness. The authorities are determined to enforce the law and easily thirty thousand riotors can be dispersed. It is probable that there will be some riots in the Seventh Senatorial District, where the contest is between James O'Brien, the Reformed Democrat, and James J. Bradley, the Tammany candidate, but these riots will probably not, from present appearances, exceed those which occurred at Sixth and Lombard streets, in Philadelphia, at the recent election.

From Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 6.—Gov. Woods this evening issues his proclamation for the observance of the 30th of November as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God.

The Second United States District Court, Judge Strickland presiding, is occupied in with highly important mining suits brought by the Eureka Mining Company against the Aspinwall Company of New York, and others. The property involved is worth millions of dollars, and comprises some of the most valuable mines in the territory. The question is of title growing out of the identity of the ledges and veins.

Wells, Fargo, & Co., received one hundred and forty thousand dollars in silver bullion, last week.

The Winter is fully upon us. It has been snowing all the afternoon.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—On Saturday night last, a negro man went to the house of Mrs. Bass, living near Windsor, Missouri, and demanded money. She refused it, whereupon he choked her until she was nearly insensible, and then attempted to violate her person. The negro was arrested yesterday, taken to Windsor and hanged by a mob.

Advices from Hannibal state that the election for Directors of the Hannibale and St. Joseph Railroad, in that place, resulted in the triumph of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Lake Shore and New York Central interests, over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Boston interests.

Governor Brown has appointed the 30th of November as Thanksgiving Day.

Destructive Fire.

LONDON, (Ontario) November 6.—McArthead's furniture factory and residence and also a small cabinet shop were burned today. One hundred mechanics have been thrown out of employment. Moorhead's insurance was forty thousand dollars, and his total loss, eighty thousand dollars.

Store and Depot Destroyed by Fire.

CALHOUN, Nov. 7.—Highey's store and railroad depot were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss on store, $1,000, issued for $5,000 in the Phœnix and $5,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company.

From Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, Nov. 7.—The Western and Atlanta Railroad Company will pass all delegates to the Agricultural Congress, to meet at Selma, Alabama, on the first Wednesday in December, at half-fare.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company yesterday obtained judgment against several dentists in this city for infringing on the Goodyear patent.

Resignation of Secretary Fish.

The New York *Tribune* states that Secretary Fish will resign soon after the New York election, which takes place to-day, and his successor has been already selected.

Sorry Picture of a Ruler.

A personal description of the Sultan of Morocco represents that personage as a most unlovable character. He is morose, cruel, a hard-drinker, cruel, lazy, and so ignorant that he cannot even write his own name. In some respects his indolence acts as an antidote to his cruelty; for he frequently fails, out of sheer laziness, to perpetrate deeds of violence upon which he has already resolved.

Not Money Enough.

Theodore Brown says it is an appalling fact that if the American people were called to pay all their taxes in one day, there would not be money enough in the country to do it. Senator Morton says it is also an appalling fact that if the American people were called to eat in one day the food they consume in a year, there would not be room in the American people to hold it.

Declines Empty Honors.

When King Amadeus sent a telegram to the ex-Empress Eugenie, asking what honors she wished to have rendered her on her visit to Spain, she replied that she desired to travel in the strictest privacy. Her adventure, she added, had made her indifferent to pomp and ceremony. She returned to Spain as an unfortunate woman, anxious to see once more the land of her birth, where she had been so happy.

The Great Showman.

On Saturday night at Harlem, P. T. Barnum publicly presented W. C. Coup, his manager, and Dan Costello, the equestrian, with gold medals studded with emeralds and rubies. Barnum announced that he had paid George Wood $15,000 for the privilege of exhibiting in the Rink for six weeks.

A Distinguished Pensioner.

The United States government is now paying a pension to the widow of William Tell, a lineal descendant of the Swiss hero of that name. The husband of the pensioner served in the late war in this country.

Good for Mechanics.

A despatch from Chicago says 500 additional brick and stone masons can find employment there during the winter at $4 and $5 a day, that 2,000 carpenters can get high wages, also common laborers, and in March all kinds of mechanics will be wanted.

Conductor Kinney, of the Reading Railroad, won the gold watch at the G. A. R. Fair, at Pottsville, last week.

Some mischievous boys again set fire to the woods on Sharp Mountain, near Pottsville, on Sunday afternoon.

An old lady of Middleburg, on seeing the cars approach that place for the first time, innocently inquired, "*wo sin de gile?*"

A new market company has been formed in Harrisburg, and the erection of a market-house is to be at once commenced.

The first English sermon preached in Allentown was by the Rev. John Rodney, now of Germantown, over fifty years ago.

The merchants of Allentown have resolved to close their places of business at 7 o'clock P. M., after the 6th of November.

Mr. Geo. Rice, who was robbed by throwing pepper in his eyes, has returned to his home in Pottstown. No clue to the robbers.

Petitions are in circulation in Norristown praying the Legislature to pass a law punishing any one drinking intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

Harrisburg has a revolutionary pensioner in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Betz, whose husband was a drummer-boy in the struggle for independence.

Mrs. M'Clure, of Llewellyn, Schuylkill county, has a prolific turkey-hen. It commenced laying eggs in the first week of March, and up to the present time has missed but three days in laying an egg.

Local Intelligence.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—There seems to be a disposition on the part of one or more incendiaries to lay our city in ashes. Within the past two weeks, the Poor House barn, Schwebel's and Tomlinson's stables and Steinman's and J. J. Evans' barns have all been burnt to the ground, and the crops and much valuable stock destroyed. Attempts have also been made to fire a number of other buildings, mostly in or on the line of the Seventh Ward.

We mentioned on Wednesday that an unsuccessful attempt had been made on Tuesday night to fire the barn of Mr. R. J. Evans, on the Old Factory Road, in the Seventh Ward, the incendiary being shot at and driven off by Mr. Lorentz, the tenant in charge of the farm. On Wednesday about 7½ o'clock, a second and successful attempt was made to fire the same premises. A watch was being kept by Mr. Lorentz and Wm. Best, but at about the time above stated, they went for a few minutes to the house, and on returning to their post, discovered a large volume of smoke bursting from the corner of the barn nearest the road. While they were watching the barn, the incendiary must have been watching *them*, and took advantage of their temporary absence to accomplish his infamous work. Being filled with hay, straw, cornfodder and other inflammable material, all efforts to save the building were futile, and it was soon enveloped in flames, and burned to ashes. A few yards to the southeast stood another large, new, slate-roofed, frame barn.—The fire communicated to it, and in a few minutes it also was in flames and burned to the ground. Sixty feet further to the southeast stands the dwelling, a substantial stone building. As the wind blew the sparks and flames directly towards it, it was for a time in great danger, but luckily, sustained no injury. All the live stock in the burned buildings was saved. The new barn was worth fully $3,000, and the lower one, which was set on fire, was worth from $1,500 to $1,800.—There was in them about 400 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of threshed oats, 30 tons of hay, a large quantity of corn-fodder and straw, and some valuable agricultural implements and harness. The whole loss will perhaps reach $6,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,000 or 4,000 in the Doe Run Insurance Company, of Chester county.

For want of water the firemen were unable to do much service. The American steamer took up a position alongside the dwelling and pumped dry the rain-water cistern, throwing a stream on the roof and gable-end of the dwelling and adjoining outbuildings. The Shiffler hose took the plug on Factory Road nearest the fire, and gave it to the Sun steamer. Both these companies, and also the American, laid down a single line of hose almost half a mile (?) in length, through which the Sun steamer forced a stream of water on the smouldering ruins and prevented the flames from spreading. The other companies were sent home.

Just before the alarm of fire, a man was discovered on Ann street, near the Children's Home, coming from the direction of Mr. Evans'. He was accosted and taken into custody by Mr. C. P. Voigt, a clerk in the Prothonotary's office, and Mr. Michael Madden. The man gave his name as Henry Kiehl, and on being asked where he had been, said "out here." Mr. Voigt said that answer would not do, and that he would not let him go until he gave a satisfactory account of himself. The fellow told Mr. Voigt he had no right to stop him as he had done nothing wrong. When pressed for an answer as to where he had been, he said he was out at the Old Factory dam setting outlines. Mr. Swenk who resides near by, and heard the fellow give his name as Kiehl, called out to Mr. Voigt that his name was not Kiehl, but Henry Mushman. He was also recognized by Mr. J. W. Miller, who was in the vicinity guarding his father's barn. The fellow, however, still insisted that his name was Kiehl. He was then taken to the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Kline, where several other parties identified him. On being asked why he had denied his name, he said that he was well known by the name of Henry Kiehl. On the solicitation of those who were acquainted with him, Mr. Voigt let him go, and he had scarcely got a half dozen steps away when the alarm of fire was given. Mr. Voigt tried to recapture him, but Mushman being the fleetest footed escaped. Mr. Voigt then went to the Mayor's office and made information of the above facts, upon a warrant for Mushman's arrest was made out and placed in the hands of Officers Messenkop and Leonard, who found the accused at the residence of his father in North street, with a gun in his hands, guarding his father's barn. He was taken before Mayor Pyfer where he denied that he had been setting outlines, and accounted for his contradictory statements by saying that he was subject to fainting fits, and that at such times his mind was affected; he had had a fit that evening and supposed he had not fully recovered when he denied his name and made other misstatements to Mr. Voigt. He declared himself with considerable ingenuity, and argued that it could not have been him that set fire to the barn, as he had been fully fifteen minutes in custody before the fire broke out. He was locked up for the night. He is a tall, raw-boned young man, apparently 20 years of age, and of rather uncouth appearance.

At about midnight, officers Messenkop and Lutz, arrested a young man named Edward Sears, at his home on the Old Factory road, below Evans' farm, on charge of being concerned in the burning of the barns. Just before the fire he was seen, in company with another young man, running rapidly into town on Factory Road, near Locust street. On passing Thomas Walker's saloon, he was accosted by Mrs. Walker, who is well acquainted with him, and asked him if there was another fire. He said to her, "Oh, Lord, Lize, don't say anything about this." Almost immediately afterwards the cry of fire was raised. It is alleged that additional evidence will be presented against him at the hearing. He also was locked up.

THE HEARING.

Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock Edward Zears and Henry Mushman, had a hearing before the Mayor on the charge of being concerned in the burning of the barns on R. A. Evans' farm on Wednesday evening. Zears' case was first heard.

Mrs. Elizabeth Specht was the first witness. She testified that on Wednesday evening just before the alarm of fire, she was standing at the door of her house, corner of Factory Road and Locust street, when some men came running from the direction of Mr. Evans'. One of them she recognized as Zears, with whom she was well acquainted, and asked him where the fire was; he said there was no fire, and when she said there was, and asked him why he was running so, he said, "My God, Lize, don't say anything about this." He seemed much out of breath, was panting, and held the extremities of his lamp post, and finally went off up Locust street. He had on at the time a light-colored suit of clothes. When the alarm of fire was raised she went into a cold blooded murder, and that she believed Zears had set Evans' barn on fire.

Christian McGinnis corroborated Mrs. Specht as to seeing Zears running, out of breath, holding to his lamp post and saying, "Lize, don't say anything about this."

Theodore Brown saw a man holding to the lamp-post at Locust street and Factory Road, just after the cry of fire, and then saw him run up Locust street towards the Cork Factory. Recognized Zears as the man.

On part of the defence, Franklin Pickle, who resides near the Old Factory testified that Zears came to his house before 7 o'clock, and remained until 10 minutes before the fire. Is confident as to the time, because he had just come home to supper and was eating when the fire broke out.

Frederick Hildebrand corroborated the above statement; was at Pickle's at the time; and shortly after the alarm, went to the fire in company of Zears.

Mrs. Walker, who lives a few doors from Zears, saw the accused 10 minutes before the alarm of fire. Recollects distinctly of seeing him, for he asked her for a "chaw tobacco." She saw him again immediately after the fire. He could not have gone to the barn, set it on fire, and returned in the interval between the two occasions on which she had seen him. He was not flurried or panting on either occasion; he was just about as he usually is.

Columbus Rote saw Zears near Evans' gate just before the fire; saw another man near the barn, with a small light, like a segar; supposed it was a watchman. Witness walked on towards his home on Rockland street, near the city limits, and when near the toll-gate, three or four squares from Evans', heard the alarm of fire. Zears and witness had been into town together.

Margaret Pickle had seen Zears at Keller's tobacco store, and he walked home with her to Factory Row, and remained there until 5 or 10 minutes before the fire.

Barbara Hildebrand testified that Zears was at Factory Row at the time of the fire, and was among the first to raise the alarm.

A few other witnesses were called, but their testimony did not amount to much. Nearly all the witnesses for the defence testified that Zears wore dark clothes the evening of the fire.

Counsel for defense moved for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that an *alibi* had been clearly proven. It was impossible that the man with light clothes on, seen by Mrs. Specht, could have been Zears. He could not have left Pickle's, fired the barn, ran all the way to Specht's and back again to Factory Row in ten minutes.

Counsel for the Commonwealth denied that an *alibi* had been proven. What seems ten minutes to one person might seem half an hour to another. Few men take an accurate account of time, and the difficulty remains that just at the time of the fire, and for some minutes before and after, the whereabouts of the accused has not been accounted for.

Mayor Pyfer said he thought the evidence against the accused sufficiently strong to warrant him in sending the case before a jury. He would therefore hold him in $5000 bail for trial at next Quarter Sessions. In default of bail he was committed.

The case against Henry Mushman was next called up. Mr. C. F. Voigt testified to the facts of Mushman's arrest, which were substantially the same as published in yesterday's INTELLIGENCER.

J. W. Miller, Wm. Swenk and Michael Madden corroborated Mr. Voigt's testimony.

Geo. Smith testified to what took place when Voigt and company took Mushman to Rebecca Kline's house. Mushman lives near the corner of Goose street and the alley that runs southeast from the Duke street schools to Green Lane. It would take a man fifteen minutes to walk from Mushman's house to the place where he was arrested.

A few other witnesses were called but no new facts elicited.

For the defence, Henry Mushman and his wife, the father and mother of the accused, testified that Henry ate his supper at 7 o'clock and remained at home till half-past seven; that not more than ten minutes afterwards there was an alarm of fire; that the distance from their house to Evans' barn and thence to the place where Henry was arrested, is nearly a mile, and that it would be impossible for him to have gone that distance between the time he left home and the time of his arrest. They also testified to his frequently having falling fits, and that at such times he becomes more or less deranged, and that he had such a fit on the day of the fire.

Francis Doman testified to having seen him at supper at his father's house on the evening of the fire, and saw him leave between 7 and 8 o'clock—didn't know the exact time; knew that he was subject to fits, and sometimes got so crazy and wild that nothing could be done with him.

Henry Doman testified to his frequent lunacy, occasioned by fits. On one occasion he had insisted that his name was Henry Mushman. He was also recognized by Mr. J. W. Miller, who was in the vicinity guarding his father's barn. The fellow, however, still insisted that his name was Kiehl. He was then taken to the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Kline, where several other parties identified him. On being asked why he had denied his name, he said that he was well known by the name of Henry Kiehl. On the solicitation of those who were acquainted with him, Mr. Voigt let him go, and he had scarcely got a half dozen steps away when the alarm of fire was given. Mr. Voigt tried to recapture him, but Mushman being the fleetest footed escaped. Mr. Voigt then went to the Mayor's office and made information of the above facts, upon a warrant for Mushman's arrest was made out and placed in the hands of Officers Messenkop and Leonard, who found the accused at the residence of his father in North street, with a gun in his hands, guarding his father's barn. He was taken before Mayor Pyfer where he denied that he had been setting outlines, and accounted for his contradictory statements by saying that he was subject to fainting fits, and that at such times his mind was affected; he had had a fit that evening and supposed he had not fully recovered when he denied his name and made other misstatements to Mr. Voigt. He declared himself with considerable ingenuity, and argued that it could not have been him that set fire to the barn, as he had been fully fifteen minutes in custody before the fire broke out. He was locked up for the night. He is a tall, raw-boned young man, apparently 20 years of age, and of rather uncouth appearance.

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Francis Doman testified to having seen him at supper at his father's house on the evening of the fire, and saw him leave between 7 and 8 o'clock—didn't know the exact time; knew that he was subject to fits, and sometimes got so crazy and wild that nothing could be done with him.

Henry Doman testified to his frequent lunacy, occasioned by fits. On one occasion he had insisted that his name was Henry Mushman. He was also recognized by Mr. J. W. Miller, who was in the vicinity guarding his father's barn. The fellow, however, still insisted that his name was Kiehl. He was then taken to the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Kline, where several other parties identified him. On being asked why he had denied his name, he said that he was well known by the name of Henry Kiehl. On the solicitation of those who were acquainted with him, Mr. Voigt let him go, and he had scarcely got a half dozen steps away when the alarm of fire was given. Mr. Voigt tried to recapture him, but Mushman being the fleetest footed escaped. Mr. Voigt then went to the Mayor's office and made information of the above facts, upon a warrant for Mushman's arrest was made out and placed in the hands of Officers Messenkop and Leonard, who found the accused at the residence of his father in North street, with a gun in his hands, guarding his father's barn. He was taken before Mayor Pyfer where he denied that he had been setting outlines, and accounted for his contradictory statements by saying that he was subject to fainting fits, and that at such times his mind was affected; he had had a fit that evening and supposed he had not fully recovered when he denied his name and made other misstatements to Mr. Voigt. He declared himself with considerable ingenuity, and argued that it could not have been him that set fire to the barn, as he had been fully fifteen minutes in custody before the fire broke out. He was locked up for the night. He is a tall, raw-boned young man, apparently 20 years of age, and of rather uncouth appearance.

At about midnight, officers Messenkop and Lutz, arrested a young man named Edward Sears, at his home on the Old Factory road, below Evans' farm, on charge of being concerned in the burning of the barns. Just before the fire he was seen, in company with another young man, running rapidly into town on Factory Road, near Locust street. On passing Thomas Walker's saloon, he was accosted by Mrs. Walker, who is well acquainted with him, and asked him if there was another fire. He said to her, "Oh, Lord, Lize, don't say anything about this." Almost immediately afterwards the cry of fire was raised. It is alleged that additional evidence will be presented against him at the hearing. He also was locked up.

THE HEARING.

Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock Edward Zears and Henry Mushman, had a hearing before the Mayor on the charge of being concerned in the burning of the barns on R. A. Evans' farm on Wednesday evening. Zears' case was first heard.

Mrs. Elizabeth Specht was the first witness. She testified that on Wednesday evening just before the alarm of fire, she was standing at the door of her house, corner of Factory Road and Locust street, when some men came running from the direction of Mr. Evans'. One of them she recognized as Zears, with whom she was well acquainted, and asked him where the fire was; he said there was no fire, and when she said there was, and asked him why he was running so, he said, "My God, Lize, don't say anything about this." He seemed much out of breath, was panting, and held the extremities of his lamp post, and finally went off up Locust street. He had on at the time a light-colored suit of clothes. When the alarm of fire was raised she went into a cold blooded murder, and that she believed Zears had set Evans' barn on fire.

Christian McGinnis corroborated Mrs. Specht as to seeing Zears running, out of breath, holding to his lamp-post and saying, "Lize, don't say anything about this."

Theodore Brown saw a man holding to the lamp-post at Locust street and Factory Road, just after the cry of fire, and then saw him run up Locust street towards the Cork Factory. Recognized Zears as the man.

On part of the defence, Franklin Pickle, who resides near the Old Factory testified that Zears came to his house before 7 o'clock, and remained until 10 minutes before the fire. Is confident as to the time, because he had just come home to supper and was eating when the fire broke out.

Frederick Hildebrand corroborated the above statement; was at Pickle's at the time; and shortly after the alarm, went to the fire in company of Zears.

Mrs. Walker, who lives a few doors from Zears, saw the accused 10 minutes before the alarm of fire. Recollects distinctly of seeing him, for he asked her for a "chaw tobacco." She saw him again immediately after the fire. He could not have gone to the barn, set it on fire, and returned in the interval between the two occasions on which she had seen him. He was not flurried or panting on either occasion; he was just about as he usually is.

Columbus Rote saw Zears near Evans' gate just before the fire; saw another man near the barn, with a small light, like a segar; supposed it was a watchman. Witness walked on towards his home on Rockland street, near the city limits, and when near the toll-gate, three or four squares from Evans', heard the alarm of fire. Zears and witness had been into town together.

Margaret Pickle had seen Zears at Keller's tobacco store, and he walked home with her to Factory Row, and remained there until 5 or 10 minutes before the fire.

Barbara Hildebrand testified that Zears was at Factory Row at the time of the fire, and was among the first to raise the alarm.

A few other witnesses were called, but their testimony did not amount to much. Nearly all the witnesses for the defence testified that Zears wore dark clothes the evening of the fire.

Counsel for defense moved for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that an *alibi* had been clearly proven. It was impossible that the man with light clothes on, seen by Mrs. Specht, could have been Zears. He could not have left Pickle's, fired the barn, ran all the way to Specht's and back again to Factory Row in ten minutes.

Counsel for the Commonwealth denied that an *alibi* had been proven. What seems ten minutes to one person might seem half an hour to another. Few men take an accurate account of time, and the difficulty remains that just at the time of the fire, and for some minutes before and after, the whereabouts of the accused has not been accounted for.

Mayor Pyfer said he thought the evidence against the accused sufficiently strong to warrant him in sending the case before a jury. He would therefore hold him in $5000 bail for trial at next Quarter Sessions. In default of bail he was committed.

The case against Henry Mushman was next called up. Mr. C. F. Voigt testified to the facts of Mushman's arrest, which were substantially the same as published in yesterday's INTELLIGENCER.

J. W. Miller, Wm. Swenk and Michael Madden corroborated Mr. Voigt's testimony.

Geo. Smith testified to what took place when Voigt and company took Mushman to Rebecca Kline's house. Mushman lives near the corner of Goose street and the alley that runs southeast from the Duke street schools to Green Lane. It would take a man fifteen minutes to walk from Mushman's house to the place where he was arrested.

A few other witnesses were called but no new facts elicited.

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