The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1865.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express.... 5:50 a m	Penn Accom'n. 7:50 a m
Mail Accommod 8:00 a m	Mail..... 1:20 a m
Pitts & Erie Mail 7:00 a m	Fast Line..... 2:00 a m
Altoona Accm'n 1:10 p m	Pitt & Erie Mail 12:50 p m
Phila. Express.. 4:25 p m	Baltimore Exp's 12:20 p m
Johnstown Ac'n 4:35 p m	Phila. Express.. 2:20 p m
East Line..... 6:30 p m	Johnst'n Acc'n. 10:05 a m
1st Wall Station 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station 8:25 a m
2d " " 11:00 a m	2d " " 8:50 a m
3d " " 3:25 p m	3d " " 2:05 p m
4th " " 6:05 p m	4th " " 6:00 p m
Penn Accom'n 10:30 p m	Altoona Ac'n. and Emigt Trn. 10:35 p m

The church train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 2:10 a m	Express..... 7:25 a m
Mail..... 7:00 a m	Mail..... 3:00 p m
Express..... 2:45 p m	Express..... 9:25 p m
	Steubenville Accommodation. 10:00 a m
Steubenville Accommodation. 4:20 p m	

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 1:20 a m	Express..... 2:20 a m
Express..... 2:00 p m	Express..... 3:30 p m
Express..... 3:00 p m	Express..... 8:00 p m
Mail..... 7:00 a m	Mail..... 7:55 p m
N. Castle & Erie 6:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie 8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 5:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 4:40 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 2:10 a m	Express..... 3:10 a m
Express..... 2:45 p m	Express..... 3:45 p m
Mail..... 6:10 a m	Mail..... 9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 8:00 p m
Express..... 3:00 p m	Express..... 10:30 a m
1st McKeesport 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport 6:30 a m
2d " " 6:15 p m	2d " " 2:05 p m
1st Braddock's.. 7:20 a m	1st Braddock's 8:30 a m
2d " " 4:10 p m	2d " " 5:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a m	Express..... 9:30 a m
Express..... 4:30 p m	Mail..... 7:00 p m
Accommodation 2:00 p m	Accommodation 8:00 a m

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE BOYD'S HILL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Auguste Frecke.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE PRISONER CONVICTED

THURSDAY, Oct. 12.—Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Brown.

Court opened at nine o'clock. The attendance was undiminished, the lobby being densely packed, whilst inside the bar the crowd was so great that to move about was next to impossible. The reporter's table, generally kept clear of persons other than those connected with the press, was encroached upon to such an extent as to greatly inconvenience the reporters, of which, there was a full delegation present. The prisoner, upon being brought in, was assigned a place next his counsel. He is generally regarded as a greater villain than Marchall, and the idea has obtained that he was the leading spirit in the murder.

MARCHALL AGAIN ON THE STAND.

Marchall was again brought from prison and placed on the witness' stand, the counsel for the defense not having finished their cross-examination of him.

Cross-examined—Got acquainted with Frecke last fall, in Pittsburgh; was not working together at that time. Frecke has no wife here. He came to get work at Robert Coward's late in the fall. We left the brick-yard together three or four weeks before we went to New York. Frecke was not much of a hand to work, and he said we could do better without work. I lived near Boyd's Hill, on Locust street, about ¼ of a mile from where the murder was committed. After we quit work Frecke and I were most of the time together, and would meet at saloons on the Birmingham road. Frecke boarded himself and slept as much at other places as at Miller's. I was not much at home after we quit work. When we (Frecke, myself and the stranger) left New York each man paid his own fare. I did not furnish the stranger any money. He spent money freely. On the way to Pittsburgh he was not under the influence of liquor. Neither were Frecke or myself. When we got off the cars, on Liberty street, we went up Washington street to Pennsylvania Avenue, and we went to the quarry at the head of that street, then turned to the left and went up the hill to the brickyard. We went to the edge of the hill. Our intention was to go down the hill and throw the stranger into the river. We looked down the hill and saw the lights. Frecke said to the stranger it was too dark to go down the hill. Our intention was to kill him and then throw him into the river, and I said if we could not throw him into the river to kill him anyhow. I said we had better be pretty sharp about it. I wanted to get a boarding house that night. I said wait a minute, and went to Beckett's brick-yard, where I got the piece of round iron, about two or three inches thick. I saw Frecke at Miller's next morning, the first thing. I had this very coat on. There was no blood on it. There was only blood on my shirt sleeve. Miller, his wife, nor Frecke said anything to me about the blood. Never said to Frecke that I would hang him if he told on me. We heard the excitement about the murder the next morning. We did not attempt to conceal the body. Didn't think anything about that but got away as quick as possible. Thought we had done enough already. Don't exactly say where it was that we first heard of the finding of the body—there was talk everywhere about it. Did not go to see the body at the Mayor's office, don't think Frecke did. *Frecke and I saw the picture of the murdered man on Fifth street. There was a great crowd about, and Frecke shook us and said: "That's the man." I could not look anybody in the face, and when I would go to write my hand would like everything. Since I have made my confession I feel better. I have no hope of a pardon.* I was in the lock-up two or three days before I made my confession. I did not hear anyone say that Frecke had made a confession.

Seth Wilmot, police officer, was recalled, and testified to Frecke, claiming after his arrest one of the murdered man's trunks.

PICTURE OF DECEASED.

A photograph taken of the murdered man, taken while exposed for identification at the Mayor's office, was exhibited. Marchall was recalled, and the picture being showing him, he said: "That's the very man!"

Marchall was then remanded to prison.

EVIDENCE OF MARCHALL'S BROTHER.

Richard Marchall, sworn—I reside in New York, and am a brother of B. B. Marchall. My brother and Frecke were in New York in August last for six or seven days. When they were there, I went down to see them. They left about seven o'clock in the evening.

EX-MAYOR WEAVER CALLED.

Hon. Henry A. Weaver, sworn—Was present at the Mayor's office on Sunday, September 24th, when Marchall and Frecke were there. (Watch of the murdered man shown.) This watch was exhibited to Frecke by the Mayor; Frecke recognized it quickly, and said it belonged to the stranger who had come with them in the cars from Philadelphia. His recognition was so quick that it was suggested that the watch be placed in his hands; he then examined it, and said he identified it by a pivot.

THE RING OF DECEASED.

Lewis Stoker was called, and the District Attorney offered to corroborate by him Marchall's statement about the loss of a ring at Diffler's saloon.

Mr. Miller, for the defense, objected. No evidence has as yet been introduced that the ring belonged to the murdered man, and therefore that now offered is not relevant.

The District Attorney said he offered it simply as a corroboration of a statement by Mr. Marchall.

The Court said evidence as to any other outside circumstances might be offered.

District Attorney—On this ring there are details, the same as contained in a book offered in evidence yesterday, and identified as being found among the murdered man's effects. We will withdraw the offer for the present.

Ex-Mayor Weaver recalled.—I saw this ring before. At the Mayor's office it was shown to Frecke, and the question asked him whether it belonged to the murdered man.

Mr. Miller—Do you speak German?

Witness—No sir.

Mr. Miller—Then I object to witness testifying, the prisoner having spoken in German.

Objection sustained.

John P. Meesner, sworn—I am one of the police. I speak German. I was present when this ring was shown him. He said he thought it belonged to the murdered man.

Cross-examination—I believe this is the ring; did not look particularly at the letters on it. The Mayor asked Frecke the question, and Mr. Von Bonnhorst repeated it in German. Frecke said he believed the ring was the murdered man's.

Lewis Stoker recalled—Marchall lost a ring and hunted for it in Diffler's saloon on Pennsylvania avenue. He did not find it. I promised to hunt for it, and did. Found it next morning. I gave it to him two or three days afterward. This is the ring. It was on Saturday night, Sept. 23, when he ring was lost.

No cross-examination.

Mrs. Diffler was called, and corroborated the previous witness. Marchall and Frecke were at the saloon on the afternoon and evening of September 23. There were the letters "H. F." on the ring, in the inside.

A. J. Kemp, sworn—Am a member of the Mayor's police. Discovered the large trunk at the store of Mr. Swolberg on the corner of Webster and Elm streets, Sixth ward.

Officer W. C. Wray, sworn—Found that small trunk in Marchall's house.

Officer Moessner recalled—Went to McKeesport with officer Wilmot to arrest Frecke, found him working in a garden, which I understand belonged to Mr. Cousein, about ½ or ¾ mile from McKeesport. I went into a grate about 100 yards from the road where he was working with four or five others. I called him by his first name, Auguste, and told him I wanted him to go to Pittsburgh. He asked what for. I said I was sent by the Mayor to bring him down. He said he hadn't time then, but would go down in the evening. He acknowledged that his name was Auguste Frecke. At first he did not want to go. Had to watch him pretty closely. We went down to his boarding-house; he said he wanted to wash himself and put on some other clothes. He fooled about through the yard, not doing anything. Told him if he wished to wash himself to do so. He went up stairs to put on his clothes. After he came down he attempted to get away, when I pulled out a revolver on him and said I would shoot him if he attempted to get away. He made another attempt, and then I told Wilmot to get out his handcuffs, and put them on him. He bent his arms around and broke the spring of the handcuffs. We then got a rope and tied his arms. After we had him tied, he said there was no use of it, that he would come along. Told him there might be nothing against him, and that perhaps he might be back before night. We searched him, and he asked if we had searched Marchall too.

Mr. Miller—I desire to ask witness a few questions.

Witness—Have told all that passed between us. Did not tell Frecke that Marchall had been arrested.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick—Frecke said: *If you search Marchall, you will find a knife with him that he stole from me at the brick-yard.*

C. Swolberg, sworn—Live on the corner of Elm and Webster street. Saw this chest. It was brought to our store by Frecke and another man, after the murder. Did not know Frecke when he came. He said he was going to McKeesport to fix a wine garden, and could not tell how soon he would be back. I told him he could leave the chest till he came back. Don't know who the man was that came with Frecke. He called the chest his. Said he had fallen out with Miller and did not want to leave the chest there. The chest was at my house about two weeks. The Mayor's police took it away. It was brought there on a Friday morning, and Frecke came back the next Sunday morning; he did not stay five minutes. I did not see Frecke at any time upon the chest at my house.

Michael Coward, sworn—Keep the "Ward Hotel" on the corner of 7th and Grant. These trunks were brought to my house after the murder, and remained two or three days. He asked me if could let them stay there a few days, that he had been paid two dollars by some Dutchman going west to take care of them.

Mrs. Louisa Swolberg, sworn—I am the wife of Christian Swolberg, grocer. Saw this large trunk in our store. The prisoner brought it there on Friday evening about dark. My husband was not at home at the time. Frecke said he had asked my husband if he might leave it there. Saw him unlock the trunk, take out a towel, with which he wiped the sweat off his face; he threw the towel back and locked the trunk. My husband came in and told Frecke to put the trunk to one side, out of the road.

No cross examination.

Joseph Rinehardt sworn—Keep a hotel on Penn street, near Canal. Know Marchall. That is the man. (Marchall had been again brought into court.) He came to my house and two trunks were brought there which he said were his. I paid the driver who brought them one dollar, and Marchall paid me back.

The Commonwealth here rested their case.

THE DEFENSE ALIBI.

Mr. Slebecock opened the case for the defense. It never had been his lot before to be engaged in the trial of a man for so horrible a crime as that charged, and never was he more unprepared. The circumstances surrounding the defense rendered it impossible for the prisoner to be better prepared. He is accused of participation in the murder, and of plotting, planning and doing the largest share of the deed, by a man who had been his friend. He had nothing to say of Marchall, who had been on the stand, and his conduct and manner noticed. It was evident that he had received an education from the fact that he gave his statement in almost grammatical language. He was a man of powerful intellect and sense. The principal motive of the robbery was robbery, and Marchall doubtless expected to realize a large amount of money, and out of revenge for his disappointment, whilst admitting co-operation he charged Frecke as being the principal. Mr. S. detailed Frecke's statement as he had over and over repeated it. Marchall's statement the prisoner admits is mainly correct, except as to his (prisoner's) participation in the murder. Marchall was a doomed man and his motive was revenge. He had worked with Frecke and time after time went to his boarding house and solicited him to go on pleasure excursions, for thieving and burglary. Frecke refused, till one day Marchall came and proposed a robbery, when Frecke made a vulgar remark, from which a severe grudge sprang. Marchall spoke of taking the trunks of goods to New York was subsequently introduced, and Marchall offered Frecke, if he would accompany him, one-half of what was derived from the sale of the plunder. They went to New York, the goods were sold, and Marchall put the money in his pocket. The result of this was a quarrel in Philadelphia, which was witnessed by the murdered stranger. Upon arriving at Pittsburgh Frecke went immediately to Miller's house and slept in the same room with his wife and Mrs. Miller. At five o'clock in the morning Marchall came in, his shirt drenched with blood. He asked for a shirt. Frecke, thereupon, told Mrs. Miller that if anything had happened to the stranger, who came with them from New York, Marchall had done it. Marchall subsequently gave Frecke forty dollars, and said if he "blowed" on him he would have him hanged. The trunk was a present from Marchall, who had told him all about the murder, when, where and how it was committed. It took place, not between ten and eleven o'clock, but in the morning between three and four o'clock. The defense was *alibi*, which counsel had been advised could be established by Miller and his wife.

Earnest Miller, (brought in from prison) sworn—Frecke lived with me four months. Heard in the morning from Frecke of the murder. Are Irishwomen also told me of it. Frecke came to my house on the night before about ten minutes after ten; heard the bell ring at the depot. It was about eleven o'clock by my clock, but my clock was half an hour or three quarters of an hour too fast. He came to the door and I struck a light. Saw no blood about his clothes. He slept in a room near me. Saw Frecke about six o'clock next morning, at the same time saw Marchall blacking his shoes in the door. Saw no blood on him. I heard no talking between them. Marchall blacked his shoes with my blacking. I did not like that. About ten o'clock Frecke came and told me of the man being killed in the brickyard. He wanted me to go up and see him, and said if the man was a stranger Marchall had killed him, and took his gold watch. He came back again and said it was another man, a man out of town, who had been killed.

Cross examined—I am in jail; have been there about three weeks. It was after ten o'clock when Frecke came to my house. My clock was one-half hour too fast anyhow. I told the Mayor that when Frecke came to my house it was about eleven o'clock; did not say it was after eleven o'clock. Frecke did not offer me any money to get him out of this job. There is a one armed soldier in the cell with me named Howell.

Mr. Kirkpatrick—Did Frecke not offer you money to pay off the lease on your house if you would come in and swear that he (Frecke) was in your house at ten o'clock on the night of the murder, or words to that effect?

Mr. Miller—We object. It is not cross-examination.

Objection overruled.

The District Attorney repeated the question more explicitly.

The witness replied that Frecke did not offer him money for the purpose stated.

By the court—Where were you when Frecke came to your house?

Witness—I was in bed, and the lights were all out. Did not hear the clock strike after going to bed. Went to bed about half past eight o'clock, but could not sleep. Did not look at the clock before Frecke came in. Was sitting in the window when the bell at the depot rang, and about ten minutes after my dog made a fuss, and Frecke came to the door. I made a light. Can't tell what the time was by my clock.

Mrs. Miller, sworn—Was at home in bed when Frecke came to our house. I had been sleeping. Did not look at the clock.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Mayor Lowry re-called—Miller made a statement to me, about Frecke coming to his house. He said it was fifteen or twenty minutes after eleven o'clock.

William Herries, sworn—Heard Miller make several statements about the time Frecke came to his house. Once he said it was in the neighborhood of eleven o'clock, and at another that he did not know anything about it.

William Howell, sworn—Occupy a cell in the prison with Miller. Heard conversations with Frecke and Miller, in German. I do not understand German, but got the run of the story.

Mr. Miller objected to witness detailing the conversation, as he was not familiar with the German language. Objection sustained.

CLOSE OF THE CASE.

Mr. Miller said that in the proper discharge of his duty, he did not think it necessary to make an argument to the jury. He asked the court, however, to charge the jury, on the matter of the corroboration of Marchall as an accomplice.

District Attorney Kirkpatrick replied briefly, citing different authorities on the question referred to by Mr. Miller, to show that the jury could act upon the evidence of an accomplice if uncorroborated. The District Attorney repeated Marchall's confession, and argued that there was ample corroboration.

At the conclusion of the remarks of the District Attorney, the court took a recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court re-assembled at two o'clock in the afternoon, when Judge Sterrett delivered the

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

This case, said His Honor, was one of an unusual character, demanding careful and serious consideration at the hands of the jury, on account of the atrocious crime charged against the prisoner, and the extraordinary source from which the testimony for the Commonwealth was derived. The counsel for the defense had faithfully discharged their duties all the legal rights of the prisoner having been guarded with ability, and everything possible done to secure an impartial trial. The court could also bear testimony to the zeal and ability with which the District Attorney had represented the interests of the commonwealth, assisted by those associated with him in the trial. The indictment was of two counts. The first was drawn in the old form, charging Marchall with the murder of an unknown man by striking him on the head with a piece of iron, and Frecke, the prisoner at the bar, with being present, aiding and assisting in the act. It also described in technical form the nature and character of the wounds inflicted. If the prisoner was present aiding and assisting, and the jury so found, the acts of one were to be taken as the acts of both, and under the law both were equally guilty. The second count was under the form authorized by the Penal Code, and charged the prisoner, jointly with Marchall, with the murder, without setting forth the manner in which it was committed. Under the indictment, the verdict might be either murder in the first or second degree, or involuntary manslaughter, or not guilty, according to the evidence.

In this case the defendant was either guilty of murder in the first degree, or he was not guilty of anything. No question could arise as to the degree of the homicide.

His Honor now stepped to explain the different grades of homicide and the ingredients of each. Any kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, is murder in the first degree.

The commonwealth claimed that the evidence in this case clearly established this kind of killing, and on this ground asked a verdict at the hands of the jury.

Judge Sterrett then recited the main features of the evidence. The prisoner and his accomplice (Marchall) became acquainted with the deceased on or about the 21st of August last, and traveled with him from New York to this place, arriving on the night of the 23d. On the way they were led to believe that the stranger was possessed of a considerable sum of money, of which they received no proof to him. After arriving in the city, under the pretence of taking him to a boarding house, they led the stranger to Boyd's Hill, designing first to rob him and then throw him into the river. The light from the manufactories along the river caused them to desist from this purpose, fearing detection. They remained on the hill, where the stranger was attacked by the prisoner, and at the same time pushed towards Marchall, who dealt him deadly blows on the head, while the prisoner continued to stab him, and to the crowning act of barbarity, cut his throat from ear to ear. They then rifled the pockets of the stranger thus killed, took off his shoes and stockings, and threw them together with his cap and papers, &c., into the river. Such were the leading features of the case, as claimed by the Commonwealth, and the details were equally revolting. If the jury were satisfied that these facts were established by the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, the prisoner was guilty of murder in the first degree, and the verdict should be so.

It was also argued for counsel for defense that the testimony of Marchall should be rejected on the ground that he was insensible to the obligations of an oath. This was a fact, but this ground should be taken before being sworn. This had not been done, and but for the peculiar circumstances of the case the Court would not have felt at liberty to do so. Exception should be made in the manner in which it had been done. His Honor dwelt upon this point, and then concluded as follows:

As we have already remarked, this is a case that deserves the most serious and careful consideration of the jury. If the prisoner is guilty of the crime charged, he should suffer upon him with all its weight and in all its severity. But if you entertain a reasonable doubt of his guilt, he is entitled to be acquitted.

We submit the case to you with the assurance that you will return such a verdict as you believe is warranted by the testimony—a verdict to which your minds can hereafter revert with satisfaction and the approval of a conscientious discharge of a public duty."

VERDICT OF THE JURY—EXCITING SCENE.

The jury retired at fifteen minutes before three o'clock, and returned after an absence of forty minutes. Having called their names, the Clerk said:

Prisoner, stand up. (Turning to the Jury.) Have you agreed upon a verdict? Who shall say for you?

Several jurors—Our Foreman.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, look upon the prisoner. In this issue joined between the Commonwealth and August Frecke, the prisoner at the bar, how say you, is he guilty or not guilty of the felony for which he stands indicted, or not guilty?

Foreman—Guilty.

Judge Sterrett—Gentlemen, it is necessary for you to name the degree.

Foreman—Guilty in the First Degree.

The prisoner, who remained standing, turned to one of his counsel, Mr. Slebecock, and said to him: Die Geschwornen haben Sie Shuldig befunden. The Jury have found you guilty.

Frecke received this announcement with astonishment, and was with difficulty restrained by his counsel.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, hearken to your verdict as the Court have recorded it. In this issue joined between the Commonwealth and Auguste Frecke, the prisoner at the bar, you say that he is guilty of murder in the first degree, and so say you all.

The prisoner gave vent to his feelings, and said in a loud tone. Schuldig! (Guilty!) Ich bin so unschuldig wie unser Herr Jesus Christus an Kreutze: ich muss unschuldig leiden. I am as innocent as was our Lord Jesus Christ on the cross. I have to suffer innocently.

He then threw himself upon his seat in the box, and burying his face in his handkerchief, repeat most bitterly. Blood was observed issuing from his nostrils.

The Court said—Let the prisoner be remanded.

The box was opened, when Frecke was assisted out. As he passed across the court-room towards the door, he gesticulated violently, and placing his hand to his breast, said:

"Gott is mein Zeige, ich bin unschuldig. God is my witness, I am an innocent man."

Exciting Affair at Titusville.

On Sunday evening of last week, two men entered the grocery store of Mr. Schlewe, at Titusville, and called for cider. Upon being supplied with the beverage, one of them pretended to have a fit, and George Aaron, the clerk in attendance, immediately proceeded to relieve the pretended sick man by bathing his head. While thus engaged his accomplice rifled Aaron's pocket of $300 in cash. The scoundrels then made a hasty exit from the store, running towards the railroad depot. About fifteen minutes afterwards, Mr. Aaron discovered that he had been robbed, and immediately proceeded to the depot, where he met two officers, who reported that two men answering the description of the robbers had just passed them and gone up the track. The trio immediately started in pursuit, and while passing a freight car, they heard a smothered cough. Examination disclosed a man crouching in the corner of the car. Upon being summoned to surrender, the man raised his arm, and instantly a sound followed that resembled the click of a pistol. The man turned, leaped from the car, and started on a run. He was immediately shot in the side by one of his pursuers, but proved to be the wrong man. The suspicious circumstances however, under which he was found, and his inability to give a satisfactory account of himself, determined the authorities to hold him for further developments. The man was but slightly wounded, the ball having grazed his side and produced only a flesh wound. Mr. Aaron, accompanied by two police officers, started again next morning on the early train for Corry, and while stopping at Spartansburg depot, discovered the object of their search in the persons of the two robbers, who were immediately taken into custody, and $180 of the money recovered.

Charge of Nuisance.—Ernest Deckenbough was held to answer a charge of maintaining a nuisance on his premises in Diamond alley. The nuisance consists in a pigpen, which his neighbors allege is kept in a filthy condition.

Pittsburgh Board of Trade—An Appeal to the Public.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, Oct. 10, 1865.

To the Business Men of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned, a committee appointed to urge upon the community of Pittsburgh a more active support of the Board of Trade, apprehend that in the feeling now coming of the necessity of some common business centre to facilitate transactions, their labor is, to some degree, performed.

The community, although divided into many municipalities, is but one in business interests. In this respect there are no surveyor's lines to prevent the immediate concentration around an executive body, which, taking a lively interest in the welfare of the whole community, shall be the guardian and promoter of all its interests. The history of all legislation shows that no representation of a wrong or solicitation of a remedy, has so much influence as petitions coming from Boards of Trade. They are looked upon as the authorized exponents of the wishes of the commercial communities by whom they are created, and their expression of approval or condemnation is correspondingly estimated.

For more than thirty years, the Pittsburgh Board of Trade has exercised its influence with greater or less efficiency for the good of the community, acting upon the best judgment of its members. During that period, it has been frequently called upon to avert threatened prejudicial legislation, or obtain beneficial enactments. Unwisted as that influence has been by the intermittent support given by our business men, yet its records prove that its voice has been seldom raised in vain.

Boards of Trade being, in fact, commercial legislative bodies, they must necessarily have the cohesion, attendance and warm support of the business men of the community, whose interests they are expected to advance. While the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, from its foundation, has the steady co-operation of some of our best business firms, yet the support of many (and as to a large number wholly withheld) has been so fitful that it has been necessary on several occasions since its formation, to solicit publicly, by committee, a more general support and more efficient membership.

The present committee, appointed for that purpose, will not repeat old arguments, believing the advantages of the Board of Trade to be fully understood. They would simply point to the face connected with the existence of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukie, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, as examples of the great good to the whole business community resulting from a hearty support to such associations. The facility which is afforded to the transaction of business in those communities by the Exchange connected with those bodies, is also well understood as to need no comment upon our part. We would simply ask why such a desirable state of affairs should be wanting in this community; and we appeal too our business men to throw off that apathy that has heretofore characterized them in relation to a matter so vital to the influence of this community, and come heartily up to the support of the institution in the movement we are about making to give greater efficiency to the association, and to reopen the daily Exchange.

In 1854 the Pittsburgh Board of Trade had nearly three hundred members, and there was attached to the association a daily Exchange in successful operation. While the Board of Trade has continued its functions, the "Daily Change," after two years of successful career and one of checkered existence, was discontinued.

In the past eleven years the city has so increased that a "Daily Change" has become a far greater necessity than in 1854, when its commercial transactions were confined to much narrower bounds.

Since 1854 the city has perhaps doubled the number of its business houses, while many large and new interests have been developed in the community. The Directors of the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, while feeling that a reopening of the Daily Exchange is urgently called for from all the circumstances that now surround the business of the community, consider that the present membership of the institution yields an income insufficient for the increased expense that its revival would involve. Acting upon this judgment, they have appointed Block Committees with new members, feeling that if in 1854, the city of Pittsburgh furnished three hundred members for the association, the present community of Pittsburgh should in 1865 yield not less than six hundred prompt paying members.

The Committee to whom was entrusted the duty of laying the subject before the business men of the three cities and adjoining boroughs, would simply urge, in conclusion, that *the membership fee of ten dollars annually* is so trifling a sum to be considered by any who desire to have the commerce of Pittsburgh centre, by means of her Board of Trade and Daily Exchange, the influential commercial position she should, in the business of this country, and in the legislative chambers of the States and of the nation.

GEO. H. THURSTON,
JOHN SHIPTON,
G. D. HILLMAN,
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
WM. F. LANG,
BARN'L M. WILKINSON,
PAUL RICHARDSON,
W. W. WARD. } Com.

Book Notices.

WEST VIRGINIA: Its farms and farents, mines and oil wells; with a glimpse of its scenery, a photograph of its population, and exhibit of its resources. Compiled by B. H. Dodge, M. Ward, Philadelphia: Pittsburgh for sale by Ivins, Pittsburgh & Co.

The author of this work is connected with the Department of Agriculture, and during a tour of observation in its behalf through West Virginia had a good opportunity of making himself acquainted with the mineral and agricultural resources of this part of the "Old Dominion." The volume before us is an elaboration of Mr. Dodge's explorations in West Virginia, an account of which is contained in the Agricultural Report for 1863, on the appearance of which, urgent demands were made on the author from various quarters for a more lengthy account of the "character and extent of its resources." To these demands Mr. Dodge willingly yielded, and the present volume is the result.

Some idea may be formed by that West Virginia possesses mineral wealth in sufficient quantities to yield the national debt. Such a statement, to us, seemed rather Utopian, but we must confess that after glancing at Mr. Dodge's work we are inclined to believe that it is more real than fanciful, and, especially, as he assures us that his book contains but a "partial and cursory survey, preliminary to a more, and by no means exhaustive of the subject."

In addition, the work contains an interesting section on the "Agricultural Resources," of recent formation and organization of the State. Although no pretension to scientific description is made, the work will repay a perusal.

Map of West Virginia, accompanies, published by J. F. Hunt, No. 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. Price 75 cents.

This is the latest and most complete map of that particular locality we have yet seen. The various landed properties between Franklin and the upper part of Pithole valley are laid down in a manner that will enable every one to ascertain the location of the numerous wells that are being referred to every day.

The same publisher has issued several other maps illustrative of the oil regions, and has in preparation a map of Clarion county, which will be soon out.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met Thursday evening, October 12th, 1865. Present: Messrs Brush, Duncan, Lowe, Marshall, McAuley, Nobles, Sergeant and Singerly. Mr. Singerly was appointed President *pro-tem.*

A communication from Mr. F. C. Negley stating that he had removed from the city, and tendering his resignation as a member of the board.

On motion received and resignation accepted. Mr. W. Crawford, Jr., presented credentials from the Fifth Ward Board as representative from said Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of F. C. Negley.

On motion of Mr. Brush the credentials were accepted, and Mr. Crawford declared a member of the Board.

Monthly reports were received from the Principal of the High School, Principal of the Colored School and Secretary of Board, which were severally read and ordered to be filed.

Warrants were authorized in payment of the following bills, viz:

J. L. Hamilton, carpenter work at Colored School	$79.14
Pittsburgh Dispatch advertising	1.43
Mrs Elfinary, cleaning Colored School rooms, &c	10.00

On motion of Mr. Marshall, the Board proceeded to the election of President, said office being made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Negley as a member.

On motion of Mr. Brush, Mr. Benjamin Singerly was unanimously elected President of the Board.

On motion adjourned.

Boating Challenge.

The Newburg four oared crew, the Ward brothers, who recently defeated the New York crew for the championship of the American waters, have challenged the four oared crew of this city, who won in the late regatta. It is proposed to row a five mile race, for $2,000 a side—the Pittsburgh crew to get $500 for expenses in case they consent to row on the Hudson. If the race comes off on neutral waters, each party will pay their own expenses. If the Pittsburgh crew will not consent to leave home, then the Newburg crew propose to take the $500 for expenses and row at Pittsburgh. The challenge contains the following, by way of a "clincher:"

"As it has been currently stated in New York that nothing would give greater satisfaction to the Pittsburgh oarsmen than a trial of rowing skill with the Newburg crew, the letter hopes that the former will lose no time in returning a prompt reply to this direct challenge, so that the race may come off before the season is too far advanced for an aquatic contest."

Our Newburg friends need not give themselves any uneasiness as to the acceptance of the challenge, provided the terms can be satisfactorily arranged. The Pittsburgh boys will be heard from ere long.

The Hezlep Row, Case Still Not Settled.

Our readers will see from the arrest of Captain Hezlep, a well known steamboat man, on this city, on a charge of having attempted to shoot Mr. Mitchell, that the affair which occurred on the steamer Mansfield, opposite Manchester, to outrage the person of a girl, nine years of age, named Wormuth, and of his committal for trial, in default of bail to the amount of $5,000, also, of the strenuous but ineffectual efforts made to induce the court to reduce the amount of bail, also, of Captain Hezlep's urgent release upon Dr. Robinson, of Lawrenceville, becoming his security. An indictment has been found by the grand Grand Jury, but the facts have not developed, that the prosecutor, the father of the little girl, has left for parts unknown, it is said, and will show of truth, for the purpose of avoiding a trial of the case. If such be the fact, and we have no reason to doubt it, the affair will be left in a very unsatisfactory shape, as it will be impossible to bring the parties together, either that one or other of the illustrious actors in the affair may be found guilty of the crime charged against them. It was hinted, during the pendency of the application for a trial, that the prosecutor was not anxious for a trial, and that the prosecution was not pushed, and for the purpose of vexatious annoyance to the plaintiff in the case, and that the prosecutor and Mr. Wormuth, characterized by the defendant as a pimp, had left the city for the purpose of consulting a fortune teller. We hope he has obtained the desired information.

Death of Col. Anderson.—Col. J. Q. Anderson, late of the seventeenth Pennsylvania cavalry, died at Beaver on Monday, of disease contracted in the army. He was in the service three years, and was with Sheridan in his raids. He left Beaver as a first lieutenant. His age was thirty-four years.

The Young Man's Friend.—Warranted to cure Private Diseases. For sale by druggists. Ask for the Young Man's Friend. A pamphlet giving the symptoms and treatment of private diseases accompanies each Box, or can be had by addressing Young Man's Friend, Box 95, Cincinnati, with a three cent stamp enclosed. To Joseph Fleming, Charles Super, J. J. Fulton, and S. W. Fox & Co., Allegheny. [s1:6m.

Excursion Tickets—Philadelphia Firemen's Parade.

In view of the fact that quite a number of our citizens are desirous of visiting the Firemen's Parade in Philadelphia next week, after a disagreeable delay on the part of a few individuals, the arrangement of tickets has been completed. Excursion tickets can be obtained at the Mayor's office. The parade will take place on Wednesday of the week ensuing, and the excursion tickets should be applied for