LEADERS' GUIDE.

and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2.50 a m	Mail	1.20 a m
Altoona Accom'n	6.50 a m	Fast Line	9.00 a m
Pitts & Erie Mail	7.00 a m	1st Wall Accom.	8.25 a m
Mail	11.45 a m	Pittsburg Accom'n	7.00 a m
Phila. Express	4.25 p m	2d Wall Accom.	6.50 a m
Johnstown Acc'n	4.45 p m	Johnstown Acc'n	10.05 a m
Fast Line	9.20 p m	Pitts & Erie Mail	12.50 p m
1st Wall Accom.	5.20 a m	Baltimore Exp's	1.10 p m
2d " "	9.40 a m	3d Wall Accom.	2.05 p m
3d " "	3.45 p m	Phila. Express	2.30 p m
4th " "	6.05 p m	4th Wall Accom	6.00 p m
Pittsburg Accom'n	10.30 p m	Altoona Acc'n (and Emigr't'n)	10.25 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9.25 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	8.10 a m	Express	2.35 a m
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	3.20 p m
Express	2.45 p m	Express	8.25 p m
Steubenville Accommodation	4.20 p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10.00 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	1.00 a m	Express	2.50 a m
Express	3.00 p m	Express	3.20 p m
Express	8.00 p m	Express	8.00 p m
Mail	9.00 a m	Mail	7.00 p m
N. Castle & Erie	6.40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8.20 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 6 a. m.; 11.00 a. m., and 3.00 p. m.; Rochester, 2.15 p. m.; New Castle, 4.30 p. m.; Economy, 11.00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	9.10 a m	Express	2.10 a m
Express	2.45 p m	Express	3.45 p m
Mail	6.10 a m	Mail	7.00 p m
Steubenville Accommodation	leaves Allegheny at 3.00 p m.		

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.55 a m	Mail	5.00 p m
Express	3.00 p m	Express	10.00 a m
1st McKeesport	11.00 a m	1st McKeesport	6.50 a m
2d "	6.15 p m	2d "	3.05 p m
1st Braddock's	7.00 a m	1st Braddock's	5.30 a m
2d "	5.10 p m	2d "	3.45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.00 a m	Express	9.30 a m
Express	4.00 p m	Mail	7.00 p m
Accommodation	3.00 p m	Accommodation	9.00 a m

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Allegheny County Fair.

THIRD DAY.

The sun rose beautifully yesterday, and every thing gave bright prospects of a fine day for the Fair, and we are happy to state that the hopes of the expectants were not disappointed. At an early hour Penn street was crowded with vehicles of every description, the street cars were filled to their utmost capacity, and the pavements lined with pedestrians, all eagerly hastening towards the Fair grounds. We did not arrive on the ground until after dinner, at which time an immense crowd was in attendance. The track was in very good order considering all things, and buggies, carriages, buck wagons, and other vehicles, besides horses under the saddle, were galloping, trotting, racking and pacing over the course to the admiration of a large concourse of spectators who surrounded the track

SHETLIES.

We noticed a group of six lads and misses mounted on "Shetlies," or Shetland ponies, that presented a very beautiful appearance. The rugged little animals bore their riders very gracefully, and apparently to the immense awe of their owners they were the objects of much admiration. They were the more conspicuous as they were brought into comparison with the larger breed of horses that were display ing themselves on the track.

VISITORS.

The crowd in attendance was very large, and some of the departments were uncomfortably crowded. Each sought that which interested them most. The ladies crowded around the tables where flowers, fruits, artificial and wax flowers, preserves, and the diverse household articles were displayed. The men scattered themselves over the grounds, some examining the stock, some the agricultural implements, others at the mechanics department, and every one, there they were the most interested. The young Misses hung with delight about the various tents, where the india rubber man, the precocious cary, the fat woman and snake, the Chinese jugglers, and the museum ground out asthmatic music to their great delight. The boys were everywhere, annoying everybody. Not a ball was on exhibition or they would roll it every time it was covered with them, (and in one instance they succeeded in breaking a broadwall chur) and there was not a nook or corner of the entire grounds, where they could possibly annoy any one, but there was a boy. Boys will be boys, but there is no need for them to be an annoyance at the same time.

ELOQUENCE.

Eloquence is a great lever, and can sometimes move the world, but the eloquence of some of the itinerants at the fair ground is brilliant enough to melt a person to tears. Just listen to the pleadings of the soap man; the other man who stands on the box, and with stentorian voice announces the excellencies of his exhibition; the man at the museum to whom if you will wait for a few minutes he says to be sure, you would not pass unnoticed under any circumstances, and the forum and Senate Chamber are thrown in the shade.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.

The general arrangement of articles was much more perfect yesterday than it was been, and the fine weather appeared to infuse a spirit of activity into the exhibitors. The announcement that the Fair would be continued for three days during the coming week has had the effect to stir up other parties who have not been exhibitors heretofore, and we may expect that in Monday the list of articles will be largely augmented.

SPEECH OF DR. WARDER.

Dr. Warder, a celebrated horticulturalist of Cincinnati, was introduced by General Negley. The Doctor introduced his remarks by referring to our late struggle, and the peculiar disposition of the American people, as shown by their settling down so soon to their peaceful employments, as evidenced by the present display. He encouraged all, both male and female, to be encouraged all, both male and female, to lend their aid in encouraging fairs. He said "Do not spend your evening articles say I could have beat that," lest some friend at your elbow should say, "Well, if you can beat it, run right straight home and get the articles and have it entered." He referred to the benefits of an agricultural education to the youths of our land. He considered these Fairs as the best means of giving such an education. Do not go to an agricultural Fair merely for the purpose of sight seeing, but endeavor to learn while there. They are the primary schools for the young agriculturalist or horticulturalist. He spoke of horticulture in all its different aspects and bearings, referred to the best time and method of pruning and grafting, and delivered a very interesting discourse upon the culture of the grape. His remarks were replete with interest and good sound common sense. We regret exceedingly that our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of his address.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Yes, and again, and again, and again, and as long as it continues to improve in the manner that it does. Every day adds some new beauty to its already beautiful collection.

IRON CITY CONFECTION.

We have before referred to this institution, and the many advantages it offers to the student, but still more remains to be told. Speaking of the telegraphic department, a writer says:

This is the first, and perhaps the only institution of the kind in the United States, that has succeeded in clear ng the expense of its support, or practical Telegraphers. Wherever the schools have been tried, they have made an entire exception, given the most complete satisfaction.

The operators in this department, as in all other of the College, has been, and is, to make practical men; therefore, when thoroughly qualified, and not till then, students of approved Ballarigh receive from Prof. Kelchner special Letters of Recommendation, which will prove of inestimable value to them in procuring situations. This is believed to be the only proper course to be pursued in securing and retaining the confidence and support of that class of men upon whom the department must depend for its patronage.

The average length of time required to become an operator on a register instrument is eight weeks; on a sounder, sixteen weeks.

One of the peculiar characteristics of this College, and which pre-eminently distinguishes it from all others, is the thorough and practical nature of its course of training. Every student, before graduating, is required to become a practical business man, i. e. he must put into practice, and carry out successfully, under the supervision of the teachers, the knowledge he acquires in the Theoretical Department. It is of no use for a man to say he understands a thing which he cannot practically accomplish; hence the necessity for a department in which every student can test his ability and fallacy himself, as well as others, of what he is capable of doing. All silly clap-trap is here wholly discarded, and the students is compelled to confine himself to the disposition and management of transactions such as occur in every day life among the Merchants, Bankers, Brokers and Business Men generally, of our large cities. He makes his daily deposits, draws his checks, has his Paper discounted, and all precisely the same as if he was an actual Merchant transacting business for himself. At last he passes into the Banking Department, where he commences first as a Discount Clerk, and is in succession promoted from one office to another until he becomes Cashier.

Among the advantages which the students of this College enjoy over those of any and all other similar institutions, is the following: 1st. A course of practical training which has been in successful operation for the past ten years, and which, in its practical application, has been tested and thoroughly approved by hundreds of the best men throughout the entire Union. 2d. It is under the head of the several Departments men of known and tried ability, who give to every student the benefits of their personal attention and instruction. 3d. The absolute certainty of their being thoroughly qualified, and the almost equal certainty of their being able to secure positions upon graduating. 4th. Having the benefits of the instructions of the Principals themselves, who are experienced instructors as well as practical business men. 5th. In being able to save from 25 to 50 per cent. of the cost of pursuing a similar course of study anywhere else in the United States. 6th. The advantage of a course combining both Theory and Practice. 7th. In having the gratuitous aid of the Principals, when desired, to provide them with situations for business.

The present is an auspicious moment in the history of our country. No other country in the world holds out so many inducements to active, enterprising young men as this, and it is believed by those who are supposed competent to judge, that never again will our country afford so many openings for intelligent and properly educated effort. The only question to be decided is, whether you will seek the preparation and avail yourself of the advantages offered by this state of things, or leave it to be improved by others of greater energy and perseverance, and then, when too late, mourn over lost or neglected opportunities. Be wise in time. One year or one month now may be worth many years hereafter. Many a man attains success while others are deliberating and hesitating as to whether or not they had better make a determined and decided effort.

MR. KNOX'S DISPLAY—EXCELSIOR REAPER AND MOWER.

We have before referred to this machine, but in an article necessarily brief, many things were omitted which might have been said. The extreme lightness and durability of this machine, together with the fact that by a simple process it can be folded up in such a manner as to render it as easy matter to pass through an ordinary gate, is but one of the many advantages it possesses over the old machines, now almost obsolete.

When the farmers began to put in wheat by the hundreds and thousands of acres, "sickles" and "cradles" could not save the harvest, and then began the efforts of the Husseys and McCormicks, for an easier, cheaper and more speedy way of harvesting. Old fogy farmers shook their their heads, but the Ketchums, Manlys, Kirbys, Woods, Balls, Authums, Rassells, and many others, put such brain and muscle to work as to perfect machines seemingly to one's heart's desire, but in spite of the great variety of good machines, great efforts were made for years, to produce one that could be operated by one man, who could drive his team and deposit the grain, at will, in a neat gavel upon the ground.

"Self Rakers" were made of untold variety, but were too heavy, complicated, cumbrous and costly for practical use. The Excelsior worked on with the old machines, carrying in addition to a heavy platform, two men, the one to drive and the other, (riding in all inarticulable postures—face first, back first, sideways, standing up, sitting down strapped to a post, sitting astride a wooden seat, or in other words riding on a reel,) and only lacking "tar and feathers" to complete his (a man.) to "rake off" And after all, this second man, if he been in the field as long as he lasted, could only deliver the grain to the binders in a very slovenly manner.

All farmers in the habit of using ordinary reapers, know well that from one to two bushels of grain per acre is scattered upon the ground by the falling grain which lodges upon the bundle while being pushed or raked off the platform, but this wasteful objection is in little Knox's machine, effectually obviated, by the simple though efficient contrivance of a "hut-off rod," which at the same time and motion of the foot which drops the platform and discharges the gathered bundle, arrests the falling grain and holds it till by the driver's foot the platform is again raised, when the "cut-off rod" lets go its hold, his sought, and it falls nicely upon the platform to form a part of the next bundle. This saving we verily believe is fully equal to the cost of the combined machine, or every bundle reaped by it.

An old German lady in Connecticut, while in attendance at the State Fair held there, hearing the merits of the Excelsior spoken of in most flattering terms, endorsed the speaker in those words: "Mine good man he pin gone to te wars more as two years and we alone on der farm, only mine leetle boys, dicks and dinnies, and mine girl most fifteen, to make de crops. Well, de first year I had mooch drubie to harvest my acres rear and oats, and a good taper helps me a big four house chicken. Well, de Rev. Mr. fall I drinks de latter as vites de man, de hart I must volks de climbers, so I gits in seventeen acres grain for six year, and I dekes mine rear mine be sixteen, and I gives de Injun (red like dis) (pointing to the Excelsior) and my leetle boy he cuts all de grain mit mine rear but of dickle, and mit mine rear mine boy and girls gits all and be there mit dinnies. My good Union naper who lies in de post office tell me his name pay Reaper and Chicago, cost dakes four pies, horses and to pies more for it." We take, he announces to my farm again and offer to hold on one year, and five days MORE BEFORE THEY TAKE IT. He and know I had de Excelsior on! (he thinks mit leh all—ing, and I will send my leetle boys over to tater mine. So I did, and after a day or two, I stop his platform and pin to pay, and he no more drives I do notice, I take de rear and his two pies, mine gets off de pin machine and help put de cut mit dickle boy gets, and a man say he has de "Excelsior" dat was pay."

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.

This leader, right, since and first but in a great variety of styles, is suitable for many trades. Its portability is a special recommendation. Every household possess one, as it would prove invaluable in the cleaning of carpets, windows &c., beside which she would always have a convenient method of reaching the highest shelves. When folded up it can be placed in a corner, it occupies but little space, and costs but a trifle. To the farmer they would prove of great value. He can carry one through his orchard, and prune his trees, and destroy the cocoons which infest the branches, and devour the fruit. They are cheap, and by their adoption to the wants of all, will be found to be almost indispensable. As you pass through the agricultural department, be sure to give them more than a mere passing examination.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles on exhibition in the pagoda such as grapes, dahlias, and implements of all kinds have already been mentioned. We will only add that his stock was considerably augmented yesterday, and will probably be so yet today.

DAXTON KNITTING MACHINE.

This machine is on exhibition at the pagoda of Mr. F. P. Carpenter, agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. It is claimed for this machine that it will knit a pair of plain work in ten minutes, or a pair of socks complete in thirty minutes. These machines are offered to the public with entire confidence in their ability as the most reliable now in use, which is recommended and exemplified at the most satisfactory manner. The Daxton Knitting Machine is known in the Bullen Knitting Machine will be found to be what has long been wanted in the country communities of the western machine agent is doing not only plain knitting, as in socks and stockings, but also fancy knitting with a more beautiful stitch.

The machine which we commend from these machines are:

1st. They are models of simplicity, on which account they are easily understood, and are not liable to get out of repair, and can be furnished even at these time, at a price that brings them within the reach of the masses.

2d. They are tastefully constructed, substantially built, and the labor required to run them is trifling, and the make very little noise.

3d—Machines of merit have been offered to the public, but of making the plain stitch. The Bolton Machine excels in making a variety of stitches, viz: Plain, Ribbed and Fancy, and work from woolen or cotton yarn, zephyr, worsted and silk, and what they are furnished at the same or less prices than the others.

4th—They knit very rapidly, making from two to six thousand stitches per minute on straight work; knitting a yard in length in about ten minutes; knitting in the heel without taking the work off the machine, and if desired, make a dozen pairs of socks (or more) in a day, leaving the hand work to be done simply to knit once around the top, bind off the heel, and unite it to the lower half of the foot and then closing up the toe, when you have as good an article as can be knit by hand and much more even fabric.

5th—They are portable, weighing about fifty pounds, and can be set on any table when worked. Clean yarn can be worked on it with perfect security, as the work passes above the machine when knit, and cannot come in contact with oil or grease.

The directions sent with each machine explains the practic manner of making the various kinds of work which the machine produces, such as socks, stockings, jackets, sashes, hoods, sontags, leggings, drawers, undershirts, scarfs, Garibaldis, comforts, Afghans, underslevees, tippets, shawls, nubias, smoking and skating caps, &c.

Mr. Carpenter was yesterday awarded a First Premium and Diploma for the best Sewing Machine, for general purposes, and the same for the Knitting Machine. The committee was composed of the best practical mechanics, men of intelligence and information, and the machine was put to the severest tests. Mr. Carpenter can be found at No. 127 Fifth street, where he will be happy to see his friends.

BUTTON SWEEPER.

This machine, the invention of Mr. W. H. Reed, is also on exhibition at Mr. Carpenter's pagoda. It is bound to create a revolution in the button department. The arrangement of it is somewhat as follows:

The needle of punch descends by turning a lever, and makes a hole in the cloth, into as button is withdrawn, a rivet follows, and projects through the material. A button holder, fed by a cylinder attached, and containing a patent

[illegible]

[illegible] the Hon. W. [illegible] Mechanics.

The case of the United States vs. Samuel [illegible] was then called. The prisoner was put to the bar for trial. The Hon. Judge [illegible] for the accused. He was followed by District Attorney Carnahan, who made one of the most forcible and effective arguments we have listened to for a long time. He remarked, in the course of his address, that he had scarcely cited a single case of counterfeiting, since he began to prosecute the pleas of the government, that he was not startled by the introduction of evidence of the most extraordinary and incredible character. His experience had convinced him that in this class of offenses, corruption and perjury were almost invariably resorted to in order to save the criminal, and defeat the ends of justice. These remarks were made as a general house, but the jury could apply them to this case, so far as the testimony would warrant them in so doing. He reviewed the evidence for the defense, and had no hesitation in saying that the two women who testified, as well as the man Carr, who was brought out of jail, had committed wilful and corrupt perjury. The facts and circumstances developed on the trial all tended to that conclusion. He contended that young Mahler's testimony, as a whole, was plausible and worthy of credit, despite the desperate efforts which had been made to weaken and discredit it, and if the jury believed him they were bound to render a verdict of guilty.

Judge McCandless delivered a brief but pointed charge to the jury, summing up the main facts in the case. He stated that if there were any doubts as to the truth of Mahler's testimony, the prisoner ought to be acquitted. The jury, however, were the sole judges as to the credibility of the witnesses on both sides. In reference to the testimony of officer John Sarber, the Court made a remark which police officers would do well to remember. He said "Sarber was entirely out of his province, as an officer, when he went around 'pumping' government witnesses, and ought to be ashamed of himself." The alleged payment of money by Mrs. Eddy, to induce Mahler not to appear, was also alluded to, and characterized (if true) as an attempt to corrupt a witness and defeat the ends of justice—an offense for which she could be sent to the penitentiary. He would not have believed the testimony to have been offered by the prosecution, except for a specified purpose, but it had been introduced by the defense, and they could take the conclusion from it.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of about [illegible] minutes they returned with a verdict of "guilty in the manner and form as indicted."

The prisoner was evidently not unprepared for the verdict, yet he looked for an acquittal up to the time when Mr. Carnahan concluded his case with such force and eloquence, and left him no little hope of escape. He sat alongside of his wife during the argument, with his arm affectionately encircling her waist, and the tears were in this position when the verdict was rendered. A half-suppressed moan escaped from the lady, and her head fell gracefully upon her breast in the arms of her husband.

Judge McCandless announced that the case would be disposed of at the o'clock in the afternoon, but at the request of the counsel for the accused, he consented to make a motion for a new trial, the matter was postponed until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

Wm. Thomson and Samuel Lynch, were up for a schooner plying on Lake Erie, were arraigned on a charge of manslaughter, yesterday afternoon, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Mellon, Messrs. Hunter and Brown prosecuting.

The Pittsburgh [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

BEFORE JUDGE McCANDLESS.

THURSDAY, October 20.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Richardson, indicted for rape, on behalf of Annie Simpson, is still on trial. The testimony for the defense has not yet been concluded. Additional evidence as to the bad character of the prosecutrix was introduced, and the [illegible] which had accumulated upon the case.

[illegible] of Government counsel, under Secretary Stanton's finding him, since the 14th of April, in the employ of Government.

[illegible] James Ford, who was in company with the defendant and prosecutrix on the night of the alleged outrage, was examined as a witness for the defense, and flatly contradicted the testimony of Miss Simpson in very material points. If the jury believed the testimony of Ford, it would be impossible to convict the defendant. The testimony of the prosecutrix was corroborated by the testimony of her father, who testified that since the time she first met defendant, there had been a great change for the worse in her character. There will be evidence in rebuttal, and the case will probably be concluded to-day.

It was intended to take up the case of Frederick Faulkner, indicted for the killing of Thomas Mellon, at the Beaver street Methodist Church, Tuesday evening, October 3d.

The Rev. D. H. Ward, who was the speaker on the evening in question, has not been able to be present on moral and social duties.

Court of Oyer and Terminer

BEFORE JUDGE MELLON.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20.

The case of the Commonwealth against Thomas Richardson, indicted for rape, on oath of Annie Simpson, on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer during Thursday, was brought to a close yesterday evening. The evidence was concluded at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the arguments of counsel and charge of the court occupied five o'clock, when the jury retired. The Court continued in session until a quarter past seven, at which time the jury returned and rendered a verdict as follows: "Not Guilty of the offence for which he (the defendant) is indicted, but guilty of the attempt to commit a rape."

A. M. Brown, Esq., on behalf of the prisoner, moved for a new trial, and the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

New Books.

THE ROBINSON BROS. have on hand a number of this interesting story of American events, and have additional discounts to offer to the trade, which they will show upon application. Also, a large and well assorted stock of Stationery, and a good assortment of Blank Books and every [illegible] Publishers' Agents, Hawkers and Pedlers, Bookseller, Newsdealers, Sabbath School Libraries, Sunday Schools, Colleges, Academies, Schools, Colleges, Academies, Schools, Colleges, Academies,