The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express..... 2.20 a m	Mail..... 1.50 a m	Fast Line..... 1.50 a m	Mail..... 2.40 a m
Altoona Accom'n 7.10 a m	Fast Line..... 2.40 a m	1st Wall Accom. 6.25 a m	Altoona Accom'n 9.55 a m
Pitts & Erie Mail 8.50 a m	1st Wall Accom. 6.25 a m	1st Penn Accom. 7.05 a m	Mail..... 11.40 a m
1st Penn Accom. 7.05 a m	2d Wall Accom.. 8.50 a m	Johnstown Acc'n. 10.05 a m	Fast Line..... 10.50 p m
Johnstown Acc'n 4.15 p m	Pitts & Erie Mail 12.35 p m	Baltimore Exp's 1.20 p m	2d Wall Accom.. 1.00 p m
Fast Line..... 10.50 p m	Pitts. Express.. 3.00 p m	2d Wall Accom.. 1.00 p m	Pitts. Express.. 3.00 p m
2d Wall Accom. 6.30 a m	1st Penn Accom. 4.25 p m	Altoona Accom. 4.25 p m	Day Express..... 9.00 p m

The church train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line..... 2.50 a m	Mail..... 1.50 a m	Steubenville Accommodation. 4.00 p m	Fast Line..... 10.10 a m
Express..... 8.00 a m	Express..... 8.15 p m		
Express..... 2.30 p m	Steubenville Accommodation. 12.05 p m		

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.
Express..... 2.50 a m	Express..... 2.10 a m	Express..... 2.10 a m	Express..... 2.50 a m
Express..... 1.45 p m	Express..... 4.30 p m	Express..... 2.45 p m	Express..... 4.30 p m
Express..... 9.45 p m	Express..... 9.00 p m	Express..... 9.00 p m	Express..... 9.45 p m
Mail..... 7.00 a m	Mail..... 8.30 p m	Mail..... 8.30 p m	Mail..... 7.00 a m
N. Castle & Erie 6.00 a m	N. Castle & Erie 8.30 p m		

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 6 a. m., 11.50 a. m., 4.20 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Rochester, 3.25 p. m.; New Castle, 8.50 p. m.; Economy, 10.50 p. m.; Wellsville, 3.50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.
Express..... 2.10 a m	Express..... 2.10 a m	Express..... 2.45 p m	Express..... 2.10 a m
Express..... 2.45 p m	Express..... 2.45 p m	Mail..... 9.20 p m	Express..... 2.45 p m
Mail..... 6.10 a m	Mail..... 9.20 p m		

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 4.20 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail..... 7.55 a m	Mail..... 4.00 p m	Express..... 8.00 a m	Express..... 10.00 a m
Express..... 3.00 p m	Express..... 10.00 a m	1st McKeesport 6.00 a m	1st McKeesport 11.00 a m
1st McKeesport 11.00 a m	2d McKeesport 2.00 p m	2d McKeesport 6.15 p m	2d McKeesport 9.30 a m
2d McKeesport 6.15 p m	1st Braddock's 8.30 a m	1st Braddock's 7.00 a m	1st Braddock's 8.30 a m
1st Braddock's 7.00 a m	" " 5.45 p m	" " 4.30 p m	" " 5.45 p m
" " 4.30 p m			

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail..... 6.45 a m	Express..... 11.00 a m	Express..... 4.15 p m	Express..... 8.10 p m
Express..... 4.15 p m	Mail..... 6.10 p m	Accommodation 7.40 a m	Accommodation 9.30 a m

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE,

410 Penn Street,

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Report of the Recording Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Commission of Pittsburgh.

This Association was organized on the 29th of December last, at a public meeting, held in this city for the purpose of assisting in the elevation and general improvement of the Freed People of the South, by relieving their physical sufferings, and by extending to them the advantages of mental, moral and religious education. Although the relief of physical want and suffering is mentioned in the constitution as one of the objects of the Association, it was nevertheless hoped at the time of the organization that but a very small proportion of the funds of the Society would be needed for that purpose, and that the work of the commission would consist chiefly in sending teachers and maintaining schools among the freedmen.

Scarcely, however, was the commission fairly organized, until the most urgent appeals were received for assistance in relieving the sufferings of the thousands of contrabands who had been driven from their homes by the operations of the contending armies then in the field, and who had drifted with our armies to the various centres of army operations created by the events of the war. On the one hand, the rebel General Hood and his army swept the colored population from Atlanta to Nashville, and drove them by thousands upon the latter city, in the dead of the winter, in a state of complete destitution and comparative nakedness, where they were starving and perishing with fearful rapidity. On the other hand, the sad condition of that same multitude of both sexes, and of all ages and condition, which followed in the wake of Sherman's army, from Atlanta to the sea, and which was left helpless and destitute upon the sea islands of South Carolina, presented an appeal for sympathy and assistance which could not be disregarded.

The Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, the General Agent of the Commission, with the most commendable promptness and energy, collected and forwarded to these sufferers large quantities of second hand clothing, which, we have the assurance of the superintendents and teachers who distributed them, were instrumental in saving the lives of many, as well as in relieving a vast amount of suffering and distress. In addition to this, the Board of Directors purchased, at a cost of upwards of four thousand dollars, a large amount of woolen flannels which were made up into suitable clothing by a benevolent society of ladies of Philadelphia—no similar organization of ladies of this city being then in existence, which clothing, together with a supply of shoes, was duly forwarded to Beaufort, South Carolina, and Nashville, Tennessee, and there distributed among the sufferers by the superintendents and teachers of those places.

These unexpected drafts upon the time and means of the commission prevented the employment of any teachers or the organization of any schools until the season was so far advanced that it was deemed prudent not to send out any teachers or open any schools until the heated term, consisting of June, July and August, was past.

On the first of September, the commission sent out seven lady teachers, in charge of Wm. F. Mitchell, the deservedly esteemed and trusted superintendent of freedmen's schools at Nashville. Since this time this commission has been fairly in the field in the person of one superintendent and seven teachers, in carrying on the work of education among the freedmen. These seven teachers are still engaged in teaching freedmen's schools in Tennessee and Alabama, and are employed and supported exclusively by the funds of this commission. The reports of the superintendent touching the operations of our teachers, and the success of their labors among the freed people, is thus far satisfactory and encouraging.

The entire receipts of the commission amount to about ten thousand dollars in money, and between five thousand and six thousand dollars in clothing and supplies. The clothing has all been forwarded and distributed. The funds received by the Treasurer have been chiefly consumed in purchasing and forwarding supplies, in the purchase of school houses, and in the payment of the salaries of seven teachers, one superintendent of schools, and one general agent. A detailed statement of these expenditures will be found in the reports of the Treasurer and general agent of the Commission.

The foregoing outline of the operations of the Commission indicate that, while all has been done which the paucity of our means would admit, but little has been done in comparison with the work which the cities and districts represented or embraced by this Commission are capable of doing and ought to have done in behalf of the freed people. While it has been difficult to raise sufficient means within the limits of our entire district to support seven teachers, the single county of Allegheny is sufficiently interested on the subject, could and would support one hundred teachers without a moment's hesitance.

A more noble and beneficient enterprise never presented to a civilized people. Three millions of people, just emerging from the benighting influences of slavery, appeal to us for light, for counsel, and for assistance to enable them to encounter successfully the trials and difficulties incident to the great revolution in their condition through which they are passing. A people who have all through the war proved themselves faithful to our cause, and loyal to our flag. A people who have contributed two hundred thousand men to the armies of the Union. A people who have offered up their quota of men upon the great battle fields of our country in behalf of union and liberty. A people constituting nearly one third of the entire population of the South, and destined, if properly educated, guided and encouraged, to make that favored and sunny land blossom as a garden, but capable at the same time, if despised, neglected, wronged, and oppressed, of making that whole land a howling wilderness for a generation to come. They are now as clay in the hands of the potter. Shall they be moulded into good citizens, into useful and reputable members of society, or shall they be suffered to degenerate into serfdom, into vagrancy, into idleness, pauperism and crime. Upon the people of the North rests the responsibility of deciding whether the South shall relapse into a state of semi-barbarism, where the rich shall become despots and the poor bend to, and where there can be no safety except through the instrumentality of a standing army, or by extending to the people of the South a system of common schools which shall be open to all as fast as they desire to avail themselves of its benefits, and by extending to them such other assistance as the hardships of their situation may require, that the whole country may be regenerated, and society reorganized and established on the enduring basis of justice and liberty.

The operations of the Freedmens' Aid Commission have demonstrated not only that the desire of the freed people to learn is almost universal, and that their general progress in the schools is remarkable, but anxious and competent to learn all that is necessary to constitute industrious, reputable, useful citizens; while on other hand it is self-evident that if they are in ignorance, and subjected to the wrongs, hardships and injustice which it is the fashion of their former masters to inflict, their condition will be but little better than when they were bought and sold upon the auction block and driven by the lash to unpaid toil.

The school house is the great pioneer of civilization. It opens the way for the church, the sabbath school, and a better religion than that which teaches that "*servants obey your masters*," contains all the law and the prophets. Wherever the common school system can be introduced and sustained, the wrongs and abuses which are generated by slavery, and which survive the existence of slavery itself, are generally dispelled or corrected. The school house means a *free press* and *free discussion*. It means the observance of law, and the administration of justice, instead of the rule of the pistol and the bowie-knife. It means progress and prosperity to any community wherein it is cherished and sustained. Wherever the common school can live by the voluntary action of the people, there you can dispense with a standing army; there you can dispense with a Freedmen's Bureau; there you will behold the evidences of thrift and industry; there you will find security for property, and protection for persons.

The far reaching influences of the Freedmen's school operate as a powerful auxiliary in ranging the disordered elements of southern society into system and order. They tend directly and strongly towards doing away with vagrancy and pauperism, by qualifying, stimulating, and encouraging the freed people to support themselves.

The solution of the gravest question which beset the future of our country is largely dependent upon a vigorous prosecution of this educational movement in behalf of the South. The question of reconstruction is ultimately to be solved by the process. The great obstacle in the way of reconstruction and the establishment of peaceful and amicable relations throughout the country, consists in the prejudices and ignorance existing among the masses of the Southern people, both white and black. This cloud of ignorance must be rolled away. The people as a whole must be qualified for self government. But as the ignorant whites are thus far indifferent and careless about their own improvement; the work of education necessarily commences with the blacks, who are ever eager and anxious to learn, and improve their condition. This is the instrumentality which is destined to do more towards defining the status of the negro, than all the laws which Congress can pass upon the subject.

The guarantee of rights by legal enactment to the ignorant, which they are not competent to vindicate or maintain, will serve but little purpose, unless accompanied by sufficient teaching and training to enable them to wield the rights and powers with which they are invested, for their own protection. Placing muskets in the hands of contrabands did not make them soldiers. It was the patient, persistent, systematic training in the camps of instruction, which infused into them the confidence, the skill, the knowledge and the spirit, which transformed the timid, trembling, shrinking slave into the formidable American soldier. It was this brief and imperfect schooling which called forth and developed the intelligence and manhood of the colored soldier, and qualified him to meet *the chivalry*, man for man, upon the battle field, and ask no odds. So it will be with the ballot. It will be a comparatively barren gift in his hand, unless, as the care of the musket, we shall teach him how to use it. Then, also, as in the case of the musket, he will be found abundantly able to take care of himself. In the meantime the North must step forward and protect the black man from the hatred and vengeance of the defeated rebels. The whole South is now reeking with lawlessness, disorder and crime. Our daily journals teem with accounts of the most malignant and murderous outrages upon the defenceless blacks. These outrages are not regarded as crimes, but are justified and sustained by rebel public sentiment. They are part of a system to keep the black man down, now growing up in the South.

It is in the power of the North to stop these outrages at once, through the instrumentality of the Freedmen's Aid movement. Pour into our treasury the means to send the requisite number of teachers, and this carnival of crime shall be at once arrested. Not that the teachers in themselves can at once effect so great a revolution, but it is the policy of the government to protect our teachers and our Freedmen's schools.

The establishment of a Freedmen's School at once tests the question of what military force is necessary to protect both the school and the teacher from violence. The appearance of such a force in any locality is the end of outrages upon the Freedmen. Thus the establishment of the school is the establishment of order, and a guarantee of personal safety to all the inhabitants of the district. As a general rule it will be found that whenever a community becomes so far civilized as to tolerate Freedmen's schools, and to guarantee protection and safety to the teachers and superintendents of such schools, then, and not until then can military rule be safely relinquished therein.

The work which we urge does not admit of delay. While it is a possible and practicable work to day, the time is approaching when the difficulties of its prosecution will be greatly increased.

Aristocracy in the south, so lately overthrown and disorganized by the war, is, in the person of its former chiefs, again looming up in the foreground, and taking the lead in the control of public affairs. The old slave-holding spirit is again being enthroned, and again is the power and influence of the southern states being concentrated in the hands of the very men who made war upon the government and steeped the country in blood.

The remedy for this is to supplant the spirit and counsels of the old slave-holding aristocracy, with the free institutions of the North; to give ascendency to the Republican idea; to make equal and exact justice the basis of organization and reconstruction in all the States of the South before they shall be again admitted and reorganized as members of the Union.

This, then, is the golden opportunity for extending free institutions to the remotest limits of the Union. This, too, is the time to assist the aged, the sick, and the infirm, who must receive aid or perish from want and exposure during the present winter. The disordered and intestine condition of the South has, in many instances, prevented the colored people from earning or obtaining the means necessary to provide for the winter. The testimony of General Saxton, General Fisk, Mr. Mitchell, our Superintendent, and others, are all to the effect that immediate aid must be furnished, or they will inevitably perish by thousands in the course of the winter. To make suitable provision for these demands is now the first and most urgent duty of the Society.

The aims and objects of the Commission are now before you. What shall be the scale of our operations for the ensuing year? It is the desire of the Commission to increase the scale of its operations in a ten-fold degree. Instead of raising but ten thousand dollars, in money, as was the case last year, we trust that at least one hundred thousand dollars will be poured into our treasury, and that instead of employing but seven teachers, we shall be enabled to send out and maintain at least one hundred teachers throughout the ensuing year.

In conclusion we earnestly appeal to any loyal and benevolent member of the community to aid the freedmen's cause. It is the cause of education as well as the cause of the black man. The freedmen's schools are but the prelude to the *poor white* schools which are soon to claim a share of its public attention.

While the Freedmen's Schools are elevating and improving the condition of the blacks, they are also demonstrating to the North the feasibility and sound policy of providing and introducing a thorough and comprehensive system of education for the ignorant masses of the entire South. The amount of a single day's expenditure during the war, would probably suffice to plant a school in every hamlet in the South. A tithe of the liberality and munificence which so nobly sustained the Christian and Sanitary Commissions during the war, would establish a section of thriving schools extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and covering the whole South with an educational system as comprehensive and efficient as that which has been so long and so justly, the pride of the North.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIAS H. INSH, Recording Sec'y.

William Lloyd Garrison's Lecture.

William Lloyd Garrison, Esq., delivered a lecture last evening before the Tenanyson Club in Masonic Hall, to quite a good house. The learned gentleman discussed the "past, present and future of our country" in a most eloquent manner, and frequently elicited loud applause. He commenced by quoting a few passages of scripture. Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. When the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the earth the inhabitants thereof should learn righteousness. For four long years the judgments of the Lord have been laid heavily upon us for our complicity in the sin of human oppression. If we don't learn right ousness—if we don't fear n to do right—we will justly continue to store up wrath against the day of wrath and revelation of the righteous judgment of God. Slavery has had the Lord with it, has the pulpit with it, it was claimed as a divine institution, it had the whole North with it, the whole South with it, the whole press with it, and the whole people with it, and yet it was terribly afraid when a little anti-slavery sheet, not larger than one of the panes of glass in the windows of the Hall, was first started by the speaker. Why afraid when it had the Lord and the whole people with it? Ah! "'Tis conscience makes cowards of us all.

We boasted of our liberty, but we know as much about the true meaning of the word liberty as the Rector's servant in England, who, when interrogated as to the meaning of the word felicity, said he believed it was "something in a pig." We did not understand what liberty meant.

As to the future of the country, he believed the rebel States should be kept out of the Union until, by their conduct, they gave evidence that it would be safe to re-admit them, and for his part, if necessary, he would keep them out as long as the children of Israel were kept out of the Holy Land—forty years.

The lecture was replete with sound theological and political instruction, and we only regret we cannot give a full report of it.

The October Term—A Reliable (!) Summary of the Business.

Our evening cotemporary, the *Chronicle*, in yesterday's issue, purports to give a summary of the business of the October term of the Criminal Court, just closed. It is full of inaccuracies, which we will proceed to enumerate in order:

1st. "Perjury—Two were found guilty and one sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary."

But one was convicted of this offense, Patrick Williams, and a motion for a new trial is pending in his case.

2d. "Rape—One tried and convicted; motion for a new trial overruled, and sentenced to undergo one year and ten months imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary."

No one was convicted of such offense. Thos. Richardson was convicted of assault and battery with intent to commit the outrage, and sentenced for the term stated.

3d. "Riot—Fourteen were found guilty of riot; of these ten were heavily fined and four imprisoned,"

As far as our recollection goes not a single person was *convicted* of "riot" at the October term.

4th. "Fornication and Bastardy—Three were committed and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and five dollars a week for four years."

The record of the court will not substantiate this.

5th. "Open Lewdness.—One was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the county jail."

This is not the fact. Owen Hill was so indicted, but was acquitted.

6th. "Lottery.—One was sentenced to one year in the county jail, having been convicted of selling lottery tickets."

No sentence for such offense was pronounced at the October term.

7th. "Misdemeanor—One pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to undergo an imprisonment of seven years in the penitentiary."

This must have been a heavy misdemeanor. We have no recollection of the circumstance.

8th. "Forcible entry.—Twenty were tried and found guilty."

The number is greatly exaggerated. There was at least one conviction.

9th. "Desertion—One was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year."

If the party was tried for deserting the army, the court had no jurisdiction. If for wife desertion, the penalty is not that provided by the Act of Assembly.

10th. "Gambling House—Two were found guilty and sentenced to one year in jail."

We attended every day during the session, and Warden White bears us out in the assertion that no conviction was had for such offense. Mr. White has no person in his charge serving sentence for this offending.

11th. "Assault and Battery—Forty-five were tried and found guilty," &c.

12th. "Barratry—Two were found guilty," &c.

But one was tried, and he acquitted, but sent to jail in default of payment of costs. A correct summary of the business of the October term, with a vengence! The individual who prepared it deserves a premium for—inaccuracy.

Criminal Court—December Term.

The December term of the Criminal Court began this forenoon, at ten o'clock, Judges Mellon and Brown on the bench.

The following tipstaves were announced: John W. Patterson, crier; Robert Nellie, assistant crier; J. W. McIlvaine, Wm. Boston, J. C. Smith, W. A. Charlton and Warren McIlvaine. For

Grand Jury, John Buhoup, James Richardson and J. R. Larimer.

Both the petit and traverse jurors were called over, twenty-six answering to their names.

The Grand Jury was next called, and the following were sworn:

Samuel Chadwick, Collins township, Foreman
David E. Adams, John Berry,
David E. Bayard, Lawrence Bayers,
Colonel Dilmore, Samuel Fries,
William Giffin, James Hawkins,
Nathaniel Holmes, John Miller,
C. W. Morrow, David A. Stewart,
John R. Stewart, George Wilson.

After being instructed as to the nature of their duties the jury retired to their room to commence business.

The constables of the different election districts made returns of the persons engaged in the liquor traffic.

Jos. W. Farmer was placed on trial for selling liquor without license, and before the jury returned a verdict the court took a recess till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The jury in the case of George W. Painter, indicted for selling liquor without license, in Tarentum, found a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and costs.

John and Mary Shields, indicted for larceny, were found not guilty and discharged.

Peter Cassard, against whom there were two indictments for selling liquor without license, was found not guilty—the prosecutor having ran away.

Benjamin and Ambrose Reynolds, indicted for larceny, were acquitted and discharged.

John Richland, charged with selling liquor without license, was acquitted.

Eliza Spencer, indicted for assault and battery, was found not guilty.

Eliza Derpell, charged with selling liquor without license was acquitted. She was a married woman, and her husband considered responsible for her acts; as he resided in the house with her.

William Fitzgibbin, a soldier, indicted for the larceny of a pair of boots from the Soldiers' Rest, was found not guilty and discharged from custody.

William Georgi and Mine Fluke, charged with selling liquor without license, were acquitted.

Edward Dunn, indicted for a like offense, was acquitted, but required to pay the costs. J. H. Dean, for a like offense was treated likewise.

John O'Reilly was convicted on two charges of assault and battery, on oath of his wife, and scattered to two months imprisonment in the county jail. He was also required to give security in the sum of five hundred dollars to keep the peace.

Giving Leg Bail.

Quite an exciting affair transpired yesterday, commencing in the Sheriff's office in the Court House. One George Jacobs, a German, indicted for assault and battery, was brought to the Court by his bail, who wished to surrender him, and thus be relieved of responsibility for his appearance. He was taken into the Court-room, thence to the Sheriff's office, and realizing the fact that he was about to be consigned to prison, suddenly made an "about face," gained the rotunda, rushed down the steps in affright, and into the Fifth street gate of the Court House grounds, which he closed so suddenly as to give the fingers of Hostaver C. Lee, the officer in charge, a severe out for attention. He ran out Fifth street to Ross, and made towards Hardscrabble at the top of his speed, the man who had surrendered him, one Christian Hack, pursuing, and shouting as he went, "stop thief," "stop thief." Jacobs was finally overhauled in Hardscrabble, by Mr. Joseph Hastings, and afterwards taken in charge by tipstaves Barnes and Hoover, who conveyed him back to the Court-room. After spending a few hours in jail Jacobs was released upon renewing his recognizance in the sum of $400 for his appearance for trial.

Freak of an Inebriate.

On Sunday, a man from Braddock's Field, whose name we did not learn, came to the city on horseback, and being considerably under the influence of liquor, indulged in the erratic demonstration of riding his horse on the top of the stone wall on the South side of Liberty street, constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in pursuance of the arrangement for the removal of the railroad tracks from the street. The imprudent horseman proceeded well enough until about opposite O'Hara street, when the animal he was riding, in being urged forward, missed his footing and fell off the wall. The horse arose first, and remained by his master until he also arose. The last seen of them, they were proceeding out Liberty street, both limping. The fellow should have been arrested, not only for drunkenness, but also for cruelty to his horse, having endangered, not only his own life, but that of his faithful companion. As to which of the two was, morally, the brute, we have an opinion.

A Malicious Trick.

On Saturday night last a ball was given in the hall over the market house, in the borough of Birmingham. The guests, or some of them, as usual on such occasions, became more than brilliant from the effect of over indulgence in intoxicating drink, and once or twice during the night, Justice Lipp, residing in the immediate vicinity, thought it prudent to go out and endeavor to quell disorder. Annoyed, perhaps, at this rightful interference, some persons, maliciously disposed, placed two barrels, one on top of the other, in upper one three parts full of water, in front of the door of the office of the Justice, in such a position that upon the opening of the door, it would have upset and the contents be precipitated into the room. Fortunately the "arrangement" was discovered, and the parties foiled in their design. Justice Lipp is justly indignant, and is determined to have them punished, but is detained in his purpose for the reason that he does not know, or cannot ascertain, who the parties were.

Discharged.—The young man, Lewis Guenther, committed by Justice Snyder, on Saturday, on a capias execution, was released from prison yesterday by that magistrate. From the nature of the release we infer that the case was one of fraud and conversion.

Election of Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, at their office in this city, the following gentlemen were elected as a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Wm. Oden Hughart, G. L. B. Fetterman, John Fleming, William Phillids, Wm. Baldwin and Joseph Pennock, of the city of Pittsburgh, Cyrus Myers, of Somerset, and Benjamin Deford, John A. Thompson, John Hopkins, Joseph R. Marston and W. W. Taylor, of the city of Baltimore.

At their meeting immediately after the election, the Board chose the following officers: President, Wm. Oden Hughart; Chief Engineer, Eugene B. H. Latrobe; Secretary and Treasurer, John H. Page, Jr.

Library Lectures.

It is not necessary to do more than remind our readers that George Thompson, Esq., of England, will lecture before the "Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute," in Lafayette Hall, this evening. Mr. Thompson has always been the staunch friend of the United States Government and human rights. His speech at the close of the anniversary proceedings of the Freedmen's Aid Commission on Saturday evening was one of the most eloquent efforts to which we have listened. His subject for this evening, "*Now and Then*," will afford fine scope for his eloquent powers. The house, we know, will be crowded to overflowing, and we can assure all who go that they will enjoy a rich treat.

A Splendid Project—One that will Pay.—We have heard the outlines of a project, which, if carried into execution, will be a great relief to many who are now in search of homes. It is the formation of a joint stock company to build one hundred and seventy houses in Allegheny City, on the west side of West Commons, and the north side of Western Avenue, running back to the Skating Park. The Company will build these houses in the very best style, and subscribers wishing to purchase for themselves a home can have a choice of the buildings, and long time to pay for their purchase. The proposed plan appears very feasible, and one that will be taken hold of with eagerness by all who desire to secure for themselves the comforts of a home.

New Feature in Domestic Economy.

—It seems that the authorities, awakened to a sense of their duty, have determined upon at least some efforts to relieve the streets of the city of accumulated filth. The appropriation to pay for the ordinary scraping of the dirt, first in heaps, and then for hauling it away, having been exhausted, the expedient has been resorted to of washing the streets with water from fire plugs forced through hose. On last night, after twelve o'clock, a number of the streets, in the Third ward, were cleansed in this way, much to the gratification of citizens residing therein, and the public generally.

Levity in the Jury Box.—William Fitzgibbon, a soldier, was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday, for larceny. It was alleged that he was one of a squad of recruits who were entertained at the Soldier's Home, and that while there he stole the colored cook's boots. The jury found a verdict, viz: "Not guilty, although the defendant may have stolen the boots as a military necessity." The verdict was not so recorded, but the prisoner was discharged from custody, Col. Duff, the District Attorney, not objecting.

Thanksgiving Dinner for the Newsboys.—The charitable gentlemen and ladies who have established and fostered the News Boys Lodging House, are now considering the ways and mites of the objects of their consideration by giving them a Thanksgiving Dinner on Thursday. Any of our readers feeling so inclined, and to whom the distribution of a turkey or two would be but a little, are desired to be controlled by their feelings in a practical way.

Water Let In.—The water was let into the grounds of the Central Skating Park last Saturday, and every thing is now in readiness for the first freeze. Young men and ladies, boys and girls, all who desire to prepare for the great skating carnival, are invited to look at the splendid assortment of skates kept by James Bown, on Wood street near Virgin alley, and to the stock of furs of our friend Hitterman, No. 75 Wood street.

The Rain.—It has been endeavoring to rain every day for the past week, but the attempt has been an absolute failure. Yesterday was one of those dirty, drizzling days, which, besides being disagreeable, does no good to any one. A good honest rain—one that would raise the river sufficiently to be navigable—would be hailed with delight by all classes.

Before Alderman Strain.—This magistrate yesterday committed a man named John Lutz, on a charge of having stolen a marble text from John Griffin.

The same magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Exler, charged with obtaining goods under false representations, from George Cannon.

Five Hundred Dollars Stolen.—We learn that the shoemaker's shop of J. Zinghem, on Liberty street, near O'Hara, was entered by the back door, some time during Sunday, by some person or persons, who took from a desk or drawer about five hundred dollars in money. No clue has been obtained as to who the robber was.

Disposing of Remnants.—Ex District Attorney, Kirkpatrick, yesterday afternoon, rushed business, in the way of disposing of "remnants" of former terms, during which he officiated as District Attorney's office. The cases disposed of were principally those put over from the October term.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette

The Receipts of the Mayor's Office.

The following tables exhibit the receipts from fines and forfeitures, licenses, etc., at the Mayor's office, during the year ending January 31, 1865, and for the nine months next ensuing:

Receipts for the year ending January 31, '65.

Fines and Forfeitures	$4,506 00
Dramatic and Pawnbroker's Licenses	1,461 00
Watchman's Fees	1,255 37
Railroad Switch Licenses	225 23
	$7,447 60

Receipts for nine months ending October 31, 1865.

Fines and Forfeitures	$4,184 93
Dramatic and Pawnbroker's Licenses	1,404 00
Watchmen's Fees	1,254 40
Railroad Switch Licenses	423 53
	$7,267 33

It will be seen, from the above, that the amounts paid into the City Treasury by Mayor Lowry for the last nine months exceed those of the entire preceding year.

Liquor Houses.

According to the returns made by constables there are in the Second ward fifty-nine places where liquor is sold, sixty-five in the Third and Tenth, twelve in the Sixth, and eleven in the Eighth. In the Fourth ward, Allegheny, there are forty liquor establishments, in Lawrenceville six, in Monongahela one, in East Birmingham thirteen, in West Elizabeth two, in Pitt township ten, Collins twenty, in Franklin two, Baldwin four, Ross six, M'Candless two, Shaler seven, Peebles one, Wilkins six, Patton two, Reserve twelve, Lower St. Clair twenty-one, Sewickley two, Versailles one. There are none in East and West Deer, Jefferson, Pine, and Tarentum. No returns had been made from other districts up to noon.

A Constable's Return.—Mr. K. McConnell, constable of Wilkins township, had the following address to his quarterly return to the court this morning:

"I further report that I have been credibly informed that Martha McCracken, a widow, residing in Wilkinsburg, gave birth to a child some time last summer, and that Doctor Sample is said to have been the attending physician."

Constables, among other things, are required to make return of all bastard children born within their bailwick. This is the second instance, within our recollection, in which a return of this character has been made.

Mr. Garrison's Lecture.—We are requested to state that Mr. Garrison will commence his lecture this evening at half past seven o'clock precisely, his engagements being such as to render it impossible that he shall leave for the East to-night. This notice is given for the benefit of that class who always make it a point to go late to entertainments of all kinds. They are earnestly requested to lay aside this custom for one night, and go early. By this means they will hear the entire lecture themselves, and will not be an annoyance to others. Remember, the speaker will commence at half seven precisely.

Before Alderman Taylor.—On Saturday, William Melville and Michael Doyle prosecuted each other for assault and battery. It was alleged that Melville struck the first blow, and that Doyle retaliated by using a poker, with which he opened Melville's scalp. They were each held in $300 for their appearance at court.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Hannah Shaner, of Port Ferry, on a charge of having committed an assault and battery upon a step-son of Ann Good.

Freak of a Lunatic.—A few days ago, a man residing in the vicinity of Clarion, started in a wagon, to visit an adjacent village, taking with him a daughter and a lunatic son. On the way, the son put his father out of the wagon, took the lines, applied the whip, and was driving at a furious rate when he jumped out, alighted unhurt, and escaped to the woods. The girl remained in the wagon, and when the horses reached the village they were secured by the citizens. The wagon had lost two wheels, and the girl came near losing her life.

Wife Desertion.—Alderman Nicholson, on Saturday, committed Robert Peach to jail, in default of one thousand dollars, to answer a charge of having deserted his wife, Margaret Ann Peach.

Expeditious Paving.—The paving of the Allegheny Wharf, from the foot of Irwin street to the suspension bridge, completed on Saturday, was accomplished, we are informed, in twenty-three working days. It has been done in the most complete manner, is acknowledged to be a first class job, and great credit is due the contractor, Mr. John Magee, for the remarkable energy he has displayed in fulfilling his obligation.

Ran into a Car.—On Saturday afternoon, as a colored man named Washington Hoades, in the employ of John Silver, was driving a load of gravel along Ohio street, Allegheny, at rather a fast pace, the tongue of his wagon came in contact with the rear end of a car, on the Manchester Passenger Railway, running completely through, raising a passenger from his seat and prostrating him on the floor of the car. No information has yet been made against Hoades.

Struck a Boy.—This morning about seven o'clock, as a boy named Housebock was walking up Federal street, in Allegheny, he was approached by a man from the opposite side of the street, named Strong, who deliberately picking up a stone, threw it at the boy, striking him on the head and cutting an ugly gash. The man has not yet been arrested.

Died from his Injuries.—On Saturday morning, John Nichols, the man who fell from the third story window of the Post building on the night of the preceding Saturday, died at the Mercy Hospital of the injuries received in his fall. He suffered very severely during the week that he was at the Hospital, and death was a desirable release from his pain.

The Hope Hall.—The second annual ball of the Hope Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company, of Allegheny, will be given at Lafayette Hall, on Wednesday evening—Thanksgiving eve. The arrangements have been made on a liberal scale, and the re-union will doubtless be of the most pleasant and agreeable character.

Inquest.—The inquest upon the little boy, Francis Cochran, killed on Saturday afternoon, on Water street, by a pile of boards falling up on him, found a verdict of accidental death, without attributing any blame to Henry Felsing, the man who was hauling the lumber.

Motion Withdrawn.—Thos. Howard, Esq., this forenoon, withdrew the motion for a new trial, as to Murray Dias, one of the parties concerned in the Versailles township homicide. He did so upon consultation with friends and associate counsel for the prisoner.

Cigars Found.—Three boxes of cigars were found concealed on Western Avenue, Manchester, yesterday, supposed to be stolen. The owner will please inquire of Henry Hess, or Joseph Campbell, at the Allegheny Mayor's Office.

Boys Arrested.—On Saturday afternoon, five colored boys were arrested by officers Hess and Campbell, of the Allegheny Police, for disorderly conduct, and beating a boy. They were fined one dollar each and costs.

Gipsey Fined.—A Gipsey was arrested by officer Hess, of the Allegheny police, on Saturday, for driving his horse through a crowd of children, in the Diamond. He was fined $1.50 for his carelessness.

Released on Bail.—Henry Corbett, committed to jail by the Mayor to answer a charge of larceny, was released this morning, bail being been entered for the sum of $200 for his appearance for trial.

Well Known Citizen Dead.—We regret to learn that John M. Porter, Esq., a well known and highly respected citizen of Tarentum, died rather unexpectedly at his residence on Sunday, of typhoid fever.

Burglary.—The store of Mr. J. R. Brown, corner of Robinson and Morgan streets, Allegheny, was burglariously entered on Saturday night, and between 500 and 600 cigars carried off.

Having changed some of our subscribers and altered our morning routes, our subscribers not receiving promptly our morning paper, will please call at the Counting Room and they will be attended to.

Dead.—Miss Margaret Ellis, the young woman shockingly burned, at the Franklin Printing & Co's printing house, last week, died on Saturday evening, after lingering in great agony.

Four Charges.—Four commitments of larceny have been lodged against George Brown man, the man accused of stealing from the Diamond Market.

Beadle's Monthly for January, 1866, being the first number of that publication, is for sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION.—ALL SOLDIERS who served in the Army during the Rebellion, will meet at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street—over the Mayor's office—on Tuesday evening, December 5th.

By order of the Committee on Arrangement and Organization.

JOS. E. ROBINSON, Chairman
WM. M. HAYES, Secy. dec5tmw

$25 REWARD.—Lost on Saturday evening, 30th inst., between Lafayette Hall and the Hancock Passenger House, or Station, or in the street car from there to Allegheny, a GOLD LEVER WATCH, M. J. Tobias Co. maker, No. 14,097. The name "M. J. Tobias" is engraved on the back.

The above reward will be paid to any one returning it to Mr. Tobias, 101 Stockton Avenue, Allegheny, or to J. B. McFadden, Market, street, Pittsburgh.

LOST—IN JULY LAST, A CHECK