The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE Execution of Benjamin Bernhardt Marschall and August Frecke

FOR

THE MURDER OF H. FOERSTER, ON Boyd's Hill.

Brief Resume of Events Connected with the Murder.

On Thursday, the 24th of August, 1865, our citizens were horrified with the report that the body of a man, murdered in the most brutal manner had been found on Boyd's Hill. The body was found by a German while on his way to work, and Mayor Lowry was notified of the fact, and proceeded immediately to the spot. He found the man lying upon his face in a pool of blood, with the throat cut from ear to ear, a stab in the left side near the spine, extending into the pelvis; a cut in the lower part of the right breast; the upper jaw broken from the centre, back to the throat; the nose broken, and the upper lip split through. The corpse presented a most ghastly spectacle. The murder was enveloped in complete mystery, and for a whilegit appeared as though the police arm of justice was completely paralysed. The body was removed to Devore's coffin rooms, where coroner Clawson held an inquest, but failing to elicit any information that would throw light on the subject, or show who the murdered man was, the inquest was adjourned until the evening of the same day.

THE CORPSE REMOVED.

The body was then removed to the Mayor's office, where it was visited by thousands of citizens, some to gratify a morbid curiosity, others to see if they could identify it. A thousand rumors were afloat in regard to who and what the man was. Several persons were reported missing, and one woman even went so far as to recognize in the mangled remains the body of her son, and was only convinced that it was not him by meeting him at the door as she was leaving the Mayor's office. A number of arrests were made, only to result in the discharge of the arrested parties after an examination. The murder took place, as inquired into, the deeper the mystery which surrounded it, and it appeared as if it would never be unraveled. The body was exposed for four days, during which time photographs were taken as it lay in the coffin, but no identification could be made. But the eye of an avenging God was upon the murderers, and silently to work, and soon the police were in possession of a clue, which appear to follow in the trail of crime, and the murderers were brought to justice. But we must not anticipate.

ARREST OF MARSCHAL.

On the night of Tuesday, September 26th, 1865, the store of McCullough, Smith & Co., corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, was burglariously entered and robbed. A man was seen by the Lieutenant of the watch to appear suspicious manner, but he fled on precipitately as the drop his coat. He was next seen about four o'clock in the morning, when he was arrested. He gave very unsatisfactory answers in regard to himself, but it was finally ascertained that he lived on Boyd's Hill, at the head of Mercer street. He was committed to jail, and in the hands of officers Wray and Strain, who proceeded to search his house, and succeeded in finding a very large amount of goods, most of articles found was a gold pencil case marked "1864" on the inside of it, and the initials "H. F. M." combination of circumstances crushed in the mind of the Marschall, the impression that he was in some manner connected with the Boyd's Hill tragedy. On Friday, Sept. 29th, bloody clothing was openly charged with the murder, by the Mayor, upon which he betrayed considerable trepidation and embarrassment. A very rigid examination took place, conducted by District Attorney Kirkpatrick, and although nothing positive was elicited, it became a fixed fact in the minds of those present that he knew more of the affair than he chose to tell.

ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Subsequent to the arrest of Marschall, a man by the name of Ernest Miller, together with his wife, residing in Freeport, were arrested, charged with having received stolen goods from Marschall. A very searching examination of Mrs. Miller, revealed the fact that Marschall and a man named Frecke had been at her house on the night of the murder, and that the following morning Marschall had come to her house to procure the loan of a shirt, that his hands appeared swollen, and that he testified that Frecke boarded with her, and that he spoke of a man who had accompanied them from New York, and said he hoped "that nothing had happened him, but that he would not trust Marschall." This was before the murder was known. After the news had spread, Frecke said that Marschall had killed the man, and soon after they started out with Miller to see the body. When they returned, they said they had not seen the body, and Frecke remarked that he "did not want to look at him, for fear he should see him in his dreams!" He said he "had nothing to do with the murder, and it did not concern him."

ARREST OF FRECKE.

The statement of Mrs. Miller, together with other circumstances in possession of the authorities, and which have since been made public, decided the Mayor upon having Frecke arrested. He was working for McKeesport, and accordingly, the Mayor dispatched two police officers for him, who arrested him and brought him to the city. He at first attempted to escape, and it was found necessary to put him in irons in order to bring him quietly.

CONFESSION OF MARSCHALL.

About four o'clock on Saturday September 23d, Marschall called the Mayor to his cell, who accompanied him, and was locked up with the prisoner for about half an hour, during which time he made an apparently straight-forward and unequivocal statement of how the murder was effected. His confession was voluntary. He said that as soon as he found out that Frecke was in custody, he determined to do the close all, manifested great anxiety, and began to make some important disclosures, prefacing himself, but carefully avoiding implicating Marschall. Not being able to speak English, his replies to interrogatories were made through an interpreter. After Marschall's confession, he was taken to the Chief's room when he made still further disclosures, and identified the trunks of the murdered man together with his effects.

HOW THE MURDER WAS EFFECTED.

In Marschall's confession he says: Frecke proposed to me before we got upon the hill, to throw the stranger into the river. We looked over the hill, and saw the light, and thought it was time to do the business. Frecke said "I have no money, and I need some." Frecke had in the meantime got a piece of iron over eighteen inches long, and one and a half or two inches thick. The stranger was between the cars. Frecke stabbed the stranger in the side, at the same time pushing him towards me, which was the signal for me to strike him, and I drew the piece of iron and struck him on the head. * * * * * Frecke did all the cutting. I struck him two or three times on the head with the iron, the last time when he was falling. * * * * * The stranger made no noise; I did not hear a word. He made no struggle. As soon as he was stabbed and struck he was quiet. Frecke took him by the leg, and dragged him a short distance from the road. * * * * * This is all the confession contained in regard to the manner of killing. The remainder of the confession—which has been published—is in regard to his connection with Frecke; their meeting with the stranger; their actions before and after the murder; the disposition of the property, &c. The confession, if true, would make Frecke the principal villain.

On Sunday, September 24th, 1865, Marschall reiterated his confession in the presence of Mayor Lowry, H. A. Weaver, S. T. Von Bonnhorst, Coroner Clawson, B. G. Childs, Alderman Butler, Chief of Police Samuel Long, Jas. August Frecke being also present. After the statements of the two had been reduced to writing, they were committed to jail to await their trial.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

On Monday evening, September 25th, the coroner's jury, which had held several meetings since the murder was committed, met and concluded their inquest. The following verdict was rendered:

"That the unknown man came to his death, in the Ninth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, on the night of the 23d of August, 1865, by violence administered by August Frecke (or Fricke) and Benjamin Bernhardt Marschall, said violence and injuries causing his death, being perpetrated by means of a knife and iron bar, or some other similar deadly weapon."

MARSCHALL PLAYS A JOKE.

Marschall and Frecke were placed in adjoining cells in the jail, and Warden White, at the request of Mayor Lowry, placed a man in position that he could hear everything that passed between them. On the afternoon of Thursday, September 28th, they had a long conversation, in which Frecke told Marschall that as the matter then stood, there was no evidence to connect him with the murder, and that as he (Marschall) had voluntarily acknowledged himself a guilty party, there was no use in him trying to drag him (Frecke) into it. He had revealed nothing to criminate him (Marschall) and he appealed to him by their former friendship not to place his life in jeopardy. Marschall promised "to do what was right," whereupon Frecke, believing that he was going to deny his former statements with regard to his (Frecke's) hand in the murder, sent a note to the Mayor to hear his recantation. Upon the appearance of the Mayor, however, Marschall not only reiterated his former statement, but charged Frecke with being the cause of all his troubles, alleging that up to the hour that he met him he had lived an honest life. He again asserted that Frecke had planned the murder in the cars, and had participated in its execution. He said that Frecke had stabbed the German in the back, had inflicted other stabs, and finally cut his throat, and concluded by saying that he was infinitely the worst of the two. He appeared to enjoy the joke that he had played on Frecke in leading him to suppose that he was going to retract his former confession.

A LETTER TO BREMEN.

In order to obtain as much information in regard to the antecedents of Marschall and Frecke as possible the Mayor caused a letter to be written in the German language, giving full particulars of the murder, which was forwarded to Bremen, with a request that it should be made public over the country.

A TRUE BILL.

On Monday, the 24 day of October, 1865, the Grand Jury found true bills against Marschall and Frecke, charged with the Boyd's Hill murder. They were brought into court in the afternoon, and asked if they had engaged counsel, and when asked if they wished to have any counsel, Marschall at first replied that he did not, but afterwards availed himself of the offer of the Court, and Messrs. Thomas Ewing and Jacob F. Slagle were assigned him. Messrs. J. J. Selbendick and Jacob H. Miller were assigned as counsel for Frecke.

MARSCHALL ON TRIAL.

On Friday morning, October 6th, the case of Marschall and Frecke was taken up, in the court of Over and Terminer. District Attorney Kirkpatrick made a motion for a severance, without assigning any reason. The motion was resisted by counsel for the defendants upon the ground that no reason had been assigned for the motion, and that the defendants had not demanded it, and that it was against their wishes. The court, after a brief consultation, ordered a separate trial, when the District Attorney elected to try Marschall first. The trial was proceeded with immediately, and at twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock the same evening the jury retired, and having been out nineteen minutes, they returned with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree." Marschall heard the verdict with perfect composure, and was remanded to prison.

FRECKE ON TRIAL.

On Wednesday, the 11th of October, 1865, August Frecke was placed upon trial. The principal witness against him was Marschall, to whose testimony Frecke's counsel made objections. "First, on the ground that he was incompetent, because he was jointly indicted and convicted of the same offence, and secondly, because he was the principal offender, and was discharged in the indictment, and third, because the history of criminal justice, and its precedents, would justify Marschall in expecting from the authorities a recommendation for pardon, on the ground that he had been used as a witness against his accomplice. The court regarded the case as a peculiar one, and after consultation they came to the conclusion to allow the witness to be sworn. The defence endeavored to prove an alibi, but failed, and at fifteen minutes before three o'clock on Thursday, it the second day of the trial, the jury retired, and after an absence of twenty-five minutes, returned. Their verdict was "guilty of murder in the first degree." Frecke received the announcement with astonishment, and exclaimed in a German "Guilty! I am as innocent as was our Lord Jesus Christ on the cross. I have to suffer innocently." Blood issued from his nostrils, and he wept bitterly. As he was led back to his cell from which he never was to emerge, except to walk to the gallows, he exclaimed, "as God is my witness, I am an innocent man."

WHO THE MURDERED MAN WAS.

We have before mentioned that Mayor Lowry received information which could relative to the name of the murdered man. On November 8th, the name of the person murdered was Henry Foerster, that he was a German by birth, and had been employed in the same establishment with Frecke for two years. It also stated that Frecke was well acquainted with Foerster.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

On Saturday, the 11th of November a motion for a new trial in the case of Frecke was argued by defendant's counsel, and Mr. Kirkpatrick for the commonwealth, which resulted in the prisoner being remanded for sentence.

FRECKE'S ANTECEDENTS.

In reply to the Bremen German letter, he received one from Dahlum, Germany, which stated "I know no anything but an unlable light. Frecke, and stated that he had served two terms in prison in that country; one in Dahlum and the other in Hanover. It also gave the name of his wife, and contained many interesting facts going to show that he was notorious in the city papers, and is yet fresh in the minds of our readers.

MARSCHALL'S BIOGRAPHY.

On the 17th of November Marschall was brought into court in order that the indictments against him for burglary and larceny might be disposed of. He took his place in the dock with the inevitable quid in his mouth, which he had worn since his confession. The disposition of the indictments—six for burglary and five for larceny—was a mere matter of form. He, of course plead guilty to each one, and the court proceeded to pass the sentence. Marschall was evidently not annoyed at the sentence of the court.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners remained in jail until Saturday the 25th of November when they were brought out for sentence. Judge Sterrett having told Marschall to stand up, asked him if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him? He replied, "I have nothing to say, except what I have already said." Frecke was then asked the same question, and bowed his head in his hands occasionally wiping away his tears.

Frecke was then asked—through an interpreter—if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. He replied through his counsel, Mr. Slebenick "I have nothing further to say, I am innocent. I did not murder, because I said he stole the iron pipe in the dark, because I spoke about the loan of a shirt, Marschall said I would have to hang as well as he."

SENTENCE OF THE DEATH WARRANTS.

Tuesday morning, December 5th, the mail conveyed to the hands of Judge Sterrett, Governor Curtin, Sheriff of the county, the death warrants which had been signed by Messrs. Grinder, The signing must have been among the last official acts of the Governor, prior to his departure for Cuba.

At ten o'clock, the Sheriff accompanied by a number of gentlemen, repaired to the cell of Marschall, when the death warrant was read to him, fixing the time of execution between the hours of ten and two, and that it be between three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday the 15th day of January, A. D., 1866. At the reading of the warrant, but when the spectators began to leave his cell, he wept bitterly. He was admonished not to look for a pardon, but to prepare himself for the bitter day. It has come.

Frecke's cell was then called, and the same formula gone through with. When the warrant "convicted of murder in the first degree" were read, he exclaimed in an excited manner, "I am not guilty." He interrupted the reading several times, and weeping and sobbing, declared his innocence. The moment the Sheriff opened the door, and before he had time to produce the warrant, Frecke began to show emotion. In reply to an admonition from the Sheriff, to make good use of his time in preparing for a better land, he said, "I make preparations. I can go any time. If you want to hang an innocent man, you may as well hang me now."

THEIR SPIRITUAL CONDITION.

With the dispositions of the doomed men since the reception of the death warrant the readers are aware. Marschall has preserved his spirits wonderfully, and has shown but little signs of depression until after the visit of his family yesterday. Frecke has continued to assert his innocence, and it is said has confirmed his spiritual adviser to the belief that he is innocent. Frecke is a Lutheran, and Marschall is a Catholic. Ministers of both denominations have been in constant attendance upon them, endeavoring to prepare their minds for the awful fate which awaits them this day. Last night Frecke was much shaken, but appeared to become more resigned, when, on the contrary, Marschall seemed more fully than ever to realize his terrible condition. Both expressed themselves ready to meet their doom with fortitude, and to entertain a hope beyond the grave.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

The night before the execution was spent by the unfortunate men in as comfortable a manner as their circumstances of the case would admit. They were attended by their spiritual advisers during the night, and they exhibited a cheerfulness that astonishing for men situated as they were. They ate a hearty supper, and conversed in a very lively manner. Marschall was by far the most nervous man of the two. He slept but little, probably not to exceed half an hour, while Frecke enjoyed a sound and comfortable sleep from twelve to six o'clock this morning. In reply to a question asked him in regard to his hopes for the future, he said that he had made his peace, and was prepared to go, but that he would die an innocent man. Marschall still adhered to his former confessions.

THE MORNING.

A cold, dull, dreary, misty light, stealing through the heavily barred windows of the prison, told the doomed men that the sun had risen upon the last day of their lives. Marschall was pursuaded to lie down at five o'clock sleep for half an hour. He then rose and said he did not wish to sleep, that he would be able to do easier if he had no sleep, and that by the time to-morrow morning he would be a great deal of conversation with those who sat up with them, during which they Frecke amused himself by telling his adventures in the old country, and giving an account of his travels. Marschall, after one of his jokes, at which he had laughed heartily, said "O, I have laughed so much, that I had forgotten that I had to die to-morrow." About half past eight o'clock, Marschall's feelings gave way, and he sat down on the edge of his bed and wept bitterly, soon however regaining his composure. Rev. Peter Amandus Frecke's spiritual adviser, and was with him yesterday evening, and this morning. Marschall had religious services performed at intervals during the night.

THE CROWD.

As early as nine o'clock this morning a large crowd, attracted by that morbid curiosity which appears almost to be a disease, upon occasions of this kind, commenced assembling in the streets surrounding the jail, and completely blockaded the different avenues, and the entrance upon Ross street. Pressing eagerly up to the iron railing, and asking the questions that surely one moment's thought would have assured them could not be answered, served to while away the hours preceding the execution. At the hour appointed the throng became denser and denser, until a sea of heads presented itself.

MRS. MARSCALL.

About half past ten o'clock Mrs. Marschall appeared at the back gate and demanded admittance. Her cries resounded through the hollow vaults, but brought back no answering in: "O, has Benny gone off? Why was I ever born? Let me, let me in! I desire to speak to see me, and many other exclamations of a similar kind fell from her lips. Her cries were heart rending but unavailing, and after a short time she was carried off by her friends in an almost distracted manner. Marschall had been asked if he wanted to see her, but replied, "No, I bade her farewell for the last time in this world, yesterday." Poor woman, her cup of sorrow is filled to the brim.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

The scaffold upon which the murderers were hung, is the same used for the executions of Crosby and Evans, and will remain as it stands until after next Friday, at which time Mrs. Grinder will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It is very simple contrivance, being two upright posts and a cross beam, surrounded by a platform about six feet square, the trap being about four feet square. The trap is held in its position by an upright post, with an arm across the top, from which two ropes extend a distance of about thirty feet to a heavy plank, which is placed in nearly an upright position. These ropes are fastened to the plank about three feet from the ground. Another rope fastened from plank shoots foot higher leads to a pin at the foot of the steps ascending the scaffold, and holds the plank in its place. A trigger operating upon a pivot is attached to the pin in such a manner that by stepping upon it the supporting rope is thrown from the pin, the plank falls, and jerks the upright from under the trap, which falls, and the men are suspended. The fall is only about eighteen inches, and is considered sufficient to produce sudden death. The coffins are plain pine coffins, stained to imitate rosewood. They were made night.

HALF PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

The hour approaches. Within those dismal cells the ministers are pouring consolation and hope into the hearts of their doomed charges. The office of the jail is occupied by reporters, busy in catching every item of interest of information, and asking any questions that may suggest themselves. A small number of visitors and the assistants of the Sheriff and Warden fill up the group. Some are conversing of one thing, some of another—the execution being the most prominent topic, while others stand or sit around in moody silence. Were it not for the officials on duty, the interior of the jail would appear deserted. The doors of two of the cells are standing open, designating the places in which the condemned are confined, and from these tomb like apartments, the voices of the ministers engaged in earnest conversation with the condemned is heard.

A FALSE RUMOR.

From the outside we learned that a rumor was prevalent in the streets, to the effect that Marschall had made a statement confessing the murder, and that Sheriff Stewart was in a quandery to know what course to pursue in the premises. There was not only not a word of truth in the assertion, but there was not even a foundation for the report.

The Execution.

At half past twelve the visitors were all ushered out into the jail yard, being about eighty in number, and placed in two rows, along side the wall and the jail.

At five minutes past one, Marschall and Frecke, in company with their spiritual advisers, and the Sheriff and Warden, emerged from the door leading into the yard. Marschall in advance and trembling very violently, Frecke following, with firm step and a firm step, looking proudly around over the assembled audience, and at the gallows. Marschall was downcast, and kept his eyes on the ground.

On ascending the scaffold, Frecke took his seat immediately on the chair prepared for him, while Marschall drop upon the scaffold, and went through his devotions, assisted by the minister, after which he kissed the cross, rose to his feet, and taking the cross proceeded to the chair, and seated himself. Frecke then read the following in German, "Marschall, confess that I am innocent." Marschall answered, plied, "Marschall, I am not afraid to die! God-bye for you, Marschall." The cap was then placed on the head, shaking it warmly and thanked him for his kindness, told him that he had a very disagreeable duty to perform, but he (the Sheriff) could not help it. He then added, "I have a clear conscience."

The doomed men then rose to their feet, and the Sheriff proceeded to adjust the ropes upon their necks. Marschall preserved all the time a most obstinate silence, while Frecke requested the Sheriff to pull the rope tight, so that he might be killed quickly. He then said, "I have travel it. God be with you all! Do not afraid! and I hope that he will now have mercy on me." Frecke then shook hands warmly with his minister, who then left the platform. Frecke then said "Good. Frecke then said "I am not afraid to die. I have a clear conscience."

The white caps were now drawn over the faces of the condemned, Frecke engaging in audible prayer. Sheriff Stewart then stepped his foot upon the trigger, the drop fell, and they were both launched into eternity. The fall was about three feet. It is the opinion of the physician that Marschall's neck was dislocated, and his pulse ceased to beat in a few minutes. Frecke struggled but very little, and died apparently easy.

The blood upon the rope struck Frecke forward of the ear, and his death was produced by strangulation. The skin of the neck not cut, and blood oozed from the wound. His pulse ceased to beat in thirteen minutes. The fall of the cap was partly drawn from the face. His countenance was very pale, and a little minutes his face turned to a deep purple, but at the expiration of sixteen minutes from the time of the execution, a natural color, and this began to ooze from the mouth.

After hanging the usual time, the bodies were taken down and deposited in the coffins prepared for them.

Marschall was dressed in a plain suit of black—frock coat, pants and satin vest. Frecke was dressed in dark corded pants, a light gray sack coat, buttoned up to the throat, and gaiter shoes. Their arms were both pinioned with strips of white muslin, leaving their hands free. During his struggles, Frecke grasped one of his handkerchiefs, as though endeavoring to relieve himself from the pinion.

DISPOSITION OF THE BODIES.

From an early hour in the morning up to the moment of execution, crowds of people of both sexes, passed through the streets around the court house and jail. The day was remarkably free from the disagreeable weather, which not withstanding Fifth and Grant streets, Fifth street, Diamond street, Boyd's Hill, and all other localities from which a view of the fatal enclosure could be had, was alive with the animated spectacle of the bleak walls of the jail and prison, which offered actually had a dismal appearance from their view. A strong police force had been detailed, and the most perfect order was maintained. The crowd, which numbered from 4 to 5 thousand, was authoritatively announced that the offended majesty of the law was fully vindicated, and that Marschall and Frecke had passed from time to eternity, there was a great rush to the several points of egress, and a general emptying of the particulars from those who had witnessed the execution, in about two hours the crowds dispersed, the decaths of these two notorious murderers will pass from the memories of many whilst others will refer to it with a shudder, having been witnesses of the awful and solemn scene.

The execution was conducted with marked dexterity, and great credit is due to Sheriff Stewart and his deputy, S. B. Guthrie, for the agreeable duty in which they performed their duties.

The Organization of Allegheny Councils

As will be seen by our report elsewhere, the Councils of Allegheny have organized by the election of James McBrier, Esq., as President of Select, and C. W. Beaury, Esq., as President of Common Council. Mr. McBrier is one of the youngest members of the body, and his unanimous selection as Chairman is a high compliment to his fairness and ability. Taking the seat of perhaps the oldest, as well as one of the most clear-headed of the "City Fathers," (James Marshall, Esq.) is not strange that he should enter upon the duties of his office with a degree of diffidence. He is a young man of energy, industry and intelligence, and will make a good and faithful President of the Common Council. He is a member of the most important committee. He is well versed in the duties of his office, and will doubtless make an excellent officer.

Mr. Beaury filled the chair of President for the first time, but he has had considerable experience as a member, and will no doubt discharge his duties faithfully and well.

Mr. D. Macferron has been retained as Clerk of the Select Council, a position which he has filled for years, and the duties of which he has discharged with great care and fidelity. He has the esteem and confidence of every member of the body, and there was no competitor to contest his claims.

Mr. M. McGonnigle, who, for many long years has acted as clerk of the Common Council, and has been connected with the Press of the city, has been elected to the same position in the Common Council. Mr. McGonnigle to say that he was not pressed by any dissatisfaction with the manner in which he discharged his duties, nor because he was not personally acceptable to the members of Council, but simply in consideration of the claims of a gallant young soldier, who has lost two brothers in the war. It is to the credit of Mr. McGonnigle that while he performed the name to be used, he did not solicit the vote of any member of the body. Mr. Dilworth is said to be fully competent, and we hope he may fill his new position with pleasure to himself and to the satisfaction of those who have so signally recognized his patriotic services.

The Ladies' Freedmens Aid Association.

"The Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Association," have, since their organization, received and or warded the following goods:

LIST OF NEW ARTICLES.

Blankets, pairs	22
Woolen Shirts	22
Woolen Socks	72
Flannel Dresses, (women's)	44
Children's Dresses	18
Woolen Hoods	8
Woolen Skirts	9
Children's Slips	47
Women's Sacques	3
Woolen Stockings, pairs	9
Woolen Cloaks	62
Woolen Caps	12
Cotton Under Garments	8
Neck Ties	13
Wool packages	11
SECOND HAND CLOTHING.	
Cloth Pants, pairs	46
Cloth Vests	36
Cloth Coats	3
Drawers, pairs	17
Hats	5
Socks and Stockings, pairs	35
Woolen Sacques	9
Woolen Shawls	3
Boys' Cloth Suits	7
Flannel Shirts	11
Waists	28
Under Garments, (women's)	36
Gloves, pairs	6
Woolen Dresses	7
Hoods	6
Boots and Shoes, pairs	13
Collars	4
Aprons	4

Mayor's Levee.—There was but a slim attendance at Mayor Lowry's levee this morning, John Finkman was fined three dollars and costs for behaving in a disorderly manner on the streets; Thomas W. Sullivan one dollar; James W. Brown five dollars, and Robert Malory five dollars, for like offences; Catharine Ingram, and Thomas Mayther, who had simply drank too much to navigate the by pavements, others were discharged.

Correction.—We were in error yesterday in stating that the drug store of Mr. W. W. Davis, of West Manchester, had been broken open on Wednesday night, the safe opened and robbed. Its contents carried out, will have a tendency to drive the class of men (and women) and the vile cases now in our midst, or turn their bones and sinews to some useful purpose.

Senator Bigham, of this county, a day or two since, introduced an act for the better management of the Allegheny county prison, *and for the erection of a workhouse.* Which we understand is imperatively demanded, and if passed, will be the means of our having such a workhouse as to dispense with the services of vagrants, drunkards, idle loafers who now infest the city. Let all good citizens strengthen his hands in this good work.

Our Book Table.

AMERICAN REPRINTS OF BRITISH PERIODICALS.—Messrs. Leonard Scott, & Co., No. 54 Walker street, New York, republish regularly the British Reviews, as soon as they arrive. Their list embraces, the London Quarterly Review (Conservative), the Edinburgh Review (Whig), the Westminster Review (Radical), the North British Review (Free Church), and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

These are furnished to subscribers at $4 per year for any one of the reviews; $7 for two, $10 for three; and $12 for four, or Blackwood is furnished at the same rate as the Reviews. The four reviews and Blackwood, the whole four at $15. Single copies, $1 from 10 to 20 pages, and more.

Mr. W. J. Wildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street, is agent for this city.

The North British Review, for December, Scott's reprint, has just been received by Mr. Wildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street. It opens with an able paper on Coleridge, and all the articles are marked by the usual talent shown in this popular journal.

The Tribune Almanac for 1866—invaluable for reference—is for sale by W. A. Gildenfenny No. 45 Fifth street.

Another Charge Against Herman.—William Herman, noticed yesterday as being arrested by Chief of Police Long on a charge of burglariously entering the hat store of Mr. Dougherty a few evenings since, seems to be getting deeper and deeper into trouble. On was stolen from the Allegheny City station of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, have recently come to light which point unmistakably to William Herman as the thief, and accordingly Mr. J. W. Williams, Freight Agent of the road, has made information against him for the larceny of the wool over the Grand Jury. The case stands a pretty fair chance of making the acquaintance of Warden Campbell, of the Western Penitentiary.

Has Returned.—Mr. W. P. Logan, the well known oil dealer, who has been on a visit East for a week or ten days has returned home. Some of our oil men are disposed to accuse Mr. Logan of being the cause of the present stagnation and demoralization in the eastern markets, but now that he has returned, it is but fair to presume that there will be a reaction for the better. If he has was acting the "bear" while east it is hoped that he will perform the "bull" at home.

Organization of Allegheny Councils—Inauguration of Mayor Morrison.

The members of Allegheny Councils holding over from last year, together with the members elect, assembled in their respective Chambers at ten o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of organizing, and inaugurating the Mayor.

In Select Council, Mr. B. Thomas was chosen President, *pro tem.*, and Messrs. J. W. Hall and James McBrier appointed Secretaries.

The returns of the late election were read, and the result announced as follows:

MAYOR.—John Morrison.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.—John U. Barr and Wm. Murdock.

MEMBERS OF COUNCILS.—*First Ward*—Simon Drum and A. D. Smith, S. C., and Alex Hannaway, C. C.

Second Ward—J. W. Hale and J. B. Smith, S. C., and Joseph McDonald and John Cunningham, C. C.

Third Ward—John Hunkenstaln, and C. C. Jacob Heckadorn and Wm. Miller, C. C.

Fourth Ward—J. C. Patterson and William Smith, S. C., and Hugh McNeil, John Megraw C. C.

The oath of office was then administered to the members of Councils, by Alderman Hay.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Patterson, Drum, and Moyer, was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and Directors of the Poor elect, and conduct them into the Council Chambers.

The Committee soon after appeared, in company with the Mayor, who was received by the Council with a round of applause. After subscribing to the oath, Mayor Morrison addressed the Councils as follows:

President and Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils—I have again subscribed to the oath of office, and need only renew the assurance, usually given on like occasions, fidelity to discharge its duties to the best of my ability.

A review of the past year, such as might be—our population prosperous and rapidly increasing has been as orderly and well behaved as any other of equal numbers—the whole management, drunkenness and disorderly conduct have fallen to a less number than ever before, proving that the fears entertained that disorder would follow the return of our soldiers, have not been realized; these brave men have honored and sustained the character of our occations.

In our sister city, the number of commitments for like offenders, exceeds eighteen hundred, and the Court cases will compare even more favorably. By comparison of the population of the two cities it shows by the votes at the last Presidential election, the numbers are relatively as five to eight, while in criminal cases returned, the numbers are as one to twenty-five or upwards.

This comparison is not made in any unkind feeling, but prompted by the favorable character which the records of our city exhibit, which I am sure, will be welcomed on the floor of the Councils, and I must be excused to encourage the project of consolidation.

In material prosperity we are making rapid strides, and in addition the fact alluded to by our assessor of water rents for the year, has been the opportunity for ascertaining the actual increase of population, visiting as he does every family at their homes. The report of the Assessor shows an increase of 6,288 families in our city which necessitates our public works, besides over 400 fairly inhabited houses.

Let us then improve and enjoy our present condition in our own way, feeling that under the blessing of heaven we have so beautifully bestowed on our goodly city, we may continue to govern ourselves, feeling assured that we can fulfil our destiny by perpetuating the good old name of Allegheny.

The address was heartily applauded, and the sentiments seemed to meet the approbation of the Councils.

Messrs. John U. Barr and Wm. Murdock, Directors of the Poor elect, were next introduced, and subscribed to the customary oath of office.

The Common Council was then called to order by Chief of Police Long, and the following gentlemen were announced as the committees of Councils, as appointed for the present year:

Finance—Select Council—Phillips, Hardman, and Brown. Common Council—Morrison, McOwenan, Tomlinson and McClelland.

Water—Select Council—Crown, Armstrong, Shipton and Coffin. Common Council—Wright, Moreland, Weldon, McKeon and Dickson.

Gallagher. Common Council: Hare, Ardray O'Neill, Weldon and Boggs.

Claims and Accounts—Select Council. Compton and Thompson. Common Council: Patchel, Ford and Simpson.

Market—Select Council—Select Council: Morrow and Coffin. Common Council: Dickson, Parley and Patchel.

Allegheny Wharf—Select Council—Thompson Common Council—Verner and Brisk.

Gertmarers—Morrow and Coursin. Common Council—McKwin, Weldin and Simpson.

Gas Lighting—Select Council—Shipton and McClintock. Common Council—Robinson, Hare and Welsh.

Night Police—Select Council—Phillips and Barckley. Common Council—Hare, McMillin and Ford.

Fire Engine and Hose—Select Council Wilson and Barckley. Common Council: Beck, Boggs and Welsh.

Market—Select Council: Reed and Armstrong. Common Council: Ogden, Seibert and Robb.

City Printing—Select Council: McMillin and Diehl. Common Council: Robinson, Beck and Ogden.

Wooden Buildings—Select Council: Wilson and White. Common Council: Beck, McClelland and Lang.

Appeal from City Assessments—Select Council, McClintock and Lowe. Common Council: Mawhinney, Boggs and Patchell.

City Property—Select Council: McLaughlin and Normine. Common Council: Mawhinney Torley and Diehl.

Railroad—Select Council: Thompson and Herdman. Common Council: Mawhinney and Ogden.

Sanitary Committee—Select Council: Gallagher, Armstrong, Morrow, Barclay, Compson, McClintock, Brown, Lowe, Wilson and Reese. Select: Lang, McKwen, Wright, McClelland and Simpson.

Terpsichorean.

Having a leisure moment last evening, we dropped into Wilkins Hall for the purpose of witnessing the grand soiree given by the pupils under the charge of Prof. Cowper. The mantels, gaily and appropriately adorned, and crowded by their parents or older brothers and sisters. An equipped band of music was in attendance, and everything pertaining in any way was regulated by the sound of the bell, and all moved with the regularity of clockwork. Among the hundred-and-one little girls and boys whom we noticed on the floor during our brief stay, we may mention Charlie Bostwick, of Chicago, received very severe injuries to the former sustained a terrible gash in her head and several contusions, while Mr. Bostwick suffered a dislocation of her left shoulder. Mr. Jordan was upon the train and escaped injury.

Attention!—The attention of those owning property or occupying tenements on streets and alleys in the city of Pittsburgh, is called to the necessity of having the sewers, at least, making drains through it, so that the nuisance of stagnant water may find an outlet. Some of the street-crossings and alleys are almost impassable this morning, when a few minutes' labor with an axe would have prevented the nuisance.

The Tribune Almanac.—This most valuable and popular political register has been received by us from Mr. A. W. Gildenfenny, Fifth street, and we acknowledge the receipt of the Weekly Press, New York Weekly, Times, Every Saturday, Weekly Herald, Police Gazette, Harper's Weekly, and Literary Album.

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Leaves Parkersburgh for Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 p. m.

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Leaves Wheeling for Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agents.

REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSVILLE.—The fine steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. H. BYELL, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, every TUESDAY, at 4 p. m. Returning, leaves Parkersville every FRIDAY, at 7 a. m. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

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Standing Committees of Councils.

The following is a list of the standing Committees of Councils, as appointed for the present year:

Finance—Select Council—Phillips, Hardman, and Brown. Common Council—Morrison, McOwenan, Tomlinson and McClelland.

Water—Select Council—Crown, Armstrong, Shipton and Coffin. Common Council—Wright, Moreland, Weldon, McKeon and Dickson.

Gallagher. Common Council: Hare, Ardray O'Neill, Weldon and Boggs.

Claims and Accounts—Select Council. Compton and Thompson. Common Council: Patchel, Ford and Simpson.

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Allegheny Wharf—Select Council—Thompson Common Council—Verner and Brisk.

Gertmarers—Morrow and Coursin. Common Council—McKwin, Weldin and Simpson.

Gas Lighting—Select Council—Shipton and McClintock. Common Council—Robinson, Hare and Welsh.

Night Police—Select Council—Phillips and Barckley. Common Council—Hare, McMill