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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

A WIDELY DISSEMINATED JOURNAL,

CONTAINING THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS OF FRESH AND INTERESTING READING MATTER, TOGETHER WITH MARKET REVIEWS AND CURRENT LOCAL NEWS.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1866.

A DISPOSITION has been evinced on the part of many of the old admirers of Slavery to attribute the comparative failure of crops in the Southern States almost exclusively to the inertness of the blacks since coercion has been withdrawn. Gen. Jenkins, of Georgia, puts a different face on the matter. He attributes the failure in part to the indisposition to steady labor of the freedmen, *but chiefly from unpropitious seasons.* But even with these abatements, he adds, what will be an agreeable surprise everywhere, that the pecuniary results of the year are gratifying. Of cotton, he says, the "price of the article will be more than three-fold that of the average of former years, whilst the production in weight will be fully one-third of that realized in those years."

THERE are reports that the Fenians, preparatory to the next onset upon Canada, mean to cut the Atlantic Cablo. Any nation at war with another, would do the same thing, provided their intercests required the barbarism. But it remains to be shown that excursions by certain classes of our own citizens, against the territory of an adjoining nation, with which we are at peace, are legitimate acts of warfare.

MRS. MCCLURE, a farmer's wife, living near Quincy, Illinois, apparently died on Sunday, a week ago, and next day was buried in the family vault, near the house. On Wednesday, groans were heard in the vault by some children; the coffin was opened, and the woman found alive. She had injured herself in attempting to force open the coffin, but is recovering.

THE young Republicans of Washington are concerting measures to give Congress a formal and cordial welcome upon its reassembling. Civic and military delegations are expected to participate from different cities. This is the demonstration which the supporters of "My Policy" construe into an assault upon the President.

THE Cleveland papers are jubilant over the completion of the new Union Passenger Depot in that city, which they claim to be the largest in the world. It was formally opened on Saturday, with a banquet and speeches. The building is 608 feet long by 180 broad, and cost half a million of dollars.

COLORADO has taken the start of all the territories in establishing a good common school system. A seminary for higher education has also been commenced, under favorable auspices, at Central City. Arizona, Montana, Idaho and New Mexico have made no efforts worth mentioning in this direction.

IN Cincinnati, Judge Warren has decided that "a conviction by a court martial would be necessary to disfranchise a deserter" under the act of Congress. This has the merit of adhering to the "line of safe precedents."

BEFORE the New York election Mr. Seward's friends said he would regard the defeat of Mr. Hoffman as such a demand for his own return to private life as he would feel bound to obey. Why don't he hurry up his resignation?

THE time was when Thurlow Weed claimed to be the Warwick of American politics. His power is broken. The witchery of his incantations is dissolved. He only excites jeers by lingering longer on the stage.

THE Buffalo *Commercial*, which, as its name imports, was sold to the President, and supported his Policy till after the late elections, concedes that the people have decided in favor of Congress.

CONGRESS will meet in regular session on Monday, the third day of December—three weeks from yesterday. Already some of the members have arrived at Washington.

AN account of an apparatus for consuming all the smoke and gases evolved from coal, with a computation of the saving made thereby, is given in another column, and is worth considering.

THE October elections sent the mercury in the rebel thermometers all over the South down a several degrees. The November election must send it down to zero.

THERE is a possibility that Lippencott, Republican, has been elected to Congress from the Ninth district of Illinois, making a gain of one member.

IT is now stated that General Sherman has gone to Mexico to see the French well off. The result will doubtless put a different face on the matter.

THE election of Van Horn, Radical, over Waddell, Democratic, in the Sixth Congressional district of Missouri, appears to be certain.

GOV. FLETCHER, Charles D. Drake, and Henry T. Blow are competitors for the United States Senatorship in Missouri.

THE Republican majority in Illinois runs up to 68,000.

The Senatorship.

KEARNS, EDITORS GAZETTE:—Is it not important that an expression should be had, on the part of the people of Western Pennsylvania, as to their choice in the determination of the question of the successorship to Mr. Cowan, in view of his approaching retirement from the Senate? Citizens are apt to be remiss in matters of this sort. They are too much disposed to refer the adjustment of political questions to such cliques or combinations (self-constituted generally) as may choose to assume the responsibility. Experience ought to have taught us a better lesson. For the Senatorial position of all others, men ought to be selected of assured *faith* as well as ability. Such a combination is seldom found in the *politician* (taken in its commonly accepted sense) and yet by the existing order of management, from such material the choice has to be made.

The minority of Western Pennsylvania constitute the strength of the Republican party of the State, and yet of the three divisions (politically) of its territory their section is least regarded in the disposition of official honors. Their community interests are certainly commensurate with either of those of the other partitions. The retiring Senator is *their* Senator, and they are fairly entitled, certainly, to have a voice in the nomination of his successor. With men well up to the mark of suitability for the place—men of standard excellence in every respect, like Thomas Williams, for instance—why should we look beyond the mountains for a substitute? ALLEGHENY.

CITY ITEMS.

Great Rush.

At Wm. Fleming's ladies fur house, No. 139 Wood street. At this establishment may be seen one of the finest and largest assortments of ladies and misses' furs ever offered for sale in this city, consisting of Capes, Berthas, Eugenes, Muffs and Cuffs; Gay's Patent Excelsior Muff; also a large assortment of gents' fine fur Caps, Collars and Gloves. Persons wanting anything in the above line will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. WM. FLEMING, No. 137 Wood street.

We Would

Remind our city and country friends, that No 6 Fifth street, is the renowned emporium for the sale of Boots and Shoes, directly under the Opera House.

Who is

That Gardiner, No. 60 Fifth street, that is selling the cheapest and best Boots and Shoes! Some doubt; nevertheless, it is true. Try him.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

The Second

Large supply of Fall and Winter goods being received, new novelties, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 81 Market street, for Hostetter's and Drake's Bitters, cheaper than any other place.

Remember,

Good Cough Candy can be obtained at 112 Federal street, Allegheny City. GEO. BEAVEN.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 81 Market street, for the best Medicinal Liquors of all kinds.

The

Superiority of Gardiner's Boots and Shoes is universall, acknowledged.

Look Here Quick,

You are wanted, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Their

Sales is immense, at the Opera House Shoe store.

A Great

Reduction in prices, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

TELEGRAMS.

(By the Merchants' National Telegraph Co.)

From Oil City.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, Nov. 12.

River seventeen inches. Weather cool and cloudy. Oil market dull and nothing doing.

Franklin, November 12, 1866.

The river at Oil City fifteen inches; at Franklin sixteen inches, and falling slowly. These is prospects of rain.

FOREIGN ADVICES BY THE CABLE.

The London Times and the Fenian Prisoners—Insurrection in Barcelona—A Plot in Spain—The War in Japan Resumed—Death of the Tycoon Confirmed.

LONDON, November 12.—The London *Times* of this morning, says: Considering the difficulty experienced by the President of the United States, and his efforts to prevent the invasion of the British Territory, in North America, it would see with satisfaction some compliance with his request in behalf of the Fenians who had been guilty of treason and sentenced to death; but still it would concede no immunity in case of another invasion.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The report that an insurrection had taken place in Barcelona is untrue.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—A plot has been discovered in the city of Saragossa, in consequence of which, several arrests have been made.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Telegraphic dispatches have been received, which state that the war in Japan has ended.

The report of the death of the Tycoon is confirmed.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Cotton heavy; Middling Uplands 12¾d; sales 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Consols 89¾ for money; U. S. 5-20s, 69¾; Erie, 38; Illinois Central, 77¾.

FENIAN TRIALS.

Argument of Counsels—William Duggan Acquitted.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 12.—The Court met at 12 o'clock to-day. From the scarcity of spectators it was evident that the excitement which, during the past week, has existed regarding the Fenian trials, was considerably abated. The members of the bar present were Hon. J. H. Cameron, E. A. Harrison, L. L. D., and J. McNab, for the Crown, and R. McKinnon, J. Fleming Murphy for the accused. A quarter past twelve His Lordship took his seat on the bench. William Duggan was the first who was placed in the dock. He is stout, able-bodied looking man, apparently between forty and fifty years of age.

Mr. McKenzie—I move, my Lord, in this case to have the indictment quashed on the same grounds as that relied on in the case of the Queen vs. O'Neil and others.

The prisoner exercised his right and challenged through his counsel, thirteen jurors before a jury was empanelled.

Mr. McKenzie—Before my learned friend Mr. McNab opens the case, I would move the Court that it calls upon the Crown, to select on what counts in the indictment, they propose to try the prisoner; whether they elect him to be tried as an American citizen or British subject. I think that this is the proper time to do so; I submit, the prisoner has no right to be tried on two distinct offences on the same indictment.

Mr. Harrison—My Lord, I submit that this is not a proper time to bring forward such an objection.

After a lengthy argument between counsel His Lordship rejected Mr. McKinzie's motion.

Mr. McNab opened the case for the Crown in a short address.

After the examination of witnesses Hon. Cameron rose (th. 4, it being half-past five, it would be better perhaps to reserve the proceedings for the defense till to-morrow, and the jury could be locked up for the night.

A juryman asked whether there was any need of hearing evidence for the defense in case they were agreed that no case was made out. The Judge said there would not.

Jury—We are unanimously of opinion we must acquit the prisoner.

His Lordship—That disposes of it.

The Clerk recorded and declared the verdict "Not Guilty."

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said: William Duggan, the jury found you not guilty, and I think properly so. You have received a character for three brief words, which state that you are an "honest, hard drinking, hard working man." Contract that character, if you can, and be in future an honest, hard working man, and all will be right. Now you are at liberty.

The Jamel Will Case Concluded—The State Prison—A Reform Needed—Celebration Ceremony.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Jumel will case was commenced and concluded to-day in the Supreme Court. The Jury, after an absence of five minutes, rendered a verdict in substance, that the testatrix was in an unsound state of mind when she made the will.

The *Evening Express* says that an officer of one of the benevolent institutions of this city, recently paid an official visit to the State prison at Sing Sing and reports a most injudicious and inhuman method of discipline prevalent in that institution, and strongly recommends an investigation by the prison association.

Mr. Williams, the Episcopal clergyman who was charged with picking the pocket of a lady in a 5th Avenue stage, has been released on bail.

The evacuation of this city by the British forces, in 1783, will be commemorated by the First division of the National Guard of this State on the 25th, when the annual fall parade of the division will take place.

Terrific Gale—Schooners Wrecked.

PORT HOPE, C. W., Nov. 12.—A terrible gale on Lake Ontario occurred on Sunday morning. The following disasters are reported here-out: Schooner John Stevenson, beach-ed; high and dry, near railway station; schooner Caspian, total wreck; schooner Iris, sunk alongside cribs; schooner Helen, sunk in New Harbor; schooners Union, North Star and Atlantic damaged.

Relief for Destitute Fishermen.

QUEBEC, Nov. 12.—It is understood that the Government will furnish all relief for destitute fishermen on the Labrador coast.

The Queen has written a letter to Mr. Watkins, chairman of the Relief Committee, sending £50 to the sufferers by the fire in this city, and expressing deep sympathy.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Ferrit's Suffering and Heavy Mortality—the Visitation Increasing.

The *Times* correspondent gives the following interesting particulars of the great famine in India:

A Calcutta paper, of August 16th, says: Twenty thousand paupers from the famine-stricken districts have inundated Calcutta, and the arrivals are reckoned at two hundred a day. We have, on the highest authority, a frightful picture of the prevailing destitution, especially in Cuttack. It would be difficult to exaggerate the magnitude and extent of the calamity; all the accounts I have seen have underrated it. It is difficult to obtain reliable statistics as to the mortality from famine, and cholera occasioned by it; but all I have seen and heard convinces me that it has been on a scale of frightful magnitude.

There are still four long black months before us, though for a month past there has seemed to be some slight abatement in the distress. In the four districts of Bolasare, Midnapoor, Sarun and Tirhoor over forty thousand non-laboring paupers were being relieved daily in the latter part of July, beside seven thousand who were able to make some return for food by working. A week later we find thirty-four thousand relieved daily in Bolasare and Midnapoor alone, while Pooree and Nudda add 17,000 more to the said list. It is believed that in Cuttack the majority of the people must die before relief can reach them, while one thousand persons a day were perishing at the single station of Bolasare.

A vessel, the Tubal Cain, which was bringing them food was driven off by a storm and compelled to throw overboard 1200 bags of rice, but this is non and possibly not the worst. The new crop of rice will soon be obtained, but it is likely to add a new source of danger; for, lacking other food the poor people will devour it in its immature and unwhole-one state and a dreadful pestilence will probably thus be produced.

Unless the land can be covered with a net work of railroads and canals, there seems no escape from the frequent repetition of such calamities, and that daily is far distant.

Another account says: When the famine was at its height, the starving poor, we are told, crowded into the streets of Calcutta, and it is estimated that no fewer than twenty-to twenty-five thousand starving people were wandering about the capitol. At Mullicke's Ghat, in the Bonnoo quarter, charitable funds raised a fund and distributed food, there were at one time 7,000 famishing applicants crowded up. They were dispelled and placed in order upon an open space waiting for the distribution. On one side nearly 1,000 Hindoos, each with a leaf plater before him, were scattered on the wet ground hastily partaking of the savory dole they received. On the other side were thousands of shrinking Mussulmans, ranged in like manner and waiting with silent and greedy eagerness the meal of their Hindoo brothers, and counting the bitter longings the minutes until their turns should come. Under the shelter of the tiffin the crowded the women, girls and children.

Outside the gates were hundreds and hundreds who had lost their chances till the next distribution, but over all a horrible dead silence—no chattering or converse—hardly a sound audible, save, at intervals, some wretch throw up his arms with an ejaculation to heaven or stamping his feet in unappeasable pang of hunger. More than this, officials wrote home descriptions of meeting dead bodies in every morning's ride—bodies lying in the road with the village dogs eating them in silence.

A Calcutta journal stated that in Balasore having a population of 12,000, the death amount of 50 to 60 a day, and on the Government demanding of the officials a report against this libel, the collector of the district replied that on the 8th of August, there were 50 in the city, on the 9th, 151, and for the week ending the 9th, 1,326 a day. This latter sometimes remaining unburied for three days.

The province of Orissa suffered the most severely, one-quarter of its population, 500,000 souls have perished in maritime Orissa alone. Inquiry a telegram from Calcutta announces that half the population of Orissa have perished in the famine—that is, fullyitwo millions and a half of people.

THE FENIANS.

Another Canadian Invasion—Stephens not Yet Arrived in Ireland—Instructions to the Circles Thrown out the Organization.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Business is progressing very smoothly at the Stephens' Head Quarters just now, money and arms continue to flow in with unprecedented rapidity, one United States regiment contributed three hundred and eighty-one dollars.

Mr. Stephens has not yet taken his departure for Ireland.

The *World* believes that the Fenians contemplate a renewal of their movements against the British North American possessions, that are made and active preparations for another invasion of Canada.

A circular is out in a letter of instructions to the army of the Canadas, which is to be in giving directions as to the organization of infantry, artillery and cavalry regiments, and the proper uniforms for each corps, etc. It emanates from the Head Quarters of the Roberts branch of the Fenian brotherhood.

Mexican Matters—Protest from Ortega Squelched.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., Nov. 3—via NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11—The *Herald's* special says: Ortega and suite arrived at Brazos on the 27, but were arrested by military authority and afterwards permitted to return to New Orleans, but remained at Brazos.

A protest against Ortega and the members of his suite, appears in the Rio Grande *Courier* of this morning.

The General first refers to the guarantees under which he came—guarantees which he claims, the Court of Washington admits his proper political character as the constitutional President of the Mexican Republic. He then recites the acts accompanying and including the arrest, and protests, first, against the violation of his individual guarantees given by the law of this country to foreigners traveling within its confines. Secondly, against the President of the Mexican Republic as constituting an indirect interference by armed force of the United States in the question of the local Mexican question; and third, against any act, direct or indirect, which, through attempts to impose upon the people of Mexico the traditional government of Don Benito Juarez.

I am satisfied that the policy here will be hereafter much more active in support of Juarez, and that, at least a strong moral influence will be exerted to settle the troubles over the river.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 6.—Canales still holds the city. On the afternoon of the 26, a courier arrived here from Juarez bearing a peremptory order for an answer to the copy to Zapia. After holding a council of his officers, Canales consented to surrender on the following conditions, viz:

The troops to pass beyond the State of Tamaulipas, all the acts of Canales administration to be declared valid, no one to be prosecuted for political acts since the 12th of August, Canales to remain in command of the troops. These conditions Tapia styled unworthy of notice, and stated that he should attack the town at an early day. Canales continues to exact money from the people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Disasters at Sea—Amount of Coin in the U. S. Treasury—Circular from Secretary McCulloch—Internal Revenue—The Pardon of Jeff. Davis Asked For—The Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Consul Kirkpatrick, at Nassau, reports additional disasters by the recent gale, among which are several American vessels lost.

The examination of applicants for Consular places proves not to be a mere form, but is rigid and thorough. Out of the numerous candidates who have presented themselves, only two thus far have been passed by the Board.

The amount of coin on hand to-day in the Treasury was $83,977,750, and coin certificates $20,851,560; total, $87,829,319.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular amending the following paragraph contained in the Treasury Department circular of May 27th, 1847, to the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and depositories of public moneys: Whenever any disbursing officer (or disbursing agent shall die, resign, or be superceded or removed, you will at once stop further payment of his drafts or checks previously drawn. Hereafter checks previously drawn by disbursing agents who may die, resign, or be removed, will be paid from funds on hand to their credit, unless the same shall have been drawn more than four months before their presentations, or there are reasons for suspecting fraud, or circumstances which would lead a judicious officer to decline to pay the same. Referring, also, to the directions in said circular, of the same date, to disbursing officers and agents, that public depositories will not be required to pay drafts of disbursing officers, when payable to any person or his order. The construction which has been placed upon these instructions forbidding the payment of such drafts payable to order is hereby modified, and hereafter the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Public Depositories are authorized, in their discretion, when satisfied of the correctness of the indorsements, to pay drafts payable to order in cases where serious inconvenience, delay or injury would arise by refusing to pay the same.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue officers were made to-day: Daniel H. Neiman, Assessor for the 10th district of Pennsylvania; Thomas Miller, Assessor for the 7th district of Ohio.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $649,174 84.

Messrs. Lowry and Hillyer, Commissioners from Mississippi to ask for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, were at the White House to-day, and left a note asking the President to fix a day for an interview.

The General Land Office has received returns from Tallahassee, Florida, showing that during October 23,466 acres of the public lands were disposed of in that State for actual settlement under the Home-tead law.

Returns from the land office at St. Peter, Minnesota, show that during the past month 5,685 acres were disposed of.

The Southern Press on the Northern Elections—The West as Radical as the East—The Fate of the Constitutional Amendment.

New York, Nov. 12.—The steamship New York, from Bremen on the 28th, has arrived.

The following is the Richmond *Whig's* leader on the late elections: "Just as we thought, just as we said they would do. The Radicals have swept the north, and in that word we include the west, which seems to rival New England in radicalism. We are accustomed to distinguish the western from the northern States by kind, almost tender, phrases, and, to expect from them manifestations of conservatism not looked for in the east, we will not be apt to do so hereafter.

The West is thoroughly imbued with the rancorous spirit of Radicalism. Some of the heartiest haters and bitterest persecutors of our people come from the Western and Northwestern States, such as Wade, Selleck, Shellabarger, Julian, Grimes, &c. With the exception of Maryland and the unflinching little Delaware, which always thinks and acts for herself, the whole North has gone just as we expected, for itself, against the South, against the Union, and against the Constitution. Not even could the heavy Conservative majority in New York city redeem the State of New York. The majorities in the several districts more than counterbalanced it.

We are happy to be able to say that the spirits of our people do not appear at all depressed by the results of these elections. They expected nothing else, and are therefore not disappointed. The indications are that the Northern sectional party has rather lost than gained. It has already reached that position in which it had everything to fear and little to hope. It could not expect to increase its power by new accessions, but had cause to apprehend the losses and gilding away of its strength. Radicalism may be said to have attained its culminating point and henceforth must only move downward.

The effect of these elections upon the fate of the Constitutional Amendment is the interpretation of the people of the North, New England and Delaware to Conservativeism has, as far as we can judge, sealed the fate of that amendment. It required but ten States to defeat, and we now have fourteen arrayed against it. There would seem to be but one mode of securing its patty territories into States.

Prices of Breadstuffs Contrasted.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The *Express* contrasts the prices of breadstuffs with those ruling through the past six years, by which it appears that they have been lower at this time than during the highest market, when gold was much higher than now, and adds: Although there may be some cause for the high present extraordinary price for breadstuffs arising from military activity for the advance, and that cause is speculative rather than the State to hold back their produce, and the result is seen in the following receipts of flour and wheat at Tide Water, from the opening of navigation to the close of October: Flour—In 1866, 1,134,000 bbls; in 1865, 630,700 bbls; in 1864, 925,100; Wheat—In 1866, 2,292,000 bu; in 1865, 6,707,900 bu; in 1864, 13,200,000 bu. With these light receipts at tidewater, and within two or three weeks of the close of navigation, it is not surprising, that the sympathy of the latter, and the latter causes extravagant speculation, but let the grain holders look out and stand from under.

Russian-American Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12—The bark Orwell, from Sitka, arrived at Bodega with officers operators and constructors in the service of the Russian-American telegraph expedition.

Ice had commenced forming when the Orward left, but the men were comfortably housed for the winter.

The Russian Chargeduffaire Stoeckl treat the party with great hospitality.

Colonel Bulkley started for Anadyr Bay, August 6, and is expected here during the present month.

The Russian was steamer Varlag, left the Amoor on the 1st of August, carrying Count Anasoff, the Russian Commissioner.

Germanic Confederation.

NEW YORK, November 12.—A London letter says: There seems little reason to doubt that the King of Holland will at once join the North German Confederation. There is a strong party in the country which is not only willing, but anxious to transfer the government of this country to Prussia, and if it remainders can do no more, they can at least induce the King to resign his pretensions to the government of Luxembourg, since the Duchy has formed a part of the German Bund, and has been garrisoned by Prussian troops.

The Emperor of Russia is expected to visit the fortress, and to all intents and purposes the place was a part of Germany, by agreement with the provision of the Congress of Vienna.

Colorado Election—Letter from Gov. Cummings.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—A letter published from Governor Cummings, of Colorado, denies the aspersions against him for giving a certificate of election to Mr. Hunt as a Congressional delegate. He states that Hunt received a legal majority of the votes, the Board of Canvassers having counted for Chillcott, the candidate of the party anxious for the admission of Colorado as a State, the votes of a company of volunteers formed of rebel prisoners enlisted at Chicago, who had no right to vote.

Murderers of Mrs. Garvan and Daughter.

BRANONVILLE, S. C., November 12.—The negroes who killed Mrs. Garvan and daughter, near Orangeburg, were hung on Saturday by the citizens. The freedmen of the vicinity were so incensed against the perpetrators of the outrage that they wanted to burn the murderers, but were prevented by the whites.

Missionary Exercises.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Interesting and impressive farewell services were held this afternoon on board the missionary ship Morning Star, a vessel built with the means raised by 100,000 children of the American Sabbath Schools. The services were witnessed by over two thousand persons.

—It is said that an artificial ivory is now made in France from a paste of *papier mache* and gelatin. Billiard balls formed of this material, though barely a third of the price of those made from real ivory, are yet so durable and elastic that they can be thrown from the top of the house on to the pavement, or violently struck with a hammer, without injury. With this same paste, to which the name of Parisian marble is given, among many other things, that boxes and most complicated moldings for ceilings can be made, or capitals of columns can be constructed in any color so as to resemble the most valuable marbles.

—The Newburyport *Herald* tells a story of a newly married couple who attended a lecture in the city. A staging gave way and let the to-day inaugurated a daily three o'clock afternoon market by auction, whereby planters have the option to take the prices last offered. The affair turned out a splendid success, 125 bales being offered, and 60 sold at 31½@33c.

The Canadian Confederation Scheme.

HALIFAX, C. W., Nov. 12.—It is understood that a document will be made public after the departure of the ministerial delegation, announcing important particulars of the course to be pursued by Canada in England relative to the Confederation scheme.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.)

The Fiery Rain-storm a Fizzle.

Faithful in the discharge of our duties as reporter of things transpiring, we determined last night to watch for the grand display of shooting among the stars, promised by the followers of Pythagoras. The programme laid down by those men of science for the proper observation of the phenomena, was carefully studied and after learning the precise location of Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Uranus, Neptune and the asteroids we slowly wended our way to a height which was high enough to look down upon the city and to afford us a clear, uninterrupted vision of the heavens. Perching up n the highest tree we could find, with a dark lantern in our button hole and a darker map in our hand, we patiently awaited the setting off of the meteors. We had studied learned expressions with stunning adjectives and only wanted a source of shooting stars to enable us to fly into ecstacies and give vent to a column of report in our journal. The minutes rolled on tediously, but nary a star moved from its place. We were not to be discouraged, however, and through chattering teeth almost prayed that some mischievous little star might skip from the milky way (for our hope was on the wane.) But alas! the little jewels clung with wonderful pertinacity to their snowy path, and—nary a star shot. We had faith in Venus. If the stars were animated by spirits kindred to our own—as demonologists have asserted—we had unbounded confidence in the belief, that hundreds of the lesser lights would dance attendance upon the queen of beauty. But Venus had no charms, and in her our faith rapidly vanished, for nary a star shot. Then we thought of "Old Mars" whom we had heard repeatedly eulogized in the stump speeches of the patriots who used to urge our entry into shooting circles. If there was any shooting to be done certainly Mars would be in, but he wasn't. There was not a single star about or near him that we could discover through our glass, (an inverted tumbler) and we had no more abiding faith in his warlike character. Mars may be very good in his place, but short of sanguinary rates, we can take no further notice of him. We thought of Neptune, but imagined him a wet old "cuss," who would put out the heavenly rockets did they shoot into his broom. We did not pay much attention to his quarters. Knowing Saturn had a circle, we had hoped to see the stars swing round it, more especially since the belt was made up of bottled fluid. But the heavens contained no spirit akin to Andrew, and Saturn was neglected. Alas! that Paracelsus did not live in our day to give some misguided star, the spirit which controlled the Willow House. In short, we closely observed every quarter of the heavens, measured the fixed and variable stars, believed ourself an astronomer, theorized about the cause of meteors, wondered much in the milky way, revelled in contemplating the Nebulæ, but all to no purpose. There was nary a shot. The clerk of the weather, indifferent to the gratuitous announcements made in the editorial columns of the press, failed to keep the engagement with the public. Why, we do not know. We had a reserved seat and had determined to give an entertainment an extended notice had we witnessed it. As the curtain of morning dropped over the dark stage, and as the last star got in behind the scenes, we retraced our steps homewards and noted astronomy to some person near New Castle, and endeavored to sell the equipage. In manner in endeavoring to dispose of the property excited suspicion and he was arrested, the theft proved and he committed as aforesaid. Officer Bell obtained possession of Gamble's person and brought him before Alderman Taylor. The fact of the theft was clearly proved and the thief was committed to jail by the magistrate to await the trial at Court. He gave Officer Bell the address of his wife in Allegheny city, with the request that she might be sent for. The officer went to the address but the lady had departed. Mr. Bell was sorry that satisfied to learn from the neighbors that Gamble had, besides the wife mentioned, three other wives all living in Allegheny. Considering that the fellow should have forgotten the circumstances as narrated, we regretfully relate them. He had been out west as far as Zanesville, Ohio, and on his return to this city he put up at the Red Lion Hotel; having at that time in his possession $4,850 in greenbacks. This sum he divided, placing $4,500, closely wrapped in a piece of newspaper, in his left trousers pocket, and the remaining $350, in his right pocket of his vest. On leaving the hotel on the night of the robbery for the Union Depot, he examined both packages and found them all right.

He took a street car for the depot and stood upon the rear platform with six or seven others. At the depot he bought his ticket with money from his vest pocket, and proceeded to his berth in the sleeping car. After taking his seat he put his hand in his trousers pocket and found that the pocket had been cut open and the money taken out. He cried out immediately that he was robbed and search was made through the train for the thief and the money, though without any result. As soon as the alarm was given two men came to Mr Townsend and evinced the deepest concern in the affair, offering him a reward of $2 out least, as only through the instrumentality of the police could he recover the money. Mr. Townsend offered to give $1,000 for the restoration of his money, and through the exertions of the detectives, the police made every exertion to ferret out the perpetrators of this bold robbery, but without effect, until yesterday, when officer Bell learned through a source he deemed authentic that a well known citizen, living near the Sharpsburg bridge, Collins township, had come to this city on Saturday with $4,000, half of which was in bank bills, and purchased from a wealthy gentleman who one requested to give him $500 bills in exchange for the smaller ones. The money answering the description of that lost by Townsend in every particular, Officer Bell, in company with the latter, and accordingly asked his friend how he had come into possession of so much wealth. He, who the money came from and refused to exchange it, answered that he had found it on the Sharpsburg plank road. Desirous to negotiate an exchange, the finder of the money returned to his home while his friend hastened immediately to consult with his wife on the subject of life, who will proceed to arrest the finder this morning, and which we will be pleased to give his name publicly. We have no doubt the gentleman who has the money in his possession, is the same that had brought with her on her arrival, should be given to her again. This is our belief, however, Mrs. Collins refused to comply, with, alleging that Martha owed her a board bill of thirty dollars and that the amount in dispute before she would give up the goods. Finding that she had no other redress but through the law, Martha repaired to the office of the magistrate mentio ed and made oath as stated. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the accused.

Disher to be Dished.

Thomas W. Jones and Barbara Disher live neighbors to each other in Redout alley, in the First ward, in this city. Sad to say, they do not live in that harmony towards each other that should exist among neighbors. For long since Mrs. Disher visited Mr. Jones and indulged in some most abusive and threatening language, and he on the other hand raised his iron-poker, vowing that she would knock Jones with it to the celebrated locker of his relative, Davy. Still more recently she went to Jones' residence and put some of her threats into deeds. So far did she carry her activity that she broke the doors of his domicile, and smashed things up in a general way. This was the feather that broke the camel, Jones' back, and he went complainingly to Alderman Lynch. The Magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the too vigorous Disher.

A Ferocious Dog.—John Newmeyer, living on Centre avenue, has in his possession a ferocious dog. A day or two since, a little girl, child of George Rosner, living near Mr. Newmeyer, went into the house of the latter while the dog was there. The animal immediately sprung at the child and bit her through the upper lip. Mr. Rosner, father of the injured child, made information before Alderman Taylor against the proprietor of the dog, but the matter was finally settled without further difficulty.

False Pretence.—C. Wehrung, the proprietor of a drinking saloon on the corner of Fifth and Wylie streets, appeared before Alderman Lynch yesterday and made oath against William Coles for false pretence. The accused is alleged to have borrowed from the complaint three dollars, stating that Alderman Lynch sent him for it. A warrant has been issued for William's arrest.

Will Meet.—The National Wool Growers' Convention will assemble to-morrow at Cleveland. The importance of this meeting will be fully recognized by all persons interested in wool growing. Delegates are expected to be in attendance from all the States interested in wool—sheep's wool—in the Union, and the proceedings will be looked for with much interest.

Hit in the Eye.—Charles Lindsay told Alderman Strain yesterday that Andrew Wilson, on the 10th instant, attacked him, struck him in the eye, knocked him down and kicked him, which little transaction occurred in the Fifth ward. At the request of Lindsay, the Alderman issued a warrant for the arrest of the assailant on a charge of assault and battery.

Blood-thirsty Hannah.—Thomas L. Williams and his wife live in Bank alley, and so do Ann McCarthy and Hannah Morrison. There seems to be not the best of feeling existing between the neighbors, for a day or two since, Mrs. McCarthy and Mrs. Morrison went to the house of Mrs. Williams and used the most insulting and threatening language towards her. Hannah even went so far as to threaten publicly that she would not leave the premises until blood had been spilled. She did, however, and all parties still keep their share of the vital fluid. For fear of a different state of matters, however, Mr. Williams went before Alderman Taylor, and made information against his neighbors for surety of the peace. Warrants were issued.

Attempted Outrage in Manchester—The Injured Parties Refuse to Prosecute.

Two young girls, the eldest of whom could not have been more than seventeen, came to the office of Alderman Donaldson on Saturday and made the following statement: On Friday evening they were walking along Fem street near St. Clair, when they were accosted by a young man, who had been paying lover like attentions to one of the girls for some time previous, and invited by him to take a ride down to Manchester in one of the street cars. They consented, but had scarce seated themselves in the vehicle when two more young men entered the car and familiarly addressed their male companion, who began a desultory conversation with them that was kept up until they had almost reached the Manchester terminus of the road, when the strangers bid their associate adieu and left the car. When the conveyance reached the stables their gallant requested them to walk across an open field with him as on the opposite side they could take the return cars for this city by way of the Rebecca street route. They consented to the arrangement and started across the field, but they had got but a short distance when they were met by the two young men who had been their companions in the car. Without speaking a word the three ruffians made a broad-ly indecent assault upon the girls, knocking them down and tearing their clothing, while the terrified creatures called loudly for succor. Their cries reached the ears of some of the employees at the car stables, who came immediately to their assistance. On the approach of the men, however, the wretches fled down the field in the direction of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, and left the girls in the hands of their rescuers. When the girls had told their story the Magistrate prepared to draw up an information against the young man who had went with them, as an escort from the city, but to this the girls objected, stating that they were willing to do so if their names would not be made public, assuring the Alderman that if their parents knew of the occurrence they would be severely punished, if not murdered outright. In view of this fact the Magistrate, although knowing the guilty parties perfectly well, has been unable to get a legal hold upon them, and consequently, they are still at large. We sincerely trust that the numerous young scoundrels that could thus outrage such a cool and deliberate outrage will not long escape the meshes of the law and the penalty due their offence.

A Precocious Horse Thief.

On the 25th of October last a young man named C. R. Gamble went to the livery stable of J. K. Dain, on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, and hired a saddle horse, with saddle and saddle cloth, bridle &c., the whole establishment valued at $250. At the time when the man should have returned with the horse and accoutrements to the stable he staid away and continued to do so for successive days. Search was made, and at length the horse was recovered at Butler, where the fellow had sold them, but Gamble still gamboled at liberty. On Friday last, Officer Bell, of Alderman Taylor's police, learned that the escaped thief was in the neighborhood of New Castle. Thither he went on Saturday, armed with a warrant for the arrest of Gamble, and found the fugitive quietly ensconced in the Lawrence county jail, where he had been placed by Justice J. M. Craig to await his trial on another charge of horse stealing. It seems that after he had sold Mr. Dain's horse, Gamble had procured a horse and buggy from some person near New Castle, and endeavored to sell the equipage. In manner in endeavoring to dispose of the property excited suspicion and he was arrested, the theft proved and he committed as aforesaid. Officer Bell obtained possession of Gamble's person and brought him before Alderman Taylor. The fact of the theft was clearly proved and the thief was committed to jail by the magistrate to await the trial at Court. He gave Officer Bell the address of his wife in Allegheny city, with the request that she might be sent for. The officer went to the address but the lady had departed. Mr. Bell was sorry that satisfied to learn from the neighbors that Gamble had, besides the wife mentioned, three other wives all living in Allegheny. Considering that the fellow should have forgotten the circumstances as narrated, we regretfully relate them. He had been out west as far as Zanesville, Ohio, and on his return to this city he put up at the Red Lion Hotel; having at that time in his possession $4,850 in greenbacks. This sum he divided, placing $4,500, closely wrapped in a piece of newspaper, in his left trousers pocket, and the remaining $350,