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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

NO MATTER what national complications may take place in Europe, France and Austria will join hands together. The death of Maximilian appears to have cemented the Emperors of those two nations together, and the friendly interchange of civilities between them seems to establish the earnestness of their friendship. France needs the support of Austria, and Austria leans on France for strength and protection. Neither one of them is as potent as of yore, and both doubtless feel that they must make way for more progressive nations, who press forward to occupy the high positions they have hitherto filled.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY have not materially changed. Garibaldi is at Monte Morio with his troops, undaunted and determined. He is in no humor to give up his long cherished designs at the bidding of Victor Emanuel, while his army stands flushed with victory at the very walls of Rome. The Italian army had crossed the frontier yesterday, and was marching on the insurgents. The French fleet from Toulon had arrived at Civita Vecchia, while fresh troops were preparing to depart from the former place. In view of the present situation, with the Italian and French Governments arrayed against him, Garibaldi cannot hope to accomplish his undertaking, but if the complications growing out of the Roman question result in a Conference of the European Powers for settlement, his fond desire may be realized.

AN AMERICAN gentleman, who has spent the last seven years in Europe, and has watched with great interest all developments relating to industrial pursuits, has reached this conclusion:

"England has got to do one of two things—come back to protection or stop emigration. Every day satisfies me that this is so, and that it also does not do the days of her commercial greatness are numbered, and she must cease to be what she now is, the first manufacturing country of the world. I sent a slip to Mr. Wills last week, cut from the *Daily News*, and copying an article upon the stagnation of the iron trade in Scotland, showing that one of the main causes for this was the Belgian competition. The fact is, that since the Cobden treaty, England is brought for the first time directly in competition with the cheap labor of the continent. The manufacturers hope to meet this by bringing down the price of labor to the level with that on the continent; but as soon as she begins to depress it, the operatives, or such as can beg or borrow the means, emigrate."

Nor is this gentleman alone. English manufacturers, in numerous departments, find it even now exceedingly difficult to bear up under the competition they experience, particularly from France and Belgium. How long this condition of affairs will remain before the government will be constrained to fall back openly upon the doctrine and practice of Protection, it would be useless to conjecture; but it is easy to see that result cannot be long delayed. Stringent legislative measures to stop emigration is so far distasteful to British ideas and habits, that it will hardly be resorted to, and the other alternative must shortly be embraced.

THE SCHOOL CENSUS of Cincinnati has just been completed. Supposing thirty-three per cent. of the population to be between the ages of five and twenty-one years, this would show an aggregate population of 339,379. Taking the safer estimate of two and a half persons to each individual rated in the school census, the total number of inhabitants would be 274,477. In 1860 the population was 161,044; and this would show an increase in seven years of 113,936.

The *Gazette* adds:

"A very large per centage of the people who do business in the city now reside in the numerous settlements which have grown up outside of the city limits, including Covington and Newport. Including the two last named places, and the county townships, the population must be fully 400,000. The population of Hamilton county, including Cincinnati, was 210,000. It is now at least 300,000.

ON SUNDAY the St. Vincent German Orphan Asylum of St. Louis was burned. The fire was caused by a defective flue, and the house was rendered totally unfit for use. All of the furniture was saved. One hundred and thirty-six children were thrown on the hospitality of the neighbors by this casualty. The loss is roughly estimated at between eight thousand and ten thousand dollars.

ANOTHER stranger has been robbed in St. Louis. This time the victim is from Indiana, and was robbed of but forty dollars, which, however, was all he had. St. Louis is getting rather an unenviable notoriety for this sort of thing.

GOV. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, makes this excellent hit:

"Say to our brethren of New York, who, through the press, found so much fault with our style of conducting affairs during the last contest, that we expect them to show by their triumph in November that the manner in which they carry on political campaigns is much more effective than ours, and that nothing short of a splendid victory can possibly justify them in our estimation for having given us so much excellent advice during our recent struggle."

THE Philadelphia *North American* very properly demands an investigation into the causes of the cholera which appeared on board the receiving ship Potomac at that port, and raged with such violence for a short time. It is stated that an officer of the Navy Yard, Capt. DeCamp, wrote to the Department protesting against the use of this vessel, and prophesying disease if the vessel was not cleaned before again populated.

MR. FRANK COWAN, of Greensburg, son of the late Senator, is said to be preparing a book for the press entitled, "A Dictionary of the Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases of the English Language." Mr. Cowan is a thoroughly accomplished and highly educated gentleman, and is eminently qualified for his undertaking.

Two persons were arrested on Saturday last in Chicago for stealing $12,000 from a man stopping at the Lindell House, in St. Louis. The robbery was committed some two years ago, but until Saturday the detectives were foiled in their attempts at ferreting out the thief. The money is all gone, but the property bought will nearly cover the loss.

EVERY one of the five or six Japanese troupes in this country has "the original All Right." The poor boy was also in Paris and was killed in Chicago. We know of no one who has a harder or more varied life than this ubiquitous boy seems to live.

SEVERAL thousand dollars worth of damage was recently done by fire to the stock of Howlett's large mills, situate on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.

THE Lancaster *Examiner* says there would be "sublime justice in the nomination of Hannibal Hamlin for Vice President, by the Republicans."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

More Vessels from Toulon.

GARIBALDI MAINTAINS HIS GROUND.

Agreement Between France and Italy.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM ROME.

Insurgents Active in the City.

URSINI SHELLS IN THE STREETS.

Garibaldi Impatiently Awaited.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES NOT EFFECTIVE.

French Fleet at Civita Vecchia.

THE ITALIAN ARMY OVER THE FRONTIER.

Garibaldi Ordered to Disband His Forces.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN LIVERPOOL.

Extraordinary Precautions Taken.

ROYAL BANQUET AT PARIS

Speech of the Austrian Emperor.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ITALY.

PARIS, October 28.—*Evening.*—Several more French ships of war left Toulon during the day for Civita Vecchia.

The entire press is loud in praises of Victor Emanuel for his recent proclamation denouncing Garibaldi.

GARIBALDI MAINTAINS HIS GROUND.

Late dispatches report that Garibaldi is still holding his position near Monstrotondo.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

It is reported that an agreement has been arrived at between France and Italy, whereby the troops of the former will attack the insurgents. The latter are thereupon expected to retreat from the Papal territory into the dominion of King Victor Emanuel, where they will be quietly disarmed by the Italian troops.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER—MOUSIER ON FRENCH INTERVENTION.

PARIS, October 29—*Noon.*—It is reported that Menabrea, Prime Minister to Italy, is pledged to accompany the French troops to Rome.

Mousier has recently issued a note explaining the intervention of France in the Italian question. He regards the expedition as justifiable, for the reason that Italy failed to protect the Pope in his lawful and time-honored rights. A sense of honor and due regard for the opinions of mankind impelled the Government to this course. Mousier asserts the agency of France will proceed no further than is necessary to crush the armed rebellion against the Holy Father and free the Political territory from the tread of hostile soldiers. When these objects are accomplished the troops of France will be withdrawn and a Conference of the Great Powers of Europe called to settle the Roman question.

TELEGRAPH CUT—NATIONAL DIET.

FLORENCE, October 29.—Telegraphic communication with Rome has suddenly ceased, the Insurgents having probably cut the wires. Owing to the serious aspect of political affairs the National Diet will be called together at an early day.

LATEST FROM ROME—URSINI SHELLS PLACED IN THE STREETS—GARIBALDI'S APPROACH AWAITED.

PARIS, October 29—*Evening.*—The latest dispatches from Rome, before the destruction of telegraphic communication, are highly important. The insurgents in the city were actively engaged, and an outbreak was expected. The victorious troops of Garibaldi were only six miles away, and organized for an attack on the Eternal City. Ursini shells were being fired in the streets by the Party of Action, who seemed to be impatiently awaiting the arrival of Garibaldi. The precaution of the authorities for the preservation of order were apparently ineffective.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

Dispatches from Civita Vecchia announce that the French fleet had arrived without accident. Troops and munitions of war were being landed. The Pope was hourly expected.

ITALIAN TROOPS OVER THE FRONTIER.

FLORENCE, October 29—*Evening.*—It is rumored that the Italian troops have passed the frontier. No particulars.

GARIBALDI COMMANDED TO DISARM HIS FORCES.

PARIS, Oct. 30, Noon.—Garibaldi is at Monte Morio. The Italian army has crossed the frontier and the commanding General has commanded General Garibaldi to disarm and disperse his force.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES WOUNDED.

FLORENCE, Oct. 29—*Evening.*—Deputies Nicotera and Mosto are reported to have been badly wounded during the recent engagement.

SALE OF CHURCH LANDS.

The sales of church lands has been commenced, and promises to add largely to the revenues of the Italian Government.

POPE TO LEAVE ROME WHEN VICTOR EMANUEL ENTERS.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—*Evening.*—It is reported the Pope has informed the French Government that when King Victor Emanuel enters Rome he (the Pope) will leave.

FRENCH TROOPS DISEMBARKED.

PARIS, October 29.—*Evening.*—Advices Civita Vecchia announce the arrival there of the fleet of transports and report that the French troops had disembarked and are now occupying the City.

MORE TROOPS FOR ITALY.

PARIS, October 30.—Large bodies of troops have arrived in the vicinity of Toulon ready to embark for Italy, and their numbers are increasing.

NO FURTHER NEWS.

LONDON, October 30—*Evening.*—No further dispatches have been received from Italy. Nothing is known as to the future course of Garibaldi.

FRANCE.

ROYAL BANQUET AT HOTEL DE VILLE—SPEECH OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The municipality of Paris gave a grand banquet to the Emperor Napoleon and Empress and Emperor Francis Joseph, at the Hotel de Ville, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion. The Emperor of Austria, in course, made an eloquent and feeling speech. He returned thanks to the Emperor and Empress, to the municipality of Paris, and to the people of France for the noble hospitality with which he had been received, and solemnly invoked closer amity between the Emperors of France and Austria. In this grand spectacle of international hospitality he beheld a new pledge of peace for Europe, and a fresh guarantee for the progress of the nations. His speech was received with profound emotions by the distinguished company.

During the progress of the festival the Hotel de Ville, which was brilliantly illuminated, was surrounded by a vast assemblage, who repeatedly cheered the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor Napoleon and Empress. When the party, at the conclusion of the entertainment, passed through the crowd in their carriages on their return to the Tuileries, and the most enthusiastic demonstrations were made by the people.

LEGISLATURE TO MEET.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—*Evening.*—The Senate and Legislative body will meet on the 18th of November.

FRANCIS JOSEPH WILL VISIT KING WILLIAM.

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ENGLAND.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN LIVERPOOL—EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

LIVERPOOL, October 29—*Noon.*—The city is the scene of a Fenian panic. Reports of mysterious proceedings among the Irish inhabitants caused the authorities to take extraordinary precautions. The armories of the volunteers and gun shops in the city are guarded, and the police patrols have been doubled.

APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Digby Seymour, the principal counsel for the defense, has made another application for the removal, to London, of the trials just commenced at Manchester, on the ground of the hostility of the public feeling against the accused in the latter city, but the government has refused to grant the request.

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EDINBURG, October 30.—A public dinner was given to Hon. Benjamin D'Israeli yesterday. D'Israeli, to a complimentary toast, made a characteristic speech. He gave the history of the reform bill, recounted the instances of political parties in England in relation to the subject, and closed with a strong argument in justification of the tory party for their course in advocating and triumphantly carrying through Parliament the representation of the people bill. His remarks were frequently interrupted by expressions of attention and approval, and when he took his seat he was loudly cheered.

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FAILURE OF THE CRETAN COMMISSION.

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For Steamer Bessie.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, October 27.—The Bishop of Iowa, before leaving England, addressed a letter to the Bishop of London, expressing the great pleasure his visit to London has given him, and his appreciation of the kindness and hospitality received at the hands of, but declares he is deeply grieved at the wide spread of ritualism. In touching and earnest words he urgently advises English Churchmen to cling to the simple doctrines of the primitive Church of the English Reformation.

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A Calcutta letter to the *London Times* dated October 10th, says: Two or three days since something like an attempt was made upon the life of the Prince of Wales. A man was arrested under the shade of St. Peter's at the moment the Prince was about to go out for a ride. He had a pistol concealed under his clothes, but what his intentions were is not as yet precisely known.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—*Evening.*—Cotton closed dull and heavy under the unfavorable trade reports, at a decline of 1-16 on all descriptions; the sales have been about 10,000 bales Middling Uplands at 8½ Orleans, 8. Breadstuff market closed quiet and steady. Corn, 49s. 3d.; Wheat 16s. 3d. for California, and 14s. 3d. for Red Western. Barley 5s. 4d. Oats 3s. 10d. Peas 4s. 6d. Beef has advanced 2s. 6d. and dull; it is quoted at 117s. 6d. Lard declined 3d., and is quoted at 45s. 3d. Pork 72s. Bacon 52s. Cheese 72s. Produce—Rosin, 6s. for common Wilmington, and 12s. for medium to fine. Sugar firm at 26s. Linseed 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes £11. Spirits of Turpentine 37s. Petroleum 1s. 6d. for Spirits and Standard White. Oils quiet; £40 for White, £41 for Sperm, £140 10s. for Linseed.

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PARIS, Oct. 29th, Evening.—Bourse firmer; Rentes a fraction higher.

BOSTON.

Death of Ex-Governor Andrew—Arrested for Forgery.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, October 30.—John A. Andrew, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died at six o'clock this evening. At nine last evening he was at his residence, in Charles street, conversing with a friend; his family being present. He had premonitory symptoms of apoplexy, and requested his family to leave the room which they did, under the supposition that he had private business to transact. He then requested his friend to call on Dr. Derby, and subsequently Drs. Bigelow and Cabot were in attendance. He remained unconscious from the time of the attack until his death.

A young man, lately employed as a clerk in a large Commercial House, has been arrested on suspicion of forging the name of the firm on checks amounting to 10,000 dollars, which he used in purchasing gold on speculation.

The Virginia Apportionment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—Gen. Schofield, in his official report explaining the apportionment of delegates to the Convention, says the apportionment actually made gives forty-seven delegates from election districts having white majorities, and fifty-eight from districts having colored majorities.

Paper Mills Destroyed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The Phoenix Paper Mills, at Cuyahoga Falls, owned by Stanford & Youngman, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, twenty-thousand dollars. Insurance, twelve thousand dollars.

Completed of Murder.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JAMESVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The jury in the case of Jacob Vanderslate, indicted for the murder of Jasper Baird, on the 29th of June, rendered a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1867.

TREASURY REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations for the bonding of ports of warehouses or elevators, under the provisions of the act of July, 1866, entitled an act further to prevent smuggling and for other purposes.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

Neither Chief Justice Chase nor Judge Underwood have received any reply from Davis' counsel touching his trial on the 18th of November.

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NEW YORK.

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FIRE ON BROADWAY.

Building 543 Broadway was damaged by fire this morning, the occupants losing heavily, viz: A. Blum & Co., importers, manufacturers of hosiery, loss $150,000; Parcee, Bates & Co., jobbers, silks and woolens, loss $60,000; and Wolf & Moses, $15,000; building owned by Isaac Pansal, of Paris, loss $15,000; all fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

YELLOW FEVER IN PORT.

Yellow fever is reported as prevailing on board the British steamer Corsica, lately arrived from Nassau. Two men have died and others are still sick. For some time unpleasant rumors have been allowed to come up from quarantine to Jersey City. She has since been ordered back.

COAL SALES.

Fifty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction to-day at $3.63@3.50 per ton. The prices are somewhat higher than last month. Five thousand tons, deliverable at Washington, New Jersey, brought $2.02½@3.37½.

RUMORED INSURANCE DEFALCATION.

There was a rumor this morning on Wall street that a heavy defalcation had occurred in the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company. The fact is simply that the President of the Company has resigned. The cause for his resignation is said to be financial embarrassment, but the *Post* is assured the Company will not be affected.

STATE OF LINCOLN.

The bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is nearly finished.

SANTA ANNA SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Santa Anna has been tried at Vera Cruz and sentenced to death. He has petitioned the Supreme Government for mercy.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAVANNAH, October 30.—The election passed off quietly to-day. The total votes, as far as heard from, are 2,500. Only one white man voted to-day, making two since the election began. A new poll will be opened to-morrow by the whites. Nearly all the votes are for the Radical ticket.

ATLANTA, GA., October 30.—General Pope has ordered the polls to be kept open until Saturday evening, it having been ascertained that the time allowed was not sufficient to permit a full vote.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 30.—The result of two days' election is 1,117 votes, all for Convention; there were over 25 white votes; the number registered in the county was 1,150 whites, 81,769 blacks.

MACON, Oct. 30.—The election to-day was remarkably quiet. No white participated. Fourteen hundred and sixteen votes were cast—three whites.

AUGUSTA, October 30.—General Pope has issued orders to the Registration Boards to keep the polls open until 6 p. m., Saturday. Returns from the First and Second Districts indicate that the Convention would be defeated had not the time been extended. It is now regarded that the question will be carried. The city and county vote to-day was 839; first two days, 2,615.

LAGRANGE, Oct. 30.—The vote for the five days is 1,200; only four whites have voted.

GRIFFIN, Oct. 30.—Only 233 votes were polled to-day; very few whites are voting.

ATLANTA, Oct. 30.—The total vote of Atlanta and Fulton counties for two days is 1,810. Four-fifths at least were for the Convention and the Union Reconstruction ticket.

Gen. Sheridan at Montpelier, Vt.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTPELIER, Vt., October 30.—Gen. Sheridan had a fine reception to-day. He left to-night for New York.

Yellow Fever at Mobile.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MOBILE, October 30.—There were but two interments from yellow fever in this city to-day.

Augusta J. Evans, author of Beulah, will soon publish a volume with the title of Inez. It was Miss Evans' first book, and was printed ten years ago; but to use Hinno's celebrated phrase, "full still born from the press." Her recent hits have inspired the publisher with the hope that her first-born will now command a more flattering reception.

Miss Adelaide Sanborne, of Lowell, Vt., committed suicide on Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., by hanging herself in an out building. She was to be married soon, but for some unknown reason she became opposed to the engagement, and was heard for say "there wedding." A funeral before there was a

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional City and Suburban on Third and Fourth Pages. Also, further news by Telegraph on Fourth Page.

THE BOAT RACE.

Full Particulars—Coulter the Winner—Time, 4h56.

The great sculling match between Henry Coulter of Manchester, and John Mekell of Cold Spring, New York, for a purse of two thousand dollars, which has for a few weeks past occupied the attention of the sporting community, came off yesterday, over the upper Monongahela course. The preliminary arrangements were effected in a satisfactory manner to all parties, and when the time for the race arrived, there was noise of that bickering and dissatisfaction between contestants and their friends that has heretofore attended boat racing at this and other places.

THE WEATHER.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious indications of the weather in the morning, before noon there was a complete change, and old Sol shone out in all his brilliancy. The atmosphere was dry and clear, and the temperature neither too warm nor too cold, while there was scarcely sufficient breeze to cause a ripple on the water, much less create a wave.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The Birmingham and Pittsburgh sides of the river were filled with men and boys, women and children, all straining their necks in the agony of curiosity to catch a glimpse of the rival oarsmen. The thermometer of enthusiasm registered in no unmistakable manner that the great majority of the spectators hoped that victory might rest on the Pittsburgh contestant for aquatic honors, but there were many who espoused the stranger's cause, and put up their money on his clearances with befitting grace and confidence. Thousands of dollars changed hands on the result, the betting appearing from the very beginning to the turning of the buoy to be lively on the results. Most than three hundred vehicles, together with an imposing display of cavaliers on fiery chargers, were ranged on the south bank of the Monongahela, and when the signal started, dashed along the road keeping up with the oarsmen in order to obtain full view of the race. The reckless driving and turning in and out of the vehicles, which were of all sorts, from the jaunty buck wagon and handsome top buggy and carriage, to the rude coal wagon, supplied with seats for the occasion, was attended with considerable damage, and as we returned from the race we observed scattered along the roadside frequent evidences of collisions, upsets and "smash-ups." On the Pittsburgh side the gathering was equally large, and never before was the bank so lined with human beings.

Long before the time for starting, crowds of people on foot, on horseback, and in every description of vehicles might be seen hurrying toward the course. An excursion train left the Connellsville depot at one o'clock, and at two the steamer "Elector" and ferry boat left the Broadway while shy for the point of interest, all loaded to their utmost capacity.

The steamer and the Charters Valley, a ferry boat, reached the starting point about three o'clock and anchored in favorable positions, where they remained until the race was over, every available position upon them being occupied. Farther down the river we observed two or three other craft—tow-boats perhaps—and we were equally well filled with "live freight."

THE MEN.

The men were both apparently in good condition. Mekell, who has previously been stated, arrived in the city on Sunday morning, and after looking over the course, which took up his quarters there, where he remained with his backer as his trainer. He has considerable advantage over Coulter in his weight being 170 pounds.

THE SKIFFS.

Coulter's boat was a beautiful Spanish cedar shell, thirty-two feet in length, thirteen inches wide, weighing forty-six pounds, and was constructed by Charles E. Killion, of Green Bank, Long Island. Mekell pulled in a paper shell, thirty-four feet in length, fifteen inches wide, and weighing forty pounds.

THE STAKE AND BUOY BOATS.

The stake boat containing Warden William Kelly, Referee, Chief of Police James Scott, Judge for Mekell, and Harrington, Judge for Coulter, was anchored near the center of the river opposite Haberman's coal tipple. The buoy boat containing the judges in addition to its crew was moored in the centre of the river, below the Copper Works.

THE START.

A thirty-two minutes past three o'clock Coulter, dressed in a white shirt and scarlet tights, with white and green trunks, emerged from his boat house, which was situated at the upper end of the Island, and pulled leisurely down to the stake boat, where, eight minutes later, he was joined by Mekell, who was dressed in a pink shirt and white tights, with a white and green trunks, and a red and white head. The parties then took up their positions, Mekell having the inside. One of the judges then informed them that they would start at the word "go." Coulter asked how he would give it, and proposed that it be "all ready, go," to which Mekell assented. At three o'clock and forty minutes the word was given, "all ready, go," and the irish girl off down the river like swallows skimming over its surface, Mekell taking the lead by several feet, but Coulter, by a few long, rapid and powerful strokes, closed up the distance between them, continued to gain upon the New Yorker and finally passed him before the first quarter of a mile had been made.

ROUNDING THE BUOY.

From the bend in the river at Jones & Laughlin's to the buoy boat, Coulter maintained the advance of Mekell, and skipped his boat right lively over the water, much less creditably than they did on the return trip. Mekell appeared to be reserving his strength for the home stretch, and pulling leisurely, hardly holding his own with his competitor. When the two were within about two hundred yards of the buoy, Mekell spurted a little, and with some dozen lively strokes lengthened the distance between himself and Coulter. The latter relaxed his efforts somewhat, brading himself and his boat for the turn at the buoy, and Mekell took some of his spurting honor. About a length and a half ahead, Coulter reached the buoy, and with a short, abrupt turn, brought his boat on the home stretch, losing not a moment's time. Mekell showed a lack of training in turning the buoy, and swung off in a circle, some twenty feet below the buoy boat and towards the Birmingham side. He seemed to be a little confused at the time lost in making his turn, and for a moment his boat rooked on the water, slowly moving forward. With a vigorous application of muscle to the oars and putting on extra steam, Mekell regained himself, and his boat sugrily dashed off ward, fairly leaping from the water, and rapidly overhauling Coulter. The latter pulled as though he were tired, and the onlookers conceded the race to Mekell, who appeared as fresh as on the start, and dipped his oars merrily. When nearly opposite the American Iron Works, both were almost together, Coulter hardly having the lead. Securing all at once to regain his vigor, Coulter straightened himself up, and with steady pull soon left his competitor again in the rear. Slowly and gradually Coulter increased the distance, and the yards apart rapidly increased and multiplied. Mekell kept up his stroke with increasing fidelity, and where Coulter appeared to have the advantage was in the length of his pull, not in its rapidity. We have never seen a prettier race, or one where the contestants appeared so evenly matched.

HOME.

After about thirty minutes, which appeared like so many hours to the eager crowd which had assembled by thousands along the banks of either side, near the starting point, the coming of the contestants was announced by deafening cheers and the uncurtily screams of steam whistles, which had a tendency to increase the excitement. The betting which had at that point been two to one on Coulter, and dull at that, became more lively, and a dozen to seventy-five. A few moments later the betting stopped, as the white shirt and red tights of the Pittsburgher was plainly discernable several lengths in advance of his competitor, and in this position they came home, the cheering and screaming of whistles resounding as they heard the score, which was crossed by Coulter fully eight lengths ahead of Mekell, in forty-one minutes and fifty seconds from the time of starting.

So ended one of the most interesting and fairly contested races ever pulled over a Pittsburgh course. The time made is not as good as that of some former races, but we doubt whether it can be beaten over the same course.

After an informal decision by the judges in favor of Coulter, he pulled leisurely up the river toward his boat house, and Mekell turned the head of his craft down the river and pulled for Hamill's boat house, which had been towed up for the occasion. The crowd quietly dispersed, each taking his way homeward, apparently well satisfied, except a few who had been so unfortunate as to risk their money on the wrong man.

HOW THE RESULT WAS RECEIVED.

The vast concourse of people on the Elector sent up cheer after cheer for the victor, and the crowds which lined either bank caught up the enthusiasm, and the wildest excitement prevailed. Nor was Mekell forgotten. Those who had watched the race, and admired the pluck and tenacity of the brave New Yorker, could not but sympathize with him and make him feel that they depicted to pay him honor, and cheers went up for the defeated in right good earnest. Everybody now recognize in Coulter a fitting companion for Hamill, and more than one person felt the pardonable pride swelling in his bosom for his native city, which has produced a brace of champion oarsmen. We can claim for our city the credit of producing a Hamill and a Coulter, either of whom is the peer of any oarsman in the country.

The Mansion House Homicide.

The Coroner's jury, impanneled to investigate the matter of the death of Jas. A. Monaghan, reassembled last evening at the Mayor's office, at half past seven o'clock, when the following additional testimony was taken:

Dr. Hamilton first stated to the physicians present the circumstances connected with the case, describing the deceased and the condition he was in when he was called to see him, on the morning preceding his death. He was simply a relication of his testimony before the jury which has been heretofore published.

Dr. Reiter, sworn—There is no doubt in my mind that the deceased died from his death from violent concussion of the brain. Men are often killed by that amount of force which disturbs no action and reaction. From Dr. Hamilton's statement I have no doubt that deceased came to his death by a blow received on the side of his head.

Dr. James Kerr, sworn—It is probable that a laceration of the membranes of the brain, as also the brain structure, may be affected by concussion of a violent stroke on the cranium, or directly opposite or nearly so to the part injured. A stroke sufficiently violent to affect the brain tissue would have left some contusion. I would be slow to believe, if there was no direct evidence of a blow having been received on the side of the head in this case, that deceased had received one, or that if so it was the cause of his death.

Dr. King, sworn—It is my opinion that the injury to the brain was caused by the blow received on the frontal eminence. I concur with Dr. Hamilton. From my reading I would suppose that the injury received was the blow received on the front part of the head.

Dr. John Botten, sworn—I think it is possible that the breaking down of the brain tissue may have occurred from the blow received on the back of the head. If it had occurred from a stroke on the front part of the head, I think there would have been more effusion and probably fractured bone.

Dr. Robert M. Tuadle, sworn—From the testimony of Dr. Hamilton I am inclined to believe that the injury to the brain was caused from the blow on the frontal eminence. I have seen fracture of the sk