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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE Manufacturers' National Convention, which will commence its session to-morrow, at Cleveland, promises to be a large and important convention. Probably the representation from this city will be less than from any other town of considerable manufacturing business.

THE Scranton *Republican* and the Reading *Dispatch* are discussing the point whether Gen. Geary's prominent identification with the Temperance movement will make or mar his prospect for renomination to the Governorship. Better wait a year yet, good friends! before bringing the Governorship under discussion at all.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH,

—Mrs. Hannah Roone and her four children, the eldest aged thirteen, were found in their room, at No. 29 Amity street, New York, on Sunday, suffering from the effects of laudanum, which had been administered by Mrs. Roone herself on account of her distressing poverty. They were taken to the Bellvue Hospital, and the physicians despaired of saving their lives.

—Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, has received such information relative to the projected outbreak among the negroes in January, that he has deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation warning all combinations for such a purpose that their intentions are known, and they cannot succeed; and if the black race believes the lands will be distributed among them they are greatly deceived.

—Severe distress among the whites and negroes of the South, especially the latter, is anticipated during the winter. The freedmen are being discharged in large numbers by their employers, on account of a scarcity of food and means, and starvation, in many instances, is actually at the doors of both whites and blacks.

—Walker Edmunds, a young merchant, while riding on Pigeon Roost road, near Memphis, on Saturday evening, was met by two negroes, with muskets; one leveled a musket and without a word fired, shooting Edmunds in the forehead, inflicting a fatal wound. No arrests. It is supposed they mistook him for another, as no attempt was made to rob him.

—Hurtiman & Son's piano factory, on Niagara street, Buffalo, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with a large number of pianos and material. Loss in stock $22,000; insured for $10,000. The building was owned by P. Staats, and was valued at $12,000; insured for $3,000. Forty-five workmen were thrown out of employment.

—There is little doubt but that the Senate will restore Mr. Stanton to the position of Secretary of War, but it is understood that Mr. Sinnton asks only a vindication of the law, and does not desire to resume the office.

—Secretary Seward will soon furnish additional Alabama claim correspondence, and take no further steps in the matter until he has an expression from Congress on the subject.

—The friends of the administration are urging the removal of General Pope and General Meade, owing to the former's removal of Judicial officers.

—An unknown man was found murdered on Sunday, near Higgin's plantation, twelve miles below Memphis. He is supposed to have been a flat boat man.

—A. L. Dunnell's wrapping paper mill, between South Orange and Milburn, Delaware, was destroyed by fire on Friday night of last week. Loss, $50,000.

—Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey, professor of chemistry in the University of Rochester, N. Y., fell on Sunday night, at Rochester, aged eighty-four years.

—One ton of Quartz, from the Vermillion gold fields, just smelted, yielded eight pounds bullion. The miners are greatly encouraged.

—A fire at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday morning, burned five small wooden dwellings on Rosabella street—loss $5,000.

—It is expected that the Senate will pass the bill to repeal the tax on raw cotton with but fifty or six dissenting votes.

—The reported resignation of Mr. Thacker, Commissioner of Patents, has not yet reached the President.

—The Hudson river is completely blocked with ice.

—The excitement in Chicago over the spirit of the jail which has been mentioned by us before, must be of an unusual intensity, if the *Tribune* gives nearly a column of local to it and asserts that hundreds of applicants for permission to spend the night there are nightly turned away; no man has even gone so far as to commit petty crimes in order to be allowed to participate in the general horror. We give a few selections from the *Tribune's* account of how Thursday night passed:

Inside were collected not less than fifty persons, among whom were several public officers, four or five members of the Board of Supervisors, and a number of prominent citizens. Besides these there were three transcendentalists. These were all collected inside at nine o'clock, and waited patiently for the recurrence of the mysterious sounds.

At precisely a minute to ten o'clock was heard a wail so pitiful and full of agony, that every one hearing it started to their feet, while the prisoners in the different cells ceased their laughter and conversation, and listened. The sound seemed to arise from the western end, proceed as far as the middle corridor, where it ceased in the greatest height. Then it dies gradually away.

In the middle corridor a number of gentlemen stood and waited while they heard the mysterious sounds again and again repeated. Those shut within the office came out to hear the sounds, and placing their ears against them, listened in silence. The sound was heard at irregular intervals until after midnight, when the crowd dispersed.

There is little to be written regarding the sounds which is nightly heard within the county jail. That the sound is heard as stated, hundreds of our citizens who have listened to it can attest; but what its origin is, whether the result of accident or design on the part of some exceedingly clever practical joker, the most of those who have heard it will, like ourselves, be puzzled to decide. There is no one who doems it possible to proceed from the throat of a ventriloquist; neither is it caused by the winds, nor by the steam in the heating pipes.

Believers in the infallibility of trance-speakers will endeavor to hold their souls in patience until Monday, when they are promised an explanation. But all will agree that, ghost, spirit, bird or devil, it is now very mysterious.

Besides these, the sworn statements of two men, watchmen employed in the fire alarm telegraph department, are given, in which both assert that they have been troubled by means and groans, and by a man who looks in at them in their terror and walks in the jail yard and who always disappears when they go for him, ever since the third of last July. They have kept silence heretofore for fear of being ridiculed, and perhaps losing their places. The spiritualists are enraptured and proclaim that this is only the beginning of a manifestation which will shake Chicago from end to end, and one trance medium declares that more light will be thrown on the subject on Monday evening.

Chicago is noted for sensations of the biggest kind, but this one out Chicagos Chicago.

The latest information states that the ghost excitement has subsided, it having been discovered that the dismal noises were produced by a waggish prisoner, through the instrumentality of a broken steam-pipe.

Patents Granted.

Among the patents issued to Pennsylvanians during the past week were the following:

Daniel Towes, of Pittsburgh, for improved aerial carriage and way.

Herbert W. C. Tweddle, of Pittsburgh, for improvements in apparatus for distilling oils.

Herbert W. C. Tweddle, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in distilling hydro carbon oils.

Samuel Giesenger, of Allegheny City, for improved brick machine.

John Henry Smith, of Allegheny City, for improvement in raising oils and burning fluids by pneumatic pressure.

John Henry Smith, of Allegheny City, for improvements in ships for transporting petroleum.

John V. Hawkey, of Greensburg, assignor to self and Israel T. Sheffler, at same place, for improvement in horse rakes.

James B. Hill, of Allegheny City, for improved apparatus for draining sugar.

James B. Hill, of Allegheny City, for improved centrifugal machine for draining sugar.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. SPRAGUE appeared in his seat.

RAILROAD BONDS.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD the President was requested to transmit the account of the United States bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, the amount of interest paid, &c.

CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a resolution to establish a tribunal, to whom Constitutional questions arising between the United States and State governments may be referred. Tabled.

DIPLOMATIC COMPENSATION, &c.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution to fix the compensation of diplomatic and consular officers and define their duties; a bill reorganizing the several missions; a bill to reorganize and reduce expenses of the Department of State, and a bill to continue certain officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau—which were laid on the table.

BILL TO AMEND.

Mr. YATES introduced a bill to amend the acts providing for the calling out and enrolling of the national forces.

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, &c.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a bill to provide for the apportionment of national bank capital among the different States and Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to provide for a mode of taxation of National Banks.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a bill continuing in office certain officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and gave notice he should call it up to-morrow.

SPECIAL COUNSEL.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution inquiring of the Attorney General what special counsel had been engaged from June 30th, 1865, to June 30th, 1867, and whether certain officials in his office and Court of Claims cannot be dispensed with. Amended to include the year 1865 and adopted.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

The bill to repeal the cotton tax was taken up and opposed by Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, who moved, as an amendment, to exempt foreign cotton after April, 1868.

Mr. FESSENDEN also opposed the bill.

A motion was offered to amend the bill by making the tax one cent per pound.

Messrs. SHERMAN and POMEROY advocated the bill and opposed the amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

VARIETY OF BILLS.

Bills were introduced by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, to provide for the appointment of a Marshal of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana. To pay the balance of bounty to non-commissioned officers honorably mustered out.

By Mr. KERR. To regulate and limit the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

By Mr. JULIAN: To fix a time for the election of representatives and delegates to Congress.

By Mr. BRIGGS: Joint Resolution of the Michigan Legislature relative to customs and excise.

By Mr. BALDWIN: To abolish the Internal Revenue system.

By Mr. HOOPER, Mass: To prevent the depreciation of currency by prohibiting the circulation as money of anything not authorized by law.

By Mr. HUBBARD, of W. Va: To facilitate the resumption of specie payments. The bill provides that after the 1st of July, 1868, twenty per cent. of all duties on imported goods may be paid in United States notes; after the 1st of July, 1869, forty per cent.; after the 1st of July, 1870, sixty per cent.; after the 1st of July, 1871, eighty per cent.; after the 1st of July, 1872, the whole.

By Mr. BROOKS: In relation to legal tender notes. The bill provides that the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House shall inquire into the expediency, first, of making Legal Tender notes receivable in part payment of Custom duties, say five per cent., after the 1st of July, 1868, twenty per cent. after the 1st of March, 1868; second, repealing the Legal Tender on all contracts made after the 1st of March, 1868, or, if not repealing it, enabling contracts to be made payable in gold and silver.

By Mr. DODGE: To amend the act of August 30, 1861, for the better organization of the military establishment.

All were appropriately referred.

THE PRESIDENT AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered a resolution, reciting that the President in his last annual message had seen fit, in utter disregard of the popular will, as expressed in the election of members of the Fortieth Congress, to recommend the repeal of the reconstruction laws, the effect of which would be to remit the government of the late rebellious States to rebel hands, and abandon the entire loyal element there to the will of traitors; and that it is eminently proper that the House should respond in emphatic terms to so extraordinary a proposition, and resolving that the House will not consent to take a retrograde step from its advanced position in promoting the cause of equal rights, nor to depart from its fixed purpose of protecting all men as equal before the law, that there is no reason to doubt that the restoration of the rebellious States is being successfully accomplished on a firm and enduring basis, and that no good reason exists why the reconstruction acts should be repealed.

Mr. KERR moved to lay the resolution and preamble on the table. Negatived. Yeas, thirty-five; nays, one hundred and twelve. The resolution and preamble were then adopted. Yeas, one hundred and eleven; nays, thirty-two—strictly party vote.

By Mr. HUBBARD, Iowa: to amend the act of May 12th, 1864, granting lands to aid in the railroad purposes.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin: to establish and declare the railroad bridge of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a Post road.

By Mr. MOLBROOK, Idaho: extending the pre-emption and homestead laws to Idaho.

By Mr. SCHENCK: to define the meaning of certain acts relative to the navy.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. PILE offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether, since the first of July last, any national banks have changed their securities held in the Treasury to secure their circulation, &c.

Mr. BLAIN objected to the consideration to-day and the suspension of the rules.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to change the time of holding the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company from the first Wednesday of October to the first Wednesday after the 4th of March; and to enable them to fix the place of meeting at Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or New York. Passed.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, tried to get in an amendment restricting the rates to be charged for passengers and freight.

PAYMENT OF NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. CUTLER moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution declaring that in the judgement of the House all indebtedness of the nation ought to be paid in exact accordance with the act of Congress creating it, but not otherwise, that is to say, all loans enacted to be paid in gold to be so paid, and all loans not so enacted to be payable, ought to be paid in lawful money of the United States.

The rules were not suspended—yeas fifty-five, nays eighty-three, and the resolution was not received.

NAVY REDUCTION.

Mr. BLAINE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on naval affairs to report whether a reduction may be effected in the number of officers and men employed in the navy, by reducing the foreign squadron to the number of ships and guns, which were in France before the war. Adopted.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced bills for the better establishment of certain claims for pensions to soldiers in the war of 1812, and to provide for officers and soldiers not mustered into service. Appropriately referred.

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution declaring the House reserves to itself the right the judge of the necessity and propriety of making disbursements of public money without reference to any action of the President and Senate in the acquisition of territory, under that clause of the Constitution which vests in them the power to make treaties with foreign nation.

Mr. BANKS objected, and the resolution was not received.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—TRIAL OF ALBERT RUSK.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President transmitting copies of papers relating to the trial of Albert Rusk, of Indiana, in New Orleans, and stating that no action in the case had yet been taken by the President. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The endorsement on the papers by the Secretary of War *ad interim* is that "the crime was a most fearful and brutal one; that this was the first trial for murder by a military commission under the reconstruction acts, and the sentence should be carried into effect."

FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

A message was also received from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, relative to the claim of the State of Iowa for military supplies. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

A message from the same, withdrawing his communication of the 21st of November, which recommended an increase of twenty per cent. to the pay of employees in the War Department, which was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BROOMALL in the Chair, and considered the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which appropriates $118,592, and after debate reported it back to the House, which attached to it, by a vote of seventy-three to seventy, an amendment giving twenty per cent. additional to all civil employees in Washington whose compensation was under two thousand dollars. The bill was then tabled—seventy-three to sixty-seven.

The Deficiency Bill was again introduced and passed without the provision for additional compensation.

CONVENTION TO-MORROW.

The House refused to suspend the rules, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, in order to discharge the Committee on Banking and Currency from the consideration of Mr. Lynch's bill to prevent undue expansion and contraction of the currency. Mr. Schenck's object was to add it to the Ways and Means Committee.

MEMBERS' PAY AND MILEAGE.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, asked leave to offer a resolution that the Committee on Retrenchment consider the expediency of reducing the pay of members of Congress to four thousand dollars and ten cents mileage, but it was objected to.

Adjourned.

BY CUBA CABLE.

Advices from Hayti—The Murder of Gen. Nouier—The Populace Tumultuous—War with St. Domingo—Counterfeit Money.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 16.—Havana specials state that the murder of General Montez at Cape Haytien is confirmed. The populace became very tumultuous and were denouncing the murder in unmeasured terms. War had been declared against Hayti by St. Domingo on account of the aid and countenance that the government lent to the partisans of Baez, who recently made an unsuccessful raid on Monte Christo. General Crabos forces were already on the march and it was expected the rebels would have left the capital to meet the Dominicans.

Another special dispatch says: Universal discontent prevails in the capital, and report even says revolution had commenced.

Six millions of counterfeit Haytien paper dollars were reported in circulation throughout the republic. Some received in this city recently, have not been pronounced spurious.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

SERIOUS FIRE—LOSS OF LIFE.

A fire occurred early this morning in a tenement house, 505 Second Avenue. Though the building was little damaged, seven persons were suffocated to death and six badly injured by suffocation and jumping from the windows. The names of the killed were: Mrs. Margaret Omears, and her daughters, Bridget, Ellen and Mary, aged nineteen seventeen and fifteen. Ellen Murphy, seventeen, and Murphy fifteen, and Thomas Murphy thirteen. The injured were: Patrick Murphy and Hannah Murphy, parents of the foregoing, critically; John Omears, husband of Mrs. Omears, critically; Mrs. Julia Kelly, her two children, Mary and Garry, thirteen, daughter of Mrs. Kelly by a former husband, improving rapidly; and Ellen Murphy, seventeen, injured with the Murphys, badly burned and injured internally. The fire commenced in a bakery on the first floor, and there are suspicions it was the work of an incendiary.

CALIFORNIA.

Quick Passage of a Vessel—Failure Mines in a Mountain Range.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The opposition steamer Nevada arrived from New York last night in fifty-eight days nine hours, running time, bringing passengers from New York, via Panama, in twenty days eight hours and a half.

Official information, received from England at New Westminster, announces the removal of the capital of British Columbia to Victoria.

Arizona advices to December 3d, state that Vulture Mines had developed a lode thirteen feet wide, taking out large quantities of ore. The mill was running day and night. The Indians made a raid on Vulture City and captured several animals. They were pursued and part of the stock re-taken, but the Indians escaped.

The steamship Montana, from Northern ports, with $220,000 in treasure, arrived. News unimportant.

Yesa, thirty-five; yeas, one hundred and twelve. The resolution and preamble were then adopted. Yeas, one hundred and eleven; nays, thirty-two—strictly party vote.

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SECOND EDITION,

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Roman Conference Question Settled.

Fenian Excitement Unabated.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

ROMAN CONFERENCE QUESTION SETTLED.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—It has been definitely ascertained that the European Conference plan, proposed by the Emperor Napoleon, on the Roman question, has failed. An assemblage was to have taken place in Munich on the 5th, but some difficulty was experienced in the diplomatic correspondence before the day arrived. Paris was then spoken of, and the form of representation was changed, but the same day was adhered to. Subsequently, after the delivery of a speech by Minister Rouher on the subject of the relations between Rome and Italy, in which he declared that Italy could never go to Rome by force, the hesitancy of the Powers assumed the form of open objection, on the ground of inutility. It has been ascertained to-day that the Conference or Congress will not assemble, as all the Great Powers have positively refused to attend.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

LONDON, December 16.—The excitement occasioned by the recent operations of the Fenians has not abated. The press continues to denounce the outrages, and demand vigorous measures for their prevention in the future. The *Times* in an article on the subject says; "Fenianism must continually tend to the perpetration of such acts as the Manchester riots and Clerkenwell explosion. Open war on the part of the Fenians is out of the question, and arson and secret murder are their only weapons of success."

STANTON'S REMOVAL.

President's Communication to the Senate—The Secretary in Command of the Military Department of Virginia—Office Law Unconstitutional—Authority Asked to Prepare the Veto Message, but Declined—Stanton's Position of "Trust Disability"—The New Orleans Riot—Reconstruction Bills Passed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 16.—The text of the President's communication to the Senate, relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton, is published. The President says in reference to Mr. Stanton's determination to remain in the Cabinet under the Tenure-of-Office act:

"Under these circumstances I have deemed the proposed law was unconstitutional, and spoke without doubt or reservation to Mr. Stanton my opinion of the law, that the law was most elaborate and emphatic. It referred to constitutional provisions, debate in Congress, and especially to the speech of Mr. Buchanan when a Senator, decisions of the Supreme Court and usage from the beginning of the Government, through every conceivable circumstance, all concurring to establish the right of removal as vested by the Constitution in the President. I felt compelled to give the weight of his own deliberate judgment and advised me that it was my duty to execute the law, and to protect it from usurpation and the veto law. After all this I was not prepared for the position taken in his letter of the 12th of August ult. I was not prepared to find him compelled by a new and indefinite purpose of public interest, not in the Constitution to assume the vindication of a law, which, under the solemn obligations of his office, he had sworn to the Constitution itself. He advised me was in violation of the constitution, to make great allowance for change of opinion, but such change as this hardly could obtain for him the benefit of indulgence. I was so much struck with the full mastery of the question manifested by his letter, that I felt at the time so fully occupied with the preparation of another veto, that I requested him to prepare the veto message for me. I found a full Cabinet of seven members, all of them selected by Mr. Lincoln. I had no reason to doubt their support, but stated his readiness to furnish what aid might be required to the preparation of a veto message.

I now pass to another subject. When on the 15th of April, 1865, the duties of the Presidential office fell upon me, I found a full Cabinet of seven members, all of them selected by Mr. Lincoln. I had no reason to doubt their support, but stated his readiness to furnish what aid might be required to the preparation of a veto message.

I now pass to another subject. When on the 15th of April, 1865, the duties of the Presidential office fell upon me, I found a full Cabinet of seven members, all of them selected by Mr. Lincoln. I had no reason to doubt their support, but shortly afterwards rallied a change determined upon by Mr. Lincoln, but not communicated to me, which resulted in the appointment, Mr. Harlan, in place of Mr. Usher, who was in office at the time. The new appointee, Mr. Harlan, came to establish Government, law and order in the insurrectionary States. Congress was then adjourned, and the sudden overthrow of the rebellion required speedy action. The grave subject had engaged my attention from the commencement of the days of his life, and the plan according with that which I had doubtless had been prepared and was ready for adoption. A leading feature of that plan was that it should be the duty of the military to the authority, so far as I have been informed, neither Mr. Lincoln nor any member of his Cabinet had doubted the propriety to act, or proposed to call an extra session of Congress to do the work.

The plan of reconstruction laid in Cabinet after I became President was unfinished business of my predecessor. A plan was prepared and promulgated, which was produced, which had been prepared for Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Stanton, his Secretary of War. It was presented at the earliest moment practicable was applied in the form of a proclamation to the State of Georgia, and then to other wards became the basis of action in turn for the other States.

Upon the examination of Mr. Stanton before the Impeachment Committee, he was asked the following question: Did you not of the Cabinet express a doubt of the power of the Executive branch of the Government to reorganize State governments which had been in rebellion without the aid of Congress? He answered, none whatever. I had myself had proceeded as far as Grant street, when the horses bolted, and one of them knocked them both off the sled. The injured men were picked up and carried into Abbe's drug store, where their injuries were attended to by Dr. McCook.

Mrs. Leader.

There assembled, last evening, at the Academy of Music, a very large and fashionable audience, on the occasion of Mrs. Laider's first appearance, this season, in historical tragedy of Elizabeth, Queen of England. The great actress, who, perhaps, has not her equal on the stage, seemed to thoroughly comprehend the character, and rendered it with vigor and power. The support received the play a wonderful power of interpretation. She was admirably supported by the able company which attend her. To-night she will again appear in Elizabeth, and we trust everybody who can will be in attendance.

Black Crook.—The burlesque on the "Black Crook," as produced at the Opera House last night, is the most amusing farce we ever witnessed. The charming and versatile young actress, Miss Melville, has the exclusive right to this piece, and all who wish to see it should not fail to go to the Opera House during the present week, as her engagement terminates Saturday night.

Coroner's Inquest.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Michael Carson and Henry Hunter, who were killed at Oakdale Station, on the Panhandle Railroad, Saturday, the 7th inst., met at the Mayor's office at four o'clock yesterday evening, and after taking some additional testimony rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to their death through an unavoidable accident.

Physician Dead.—Dr. Albert Pershment, a well-known physician, died at his residence in Allegheny, Friday night last, of heart disease, after some weeks' illness. He was buried on Sunday, his funeral being attended by Odd Fellows, to which fraternity he belonged.

False Pretence.—Andrew O'Brien was committed by Alderman Thomas yesterday, to answer a charge of obtaining goods under false pretence, on oath of William Thompson.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE PENN STREET FIRE.

Request on the Body of Antoine Keck.

Monday forenoon the jury called by Coroner Clawson to hold an inquest on the remains of Antoine Keck, who received his death wound at the disastrous fire on Penn street, Saturday morning of last week, by the explosion of a musket, met at the Mayor's office and commenced the investigation. The following testimony was elicited:

DECEASED'S WOUND.

Dr. J. Burgher, sworn—Attended the deceased before his death, was called in about one o'clock Saturday morning; he resided on Liberty street, near O'Hara; he was said to have been injured by a musket received during the fire that night; on examination found the right clavicle splintered, and a wound into the interior of the chest; the external wound was about the size of a copper cent, and was of a ragged nature; the depth of the wound was not determined; the subclavicular vein was lacerated, or perhaps entirely divided; internal hemorrhage into the cavity of the chest was apparently very profuse; the nature of the wound proved that surgical aid would be ineffectual, and further examination was not deemed necessary; remained with the patient until his death, which occurred, perhaps, half an hour after I was called in; the wound was such as would be produced by a Minnie ball, and it is my opinion that a ball caused the injury.

Dr. J. H. McClellan corroborated the evidence of Dr. Burgher.

SHOWER OF BULLETS.

Thomas Thompson testified to the fact that bullets were whizzing in all directions from the burning building, and that he saw the deceased at the time he was struck, standing in the street near the curb fronting the Ft. Wayne Railroad office.

THE ARMS—WHENCE THEY CAME.

Wm. Hacket, sworn—In 1864, or thereabouts, I was a shipping clerk for Colonel Cross, and at that time I attended to receiving a quantity of ordnance material removed to the building in question; a quantity of guns were among the stores, and I suppose those which were burned on Saturday night have been the same; the muskets were taken to the warehouse from the railroads and steamboats, I suppose, from volunteers disbanded here; all that I saw put in the building were in boxes; they were in the same boxes when received they were boxed up before being stored; at that time I delivered to Colonel Cross over a 100,000 stands of arms placed in the building; so far as I know all the guns were inspected before they were boxed up; I cannot say; it was no part of my business to see to this; that duty devolved on the Ordnance Department; I never saw the guns at the Arsenal; one or two officers were detailed by General Whitely to make the inspections; they were Colonel Cross and Mr. Kenworthy; don't know whether they inspected these guns or not; don't know certainly what kind of of the guns I had hauled were loaded or not; think there were no cartridges placed in the buildings by my department; the orders were that none should ever be placed there.

ARMS NOT INSPECTED—DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER.

D. W. Wallace testified to the fact of having rented to the Government the premises for the storing of arms; he never knew of cartridges or powder being stored therein.

J. H. Hoverson, sworn—Am Chief Clerk of the Paymaster and Ordnance storekeeper at the Allegheny Arsenal; have held the position after he had made the charge several times, they threw the metal out of the wagon and left it lying on the ground. The metal was subsequently identified by members of the firm, and Bogus was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods. The defendant offered no evidence, but his counsel argued that he was simply employed as a teamster, and subject to orders, and obeyed for receiving stolen goods, and contended that the Commonwealth had not fixed a single fact, which accused or convicted the prisoner of guilty, and defendant was remanded for a hearing.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Casper Bowersmith was next placed on the stand, on an indictment for receiving stolen goods. The pig iron, for the larceny of which the defendant in the present case is charged, was found in Bowersmith's premises, a portion of which was under lock and key. Verdict not guilty.

A BLACKBERRY CASE.

Wm. Jones was placed upon a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. Jane Wilkinson. The defendant is a resident of Allegheny, and was a soldier of Fort Perry, and had a blackberry patch, which was the source of considerable annoyance to the neighbors, boys and others trespassing upon the premises. In August last the prosecutrix and other women went to the patch, and were ordered away by the defendant, who took a bucket out of the hands of one of the women, and threw the contents at that she was resting on the premises, while on her way home, at the time of the evening, the defendant came out, attacked and beat her shamefully. Verdict guilty.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Edward Curran was placed on trial on an indictment for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Michael Dougherty. The prosecutor testified that he was hired as a "pit boss" at the coal works in the vicinity of Nebletown, and the defendant was discharged by him, for good reason, seemingly, then that he (Curran) had failed in obtaining employment at Bell's tavern on the 20th of November last, and Curran, first drawing a knife which was in his pocket, approached Dougherty with the remark: "Mike you would not give me a job?" Dougherty replied, "I would, if I had a place for you." Curran then called Dougherty a d—d scoundrel, and other language. Following this they "came together" and Curran used the knife, and clinched it on Dougherty's left side, where he had been exchanged they were separated. Dougherty's clothing was considerably cut, but no injury done to the person. The case was on trial at adjournment.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

We were afraid our readers were not to be made aware of the large stock now opening at Lippincott & Sheafer's, No. 101 Fifth street, nearly opposite the GAZETTE office, but that intelligent firm has determined otherwise, as our advertisement, in another column, shows. This store is a new one—the goods are all new—a large stock suited to the holiday season has just arrived. It embraces, besides all the staple articles, such as watches for gents and ladies of the highest and all the lower grades, clocks, &c., and a less variety of fancy goods adapted to all the wants of all purses. Some of them are of entirely new designs, and of rare beauty. Persons in search of presents for the holidays, should not fail to visit this store. They will be sure to find here exactly the thing, whether for father, mother, brother, sister, grandpa, or the children, or for belle or beau lover or sweetheart.

Manchester Reading Rooms.

A meeting will be held in the Manchester Presbyterian Church, this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Collections, appointed at a previous meeting, and to take final action in regard to the establishment of the Reading Rooms, for which purpose the collections were made. The matter is one of general interest to that immediate community, and the meeting should be well attended. The establishment of a good reading room, under the direction of the Association, would be of incalculable benefit to our community, and the christian portion of Manchester should give the enterprise a hearty support, and those who are capable of doing nothing more can, at least, give encouragement by their presence at the meeting.

Committed.

Catharine Campbell yesterday made information before Justice R. H. Kerr, of McClure township, against John McCarthy, for surety of the peace. The defendant was arrested, and after hearing was held in the sum of three hundred dollars bail for his appearance at Court, in default of which he was committed to jail.

James McConnaly, at the same time and place, made two informations against McCarthy for aggravated assault and battery and for surety of the peace, in both of which commitments were lodged against him.

False Pretense.—William Thompson appeared before Alderman Thomas yesterday, and preferred an information charging one Andrew O'Brien with false pretence. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant obtained two weeks boarding from him, to the whole amounting to ten dollars, under false representations. The defendant was arrested on a warrant issued for his arrest, and committed to jail in default of bail.

Time Honored.

The well known jewelry house of J. B. McFadden & Co., 95 Market street, the oldest in that line in this city, is not only *time*-honored and venerable, but it is equally honored for the high toned integrity with which its business, under the management whether of the elder or younger McFadden, has always been conducted. In this establishment no man ever received pinchback for gold or glass for diamond. They are, by long experience, perfect judges of goods, and have acquired a high reputation for correct taste. This is always apparent in the quality and style of their goods, and is appreciated by multitudes of customers who habitually patronize this house in the faith that they will not be deceived in quality or price, and that no trickery or jugglery will be practiced. Their old patrons need no advertisement to secure either their confidence or their custom. Nevertheless, Messrs. McFadden advertise in the GAZETTE to-day, chiefly to inform their old friends, and a host of our readers besides, that just now, in time for the holidays, their usually large stock has been extensively replenished, and now embraces very many fancy articles of new designs and exquisite beauty never before seen in this market. The most refined and cultivated taste will find in the assortment many things to please. Among the novelties is a Vinegar skate-bag, of which we expect to see thousands at our skating parks and rinks, and numberless utilities, ornaments and oddities worthy of visit, admiration and purchase.

Out Again.

Jane Fitzpatrick *alias* Annie Welsh, who figured conspicuously in the public prints a few weeks since, has again brought herself to notice. Our readers are doubtless familiar with her attempt to black-mail a respectable merchant of the city, and how she victimized a gay student of divinity, and more recently the reported "courage" at the Union Depot, in which she figured as the victim. The present difficulty, it appears, arose out of the first case mentioned, in which she employed an attorney who, upon an investigation of the case, threw it up and would have nothing to do with it. She was, therefore, compelled to employ other counsel, who, after a hearing, upon her refused to conduct the case after he became familiar with the facts. Jane did not relish this mode of proceeding, and yesterday she repaired to the office of the attorney whom she first employed, and without giving him the slightest information of her intentions, "went for him" in regular, "Kilkenny cat" style, scratching his face and tearing his clothes. The gentleman endeavored to get out of her way, and started to run, when she seized hold of the skirt of his frock coat and held on until it was split up to the collar, and the attorney vanished through the door minus the skirt in question, to make information before Alderman McMasters against her for surety of the peace, and she was subsequently taken, and Jane arrested, and lodged in jail.

Caught at Last.

Alderman Butler and Officer Little yesterday arrested Charles