GAZETTE CITY DEPARTMENT.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1855.

COURTS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges McClure, Adams and Boggs.

FRIDAY, November 2.

The case of Madame Le Pugh (reported in another place) was taken up. After its conclusion, the following cases were disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. John Major, (one charge) and Commonwealth vs. John Major, John Scott, and James B. Moon (three charges;) indictment demeanor. These suits grew out of the above defendants, who were election officers, refusing in 1854, to receive the votes of persons naturalized within ten days of the time of holding the election. The prosecutors failed to appear, and the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the box.

Commonwealth vs. Jane Davidson. Indictment, keeping a bawdy house, on oath of Joseph Hughes. The prosecutor is probably as low a character as can be found in or out of this city. He testified that he had lived with the defendant for three years in the contemptible position of "fancy-man." Mr. Hampton, for the defence, gave him a deserved and well put castigation and the fellow winced under it. Prosecutor Roberts did not press a conviction, and the Court charged that the Jury ought to take with allowance the testimony of a character like this fellow. Judge McClure also remarked that while we should pity the unfortunate and unhappy woman, we ought also to despise the miserable wretch who probably led her into paths of shame.

The Jury without leaving the box, rendered a verdict of not guilty, prosecutor to pay the costs; and when the clerk read the verdict, the audience very nearly burst in a round of applause.

Hughes having been adjudged to pay the costs was handed over to Pierce Brennan, one of the tipstaves, and ordered to be placed in jail. As Pierce was entering the Sheriff's office, Hughes darted down the steps in the rear of the dome, and was soon out upon the street with Brennan, bare-headed, after him, shouting "stop thief!" Andrew Mitchell, engineer to the jail, and Officer Dougherty joined in the pursuit. Hughes ran up Wylie, down Tunnel and out Pennsylvania Avenue and has not yet been caught so far as we have heard. A process was issued for his arrest and we hope the scoundrel may yet be jugged.

Commonwealth vs. John Simpson. Indictment, larceny, on oath of C. O. Loomis. The prosecutor not appearing, a verdict of not guilty was rendered and the defendant was discharged by proclamation.

Commonwealth vs. Frederic Sylvis. Indictment, having counterfeit money in his possession. The defendant has been in jail since January last.

High Constable Scott testified that he found Sylvis and another man in a house in Duquesne Borough and recovered $1600 of counterfeit money from Sylvis' pocket; the money being $1 notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Col. Black addressed the Court for the defence, claiming that the prisoner was guilty of no offence under the statutes of Pennsylvania. The indictment contains two counts. The first count charges that Frederic Sylvis forged and made the money. The second charges that he had said money in his possession. With regard to the first count, Col. Black said the Jury must necessarily acquit as there was not a shadow of testimony to show that the defendant had made the money. It was however clearly established that he had counterfeit money in his possession, but luckily for him the offence was not recognized by our Pennsylvania statutes and he was therefore entitled to his acquittal. The statute does provide for the offence of having in one's possession counterfeit notes on an incorporated bank of Pennsylvania, but says nothing of counterfeits on the banks of other states. This remarkable lapse in the law will probably be filled up by the next legislature but as the law now is the defendant cannot be convicted.

The Court charged to the same effect and a verdict of not guilty was rendered. Sylvis was then discharged. He goes out from his long confinement with a body broken by sickness and his eyes so much impaired as to render him almost blind.

Commonwealth vs. Sarah Francis. Indictment, larceny, on oath of Susanna S. Smyth.—Prosecutor not appearing, the Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and the defendant was discharged.

The Jury Trials for this Term having been concluded, the Court discharged the Jurors, thanking them for their punctual attendance.

The Court then adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Thomas Irwin.

FRIDAY, November 2, 1855.

The Court met at ten o'clock for the purpose of hearing the arguments of counsel upon the motion in arrest of Judgment and for a new trial in the case of Henry Cummings.

John H. Hampton Esq., opened for the defendant. He read the following reasons in support of the motion:

First—The Indictment does not show that the witnesses were sworn who testified before the Grand Jury.

Second—The Indictment is defective in not sufficiently describing the note alleged to have been stolen.

Third—The Indictment is defective in not charging the money said to have been stolen as the property of some person.

Fourth—The Indictment should not conclude "against the form of the acts of Congress of the United States in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America," and in this is defective.

Fifth—The Court erred in permitting the prosecution to prove (whilst trial) that another note different from the one charged in the indictment to have been stolen, was paid out by the prisoner, or some other person, and this to convict the defendant of the larceny of another note, of which he had no notice by the bill of indictment.

Sixth—The Court erred in permitting the prosecution to challenge a juror without cause shown.

Seventh—The verdict was against the weight of evidence and the identification of the note charged to have been passed by the defendant at Detroit was insufficient to warrant the conclusion that he was guilty of the offence charged in the indictment.

Mr. Hampton offered authorities in favor of these reasons.

Judge Shaler replied briefly for the United States.

Col. Black addressed the Court at some length in support of the sixth reason.

The Court adjourned at noon, and Col. Black will conclude his argument this morning at ten o'clock.

SUPREME COURT.—Before Chief Justice Lewis, and Judges Lowrie, Black and Knox.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

Penna. Railroad Co. vs. Murray, certiorari to the Common Pleas of Cambria county. Argued by Stokes for plaintiff in error.

Steele's administrator vs. Steele; error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Argued by Cowan for plaintiff in error and by Foster for defendant in error.

Poorman vs. Kilgore; error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Argued by Cowan for plaintiff in error, and by Foster for defendant in error.

Weaver vs. Wible. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Argued by Foster for plaintiff in error, and Cowan for defendant in error.

Craig vs. M'Farland; error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county; judgment of non pros.

David K. Gaver's appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas of Armstrong county, argued by Thos. Williams for appellant.

The Court will sit this morning at 9 o'clock.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

FRIDAY, November 2, 1855.

L. Reichter vs. L. Kaola, Aug. Plaintiff nonsuited.

D. D. Carr vs. Mahlstedt et al. Defendants ask leave to withdraw their affidavit and plea, and, thereupon, judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $1079.47, with interest from Nov. 30, 1854, for which sum execution shall issue in judgment.

William Fitzsimmons vs. William Young.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

L. & A. Patterson vs. Thomas Murray.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

THE Orphans Court meets this morning.

MILLER, who murdered Dr. Hadel and his clerk in Cheshireland on the 14th October, and who had been tried, convicted, and is now under sentence of death, is the same individual who a short time since rented a house in Bayardstown, fitted it off with a trap door and other suspicious appliances, and then ordered a quantity of jewelry from one of our city dealers, to be brought to the house after night, which, however was not done. Miller, doubtless, intended murdering the jeweler and then appropriating the goods.—*Chronicle.*

RECOVERED.—The body of Samuel B. Neely, who was drowned on the 12th of October, while crossing the Ohio river near Shousetown, was recovered October 14th. The drowned man had on his person at the time of the sad accident a considerable amount of money, which was not recovered with the body.

PERONI'S CONCERT.—This rare musical entertainment is to take place on Friday evening next, at City Hall. Strakosch is to preside at the piano. The concert will be a grand affair and we shall expect a full turn out of the beauty and fashion of the city.

Trial of Madame Le Pugh, for Procuring Abortion.

This case, which was taken up on Thursday, in the Criminal Court, was concluded on Friday. We depart from a rule which has ever guided us in our reportorial duties, in publishing the somewhat indelicate particulars of this case, but we believe the public should know the whole truth when a case of such an aggravated and hideous nature comes before the tribunals of justice.

The testimony offered is as follows:

Dr. C. W. Finch testified—I am a practising physician; reside on Grant street; have seen the defendant; on the evening of the 6th of June last, I was requested to go to the house of Madame Le Pugh, on Ross street; I went to the house designated, and met Madame Le Pugh at the door. She took me into the parlor, when she told me that a young lady in the house named Harriet Jones, had been operated on by a physician residing on Smithfield street, for the purpose of procuring an abortion, and was fearful Miss Jones, who was then in labor, might die. I repaired to the room in which Miss Jones lay; it was on the second floor. I found her in her labor pains, administered such medicines as I thought necessary, and shortly after a still born male child was delivered. Madame Le Pugh told me that Miss Jones had taken drugs some three days before, and also on that morning. Saw nothing that would indicate the use of instruments, except the irritation of the parts, which were considerably inflamed. When I went to her she was in the second stage of labor; the child was in such a position that it could not be born. The child was in its seventh month. Miss Jones stated to me that she had attended lectures, delivered by Professor Hussey, in Cincinnati, and had a knowledge of what unimpeded delivery should be. She thought there must be some impediment, or her labor would not be so prolonged.

Cross-examined—Miss Jones told me that she had been operated on with instruments by a physician who resided on Smithfield street.

Dr. Oldshoe testified—Know the defendant; she resided on Rossstreet previous to her arrest. In June last, she called at my office on Grant street, and told me that there was a girl at her house who while washing windows, fell and hurt herself, and that she was in the family way. I was very busy at the time and sent Dr. Finch. Had a conversation with Madame Le Pugh about the matter. She said it could be proven in Court that the girl had taken medicine before she came there; she never spoke of Miss Jones having taken any medicine of which she was cognizant; made a few professional visits to Madame Le Pugh's house on an occasion when she was sick.

Bernard Dougherty testified—Am police officer; have a process for Harriet Jones; have used every effort to find out her whereabouts but have failed; she left the city on the night of the day on which Madame Le Pugh was arrested. Afterwards heard that she was in the city. Officer Fox and myself made every possible exertion to find her but did not succeed; I had a conversation with the defendant when I was conducting her from the Aldermen's office to prison. She began to talk about the matter; told her that as she was in a state of excitement she had better not say any thing detrimental to her own interest; when inside the prison she told me to call and see her the next day. I went to see her either the next day or the day after. Told her not to say anything she did not want known, as I would feel it my duty to tell the District Attorney of the conversation; she said she was very anxious about the matter and stated that the girl, Harriet Jones, came to her house as a servant, and that she knew nothing whatever of her being pregnant until she found her in the condition testified to by Dr. Finch; she also stated that a Doctor on Smithfield street had operated on Miss Jones; also that she had agreed with the physician to keep Miss Jones and another individual was to pay her board, and that the girl had operated on herself.

Cross examined—The defendant stated that she had agreed to keep Miss Jones; she told various stories and did not appear to be excited.

By Mr. Marshall—What is the name of the physician she mentioned in this conversation?

Objected to by the District Attorney on the ground that were the witness to answer the question it would interfere with him in successfully following up other prosecutions and because the physician referred to was not present when the conversation detailed by Dougherty took place.

The Court sustained the objection.

Cross-examination resumed—I went to the defendant's call at her own request; she said that Miss Jones came to her house as a servant girl; that she knew that she was pregnant but was not aware that she had been operated upon; she said much more which I do not remember.

The Commonwealth here rested.

Mr. Marshall opened for the defence, and offered the following evidence:

Dr. G. L. McCook testified—Such irritation of the parts as was testified to by Dr. Finch would not convince me that an abortion had been caused.

Mary Taylor testified—I was at Madame Le Pugh's in the month of May last; saw Miss Jones there; she was at work in the Kitchen; she complained of being sick.

John Hays testified—Am a brother of Edward Hays; am not interested in the result of this case.

By Mr. Marshall—Had you at any time a communication with Dr. Finch relative to this case.

Objected to by the Commonwealth on the ground that the attention of Dr. Finch had not been directed to the conversation relative to which the witness was called to testify.

The Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Marshall addressed the Jury for the defence, and Mr. Roberts closed for the Commonwealth.

The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the first count of the indictment which charges abortion by the use of medicines.

THE GREAT COAL SHELLER.—A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE EXCELLENCIES.—We have been reading of the merits of this great piece of mechanism in our city papers for weeks past, and from the numerous testimonials in its favor, as well as from personal examination, we are fain to confess we have not seen a word of exaggeration in praise. In order that our reader may get a just idea of its excellencies, we propose to preach a little sermon, taking the Great Corn Sheller for our text, and a more inexhaustible subject, "Dow, jr.," himself never had. That estimable modern Mazillon was wont to regale his audiences with Patent Sermons—we shall sermonize on a Patent.

The first great merit of the Corn Sheller is its simplicity of construction. This fact is best evident at sight of the machine. We will not detail its presses, make, since it is open to public inspection at all times at the Exchange Hall. The motor-wheel in motion, you place the ear in the aperture prepared for its reception. Dash! it goes through the little iron fingers that pick off the grains, and in a twinkling out falls the cob at the other side utterly stripped of its golden burthen.

"In the second place," let us advert to the wonderful ease with which the Sheller is worked. Put the wheel in rapid motion, and its own momentum will almost put an ear through without another touch of its hand. This is owing partly to the comparative magnitude of the fly-wheel, and partly to the entire absence of "complexity of machinery."

"Thirdly."—Under this head, we notice two things. First, the remarkable cleanliness of the cob after undergoing the stripping process, and, second, the cleanliness of the corn after separation. The grand idea of the Sheller is the doing by machinery, what the human fingers would do, viz., *pick off the grains*; only that it is done *faster* and better. Hence, the cob comes out minus nothing but the grain, and the grain falls into the receiver, clean and perfectly free from all extraneous substances. The separation of the corn from the cob is perfect—they are as thoroughly divorced as Forrest and his wife are.

"In the fourth place," we must refer the reader to one important quality, *viz.* the price. We characterize this by one word, *viz.* *cheapness*, but for particulars we refer the reader to Col. Aldes himself, who will satisfy you fully on this point.

Fifthly.—The corn is not crushed, bruised, broken, or jambed off, but falls into the receiver in whole grains, of full size, just as it grew.

Another observable excellence is that the corn when shelled requires no cleaning. Afterwards. After the sheller is through with it, it is ready for market, and even the hominy-maker can use it without any further ado.

Seventhly.—This machine operating on an entirely different principle from all previously invented machines, is the only one now in market deserving of general use, in as much as that principle is superior to that of any other machine. We know of no Sheller which does not take the corn off by percussion or force. Hence great speed and power is required and the strength of the strongest man is soon exhausted, and the machine itself is not of long endurance. "Our text," however, is free from all these objections. In fact, we feel disposed to call it perfection. We freely confess we are more prone to find fault than to praise, but our propensity finds little vent where the subject of consideration is so devoid of fault as is this Corn Sheller.

"Finally, brethren," buy it. The right for some state not yet taken may make your fortune; possibly by a county or two you may achieve the chief desirable end. The price, as we have said, is remarkably low, and we would advise those contemplating such an investment of their means to apply soon. This is our sermon, and our moral is already spoken—"buy it." If our arguments convince we will be glad of it. If the reader does not justify them, we will "acknowledge the corn," but we know it will, and more, too.

EX-GOVERNOR REEDER, of Kansas, was in this city, on Thursday, on his way to Washington.

PANORAMA OF NEW YORK CITY.—Masonic Hall *was full to the brim* last evening, and yet you could almost have heard a pin drop on the floor at any time during the exhibition, such was the interest the audience felt in the moving picture. *Every Band* in the Empire City is represented on the painting, and as they pass before the audience the fine Band in attendance discourses sweet music.

The best and cheapest way to go to New York is to patronize this Panorama. The advertisement is well entitled an "Excursion to New York City," with a representation of a railroad train proceeding on the excursion. But you have no need of a railroad. You can save your boxes and your money, and have a view of the city as natural and perfect as not only to please but to excite surprise at the extent and truthfulness of the representations. The Panorama itself is its own best notice. It is a mirror from which you can see life-like reflections. It vindicates itself and challenges admiration, as a representation not only, but as a triumph of art. All who attend the exhibition will be highly pleased.

New York will always be a subject of interest—it is a picture of the world—it is the commercial capitol of the United States, and here we see the mouths of those lines of steamboats and railroads that annually take up and leave millions. The ships whose anchors have fastened their flukes in the shores of every land, there lie at their piers like war-chargers in their stables. The Emigrant fresh from the old world, the Sailor, paid off from his last cruise, the boy and girl bounding to school, the hurrying clerk, the perfumed dandy, the dashing equestrian, the funeral and festival, dogs and horses, broken omnibuses, cursing drivers, citizen and stranger, Turk and Tennessean, Christian and Chinese—all tribes and tongues crowd the streets in New York City, *and all these things are to be seen on Bullard's Panorama. Go and see it, and if you do not find that it is time and money well expended, call on us and we will pay you the same.*

It exhibits THIS afternoon at 3 o'clock and this evening; and every evening to November 14th.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENCE AND SYMPATHY OF OUR CITIZENS.—We had the pleasure yesterday of a call from Miss Ellen Wells, a young lady of color, though truly not of very dark hue, if we judge from her countenance which it may compare in beauty with the fairest Saxon complexions, approaches within a shade or two of what the poets delight to call "the alabaster of the thought-pale brow." Miss Wells is not only a lady of much personal attraction, but her mind has been developed and to the graces of refinement she adds the powers of intelligence and education.

Strange as it may seem, Miss Wells was once the "proper goods and chattles" of a citizen of St. Louis. Her master dying, she was about to be sold to a southern slave-dealer, when a number of ladies of St. Louis who were interested in and attached to her and who had been instrumental in obtaining her, resolved that so unnatural a deed should not be recorded in the history of the "peculiar institution." They nobly raised $1000, which with $600 lent her by a business firm in that city, redeemed her from a fate worse than death itself.

Since then, Miss Wells has been traveling in the employ of Mrs. Julia Dean Wayne, the accomplished and widely known *tragedienne*, in the capacity of waiting maid, and she has been enabled to liquidate the loan of $600.

Her present object is to obtain from those of the benevolent who are willing to assist her, the sum of $400, with which to purchase her own mother, who is still a slave and who is about to be sold. She appeals to our citizens for aid—substantial aid—and we hope she may speedily succeed in her mission of mercy.

NEW GOODS.—P. Hugus on Market Street, has just received from the East his fall supply of Dry Goods, which is among the largest in the city. It consists of all kinds and varieties, carefully selected by himself, which he will sell exceedingly low for cash. Any person visiting this "Emporium" will find Mr. A. and his gentlemanly Clerks the right kind of persons to deal with, always smiling and ever ready to wait on customers. Give him a call.

HISS, CATS.—Among the specimens of stock exhibited at the Cambria county Agricultural Fair, was a *three legged cat!*—*Herald.*

—That's nothing new. Every cat has three legs.

DURING the five weeks just concluded, District Attorney Roberts had disposed of three hundred and four cases in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

THE LIQUOR CASE.—The motions in arrest of judgment and for new trials, in the cases of Bennet and others, will probably be argued in the Court of Quarter Sessions, to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Pacific Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—The Excursion Train consisting of eleven cars which left here yesterday morning for Jefferson City, on the occasion of the opening of the Pacific Railroad to that point, met with one of the most terrible accidents on record. While crossing Gasconade River, about 100 miles from this city the bridge gave way, precipitating the locomotive and ten cars a distance of from 20 to 50 feet. Upwards of 700 people were on the train, among whom were many of our first and most influential citizens; as far as ascertained, we have no full accounts from the scene of the disaster. Upwards of 20 were killed outright, and between 40 and 50 badly wounded; among the killed are Thomas S. O. Sullivan, Chief Engineer of the road, who was on the locomotive at the time and several of our most prominent citizens. Fortunately there was no water when the bridge broke, else the number drowned would be immense. The train is expected to arrive from the Bridge this evening, when we hope to learn the full extent of the accident.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following is the list of the most prominent persons killed: Rev. Dr. Bullard; B. B. Dayton; B. C. Blackburn; Henry Chonteau; Maan Butler; Adolph Abeile; Capt. C. Coons; R. C. Yost; George Ehlert; Capt. O'Flaherty; T. S. O. Sullivan; and Thomas Gray. Badly wounded; George K. Budd; John C. Richardson; Capt. Carlisen; John M. Winer, and D. H. Armstrong; L. M. Kennett was slightly injured.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—There is nothing doing in Breadstuffs to-day, holders are firm at yesterday rates and buyers are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Baltic prior to making purchases.

The late southern mail this morning brings New Orleans papers of Friday last. They furnish the details of the news from Mexico, received by an arrival from Vera Cruz. The dates from the Capitol are to the 21st ult. Alvarez was still in Cuernavacas, 50 miles distant from the city of Mexico, but there is an interrupted communication kept up between himself and the Ministers forming his cabinet. The foreign Ministers were with him at Cuernavacas at the latest dates.

The Trait de Union says that the Ministers of France, England, Guatemala, Russia and Spain with the Sardinian charge de' affairs, and the Apostolic Nuncio left the Capitol for that place two days previously, and that the Ministers for the United States had preceded them. The same journal proceeds to remark that while Mr. Gadsden had refused to recognize the government of General Carrera, he had shown the utmost alacrity in acknowledging Alvarez as President. The language in which he did this is declared to be so involved and incorrect as to defy translation. He is also censured as having passed the accustomed limits of a diplomatic address in the very laudatory language he used as well as having violated diplomatic usage in separately conveying his recognition and congratulations. The differences between the Tamora faction and the supporters of the plan of Aguila has been settled, and Gen. Comonport has advised Gen. Vidaurri of the fact, Vidaurri responds that he is willing to sustain the government of Alvarez so long as the plan of Aguila continues to be the basis of the administration. It is still asserted that it is the intention of President Alvarez to resign in favor of Comonport.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Mayor Wood this morning received a letter from the U. S. Commercial Agent at Port-de-Prince relative to the seizure at the port of the barque Eurly for being engaged in the Kinney expedition. The agent states that the barque had on board a full cargo of ammunition and all equipments for a large force of men, and there was reason to suppose that she was fitted out for the Kinney expedition. She was owned here.

The Recorder in the Special Sessions gave his decision in the Coleman & Stetson case of the Astor House. He decided that the plaintiff was bound to prove that the liquor was not imported; that the sale of imported liquors was free to every citizen, and that the Prohibitory Law, which declares the proof of sales is evidence of unlawful sale is unconstitutional. He also declared the search and seizure and destruction clauses unconstitutional. The defendants were discharged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Steamer Black Warrior arrived to-day from Havre bringing dates to the 23th. The health of Havana was good.—Freights were drooping.

The new Spanish propellor, America to run between Cuba and Havana, arrived out on the 20th. The French War Steamer was in port.

Sugars quiet, and prices, especially of the low description, had slightly advanced. There had been some large contracts in Molasses for future delivery at 3¼@4 reals. Exchanges had slightly declined, Philadelphia 1@1½ discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—In the U. S. District Court this morning, the counsel for Passmore Williamson presented a petition to Judge Kane with the view of confirming the recent order of the Court, but it was taken for further examination by the Judge in consequence of its not being addressed to any one in particular. It contains no prayer and the writ legally was omitted which he deems important.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2.—There being various contradictory reports in circulation regarding Gen. Scott's pay, I find on direct inquiry at the Pay Master General's office that my figures of Wednesday are correct. The official record shows the allowance of back pay to the amount of $10,405 to the 1st of October. No allowance is made for the 8 months that General Scott commanded the eastern division of the army in Mexico. His pay in addition to that of Maj. General is $1320 per year. General Scott claims $32,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Quite a large meeting of the friends of George M. Dallas for the Presidency was held this evening at the Democratic Head Quarters. George Smith, Presided. A series of Resolutions were passed, an Executive Committee appointed.

At Paradis' Concert this evening, the Marseillois was hailed with an enthusiasm scarcely ever equalled by an immense audience, she was called out twice.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The steamship which came in after dark last night and was supposed to be the Star of the West was the Jamestown from Virginia.

There are no signs of the Baltic up to the present time.

The Soft-Shell Judiciary Convention met last evening and nominated Henry Hilton, Judge of the Supreme Court. The Hard-Shells also nominated William H. Leonard for the vacant Judgeship. The Whigs met and selected Charles T. Parker as their candidate.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 2.—The extensive bagging and rope factory of G. W. Dunlap, was totally destroyed by fire this morning together with the house containing a large quantity of hemp rope and bagging. Loss $40,000; insured for $18,000.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—The recent gale has caused considerable damage to the shipping on the Lakes. A brig supposed to be the Three Bells was sunk in the Shakelogta Bay. She will probably be raised. The brig Ramsay Crooks is on the Reef near St. Helen's Island but will be got off. The brig Julia Dean has entirely gone to pieces on Skalinge Reef. She was owned by Shepherd of Chicago and her cargo was insured for $30,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Stocks better. Virginia fives 94; Erie 49¼; Reading 85¼; Michigan Central 92¾. Cotton dull, sales 300 bales. Flour in good demand, and improving, sales 12,000 bbls. at $9,87 for good Ohio. Wheat in good request and advancing, sales 58,000 bbls. at $2,20 for Western White; $2,02 for Western red; and $2,12 for Southern red. Corn firm, sales 26,000 bush. Pork firm, 1400 bbls. at $22,50@$22,56, for Mess. Beef dull, sales 250 bbls. Lard quiet, sales 150 bbls. Coffee dull, sales 1000 bags Rio at 11c. Sugar declined, sales 400 hhds. Molasses dull, sales 100 bbls. Linseed Oil steady, no sales of moment. Lard Oil active, sales 200 bbls. at 97½. Tron firm.—Freights unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Flour quiet but firm; a moderate export demand, and 800 bbls. standard ard good sold last evening and this morning at $9,25, at which figure at the close, but a very limited amount was offered, a fair demand for the supply of bakers and retailers at $9,25@$9,75 for common and extra and $10@$11 for fancy lots. Wheat continues in demand, but scarcely any is offered on change; small sales good and prime red at $2@$2,03 and white at $2,16@$2,20. Rye in fair request and 200 bush. western sold at $1,16. Corn continues dull; sales 1,500 bush. old Southern yellow at 93c. afloat. Oats come forward slowly; sales 4500 bush. prime Delaware at 42. Groceries and Provisions unchanged. Dried fruit coming forward more freely; a sale of Apples at 5c. and some prime western Peaches at 10c. Whiskey firmer; sales in bbls. at 41@41½ and in hhds. at 40@41. Iron; the sales of Pig count to 2400 tons for the past week; the market continues tenantless. No. 1 sold variously at from $28 to $30; No. 2 at $26 to $28; No. 3 at $23@$24 as per brand and quality. 600 tons on the Susquehanna sold at $22,50; sales of American bars, 460 tons at $70@$75. Sheet, Bloomes, Rails and Boiler Plate remain as reported.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR OCTOBER
GEO. W. CASS, V. E.—ISAIAH DICKEY, T. E. UPDEGRAFF, SAMUEL DILWORTH, J. R. CARPENTER.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, November 3, 1855.

FLOUR—sales on the street of 150 bbls superfine at $8,25 and 200 bbls extra at $8,62 from mill; 400 bbls extra at $8,75.

GRAIN—Rye is little first; sales from store of 1100 bus at 77¼, and 800 do at 78.

WHISKEY—sales of 60 bbls rectified at 38.

CHEESE—sales of 30 bxs W. R. at 12.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The imports of the principal items of produce for the week ending Oct. 27th was as follows:

Beeves, nos.	1321	Oil, bbls	429
Butter, kgs	1170	Pork, bbls	1577
Bacon, hhds	161	Provisions, bbls	1877
Bacon, pkgs	1270	Pork, hhds	1871
Corn, bus	830	Pork, pkgs	14,109
Cheese, kgs	2,000	Provisions, hhds	1,000
Cotton, bales	732	Seeds, Timothy	450
Flour, bbls	1,000	Tobacco, hhds	1,000
Flour, half bbls	19,000	Wool, bales	38,000
Flour, qr. bbls	17,000	Whiskey, bbls	3,000
Hogs	1445	Whiskey, hhds	1,000
Lard, bbls	110	Brooms, doz	100
Lard, kgs	900		

The exports of flour and grain for the same week were 21,176 bbls flour, 18,462 sks wheat, 8047 do rye, 653 do oats, 1564 bus feed; also, 38 cases ham, 400 bbls whiskey, 1000 hides, 338 pkgs butter, 2037 kgs cheese, 822 sks wool, 314 do feathers, 287 sks dried fruit.

The inspections of flour for the month of October were 19,463 bbls superfine, 611 do fine and middlings, 314 common, and 1 do rye; total 19,929.

GRAIN—The reduced supply can take the imported more readily to the market for old corn, and the sales have been rather more active, 12,000 bus sold at 74c, 4 mos, 6 do do, 2 do sacks delivered at 74c, 4 mos, 6 do do, 2 do sacks delivered at 74, and 2 do ditto delivered at 73c, and 2 do ditto at 72c. The bbls Flour received to-day are 1,000 bbls Ohio, 200 bbls yesterday at 10@10½, and 200 bbls Pittsburg. The Business of the three days came to 350 bbls. We quote Common to good Ohio at $9,75@$10, Fancy lots $10@$10,25; Pittsburg $9,50@$10, and Choice Family $10,50@$11. Receipts of Pork 1400 bbls, 200 bbls reported yesterday, 300 bbls Mess, 261 bbls Prime, 1000 bbls Prime and Mess, 600 bbls Prime Mess, 361 bbls Mess, 1000 bbls Prime and Mess, 1000 bbls Prime and Mess, 1000 bbls Prime and