THE CITY DEPARTMENT.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1856.

A Kansas Aid Association

President—GEORGE W. JACKSON.
Cor. Secretary—E. H. IRISH.
Rec. Secretary—EDWARD J. ALLEN.

Those having business with the Society, originating information concerning it, apply to either of the above named persons either personally or by mail. Office of the Recording Secretary, Fourth street, near Smithfield.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.—*Third Day.*—Judge McClure and Associates on the Bench.

The Court convened at nine o'clock; when the case of Commonwealth vs. James M. Walker, wife and son, and Louisa Stolp, indicted for Conspiracy, was resumed.

The examination of Mr. John Boyle, the first witness called for the defense, was continued.—There was one thing struck my mind last night—and that was that in the absence of Mr. Verner Mr. K. commenced talking of the Dutch woman's embraces; no one was present but Mr. Kelly and myself. I told him I was sorry to hear him express himself so; that if I was to believe him I could have no charity for him.—That he had had time plenty to reflect from the time they were together until they were found in bed; that he should have come to the room with us, and then he would have been out of danger. "Yes," he said, "Boyle, you are in the right; I am in the fault." This was all I recollect passing until the Board adjourned.—He said the first embrace was on the night we all were there, and were waiting supper for him; I think that the complaint was not noticed on the minutes at the meeting of the Board on the 4th.

On the 4th, after we adjourned, and were ready to go home, Mr. K. said to me not to leave him; he said "for God's sake don't leave me until I get this business settled." He said he would sleep in the barn or in some of the neighboring houses, as Mrs. W. had refused to let him stay in the house. I called in Mrs. W. and asked her to let Mr. K. and me stay all night; she said "with the greatest pleasure, providing Mr. K. sleeps with you in the Director's room." He said he wished he had known of it—it would have saved them a great deal of trouble; I then said I would stay all night. After supper it was proposed by either Mr. K. or me that they go into negotiations again for settling up their affairs. He then asked me to offer her more money; I told him I would make no offers of the kind,—I did not wish to be implicated in the matter." He insisted. I said to him; "Mr. K. do you really want to implicate me in this matter?" "No, sir; I do not; I am in the fault myself, I should never have suffered myself to have been a Director in this house." He and I then agreed, that I should retain in the parlor,—Mr. and Mrs. W. and the Dutch woman. As they came in I passed out to a room on the other side of the Hall, and I don't know how long I stopped there.

Mr. Walker came in and said they could make no agreement. The Dutch woman rushed in a minute or so afterwards.

Mr. Kelly and I went to bed shortly afterwards. About the time we were rising in the morning Mr. K. asked me if I had thought what he should do. I told him from the position I was in I was not at liberty to think about it. I then breakfasted. Mr. K. did not come to the table. I took in some coffee and toast to Mr. Kelly.—After breakfast he pulled out $150. He said to me to let them have that, and see much more as they might want a reason. Felt angry at him; told him to go and settle his own dirty scrapes as I would have nothing to do with them. Saw Mr. Dailey coming up to the house; he was former Director. Requested Mr. K. to leave the room and not have himself exposed, to go into some other room and settle up his concerns. He did leave with Mr. Walker. The next I saw of Mr. K. Mr. W. and he came into the office. Mr. W. had a paper in his hand, and said it was Mr. Kelly's obligation to Louisa, to pay her $800, and that Mr. K. was to hand the Directors his resignation. We then dispersed. Mr. Walker handed in the resignation himself some time afterwards. It must have been a month afterwards.

The witness described the locality of the Directors' room; I would rather sleep in another room than the lumber room; onions were kept in that room; there were boxes and barrels in it; the things were not very neatly arranged; I suppose the room is about forty by thirty-five feet. The witness described the location of Louisa's room. I never slept in the lumber room, as I was sorry to see stated in the *Dispatch*.

Cross-examined.—After Mr. Verner at the Poor House the first time on the 27th of November; very likely I was there on the night of the 28th; know that Mr. Varner was not there that night; can't say whether Mr. Kelly was; I went to bed between 9 and 10 o'clock on the 27th; arose before daylight; had a conversation with Mr. and Mrs. W. about Mr. K.; told them before the 27th that Mr. K. wanted them out of the Poor House. [Objected to by defense and objection sustained.]

Mr. Kelly left the Poor House on the morning of the 28th, about 10 or 11 o'clock, I left a little before 12; we examined the Dutch woman about 11 o'clock, after Mr. K. left. Immediately after Mr. K. left I gave information of this matter to Mr. Varner. I learned the occurrences of the 28th on the evening before the 4th of December from Mr. Walker; had a conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Walker on the 4th before the Board met; I went in as Director on the 30th of October; was Commissioner with Mr. Kelly, Varner, Chalfant, Gilfillan, Blackmore there were others. Their place was supplied by Directors; when I was Commissioner, I think I always slept in the Steward's room; Mr. K. always slept with me there when I was there; am sorry I ever took the office; I began to be sorry at the time of this occurrence; first knew Mr. Kelly to sleep in the Lumber room in September; had no chance of knowing where he slept between that time and the 27th of November, not being a Director; I was told that Mr. Quinter slept in that room; the door of the room was 12 to 20 feet from Louisa's room; was in Pittsburgh on the 26th; went out to the Poor House on that day; previously to the 27th was acquainted with the fact that Mr. Kelly was dissatisfied with Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and wished them discharged.—Mrs. Walker told this matter to several persons; very likely I told Squire McClusky "that things were going on badly at the Poor House; that Mr. K. was caught in the attempt to commit a rape on an old woman;" can't recollect that I told him; had a conversation with Capt. John Young in a sleigh; very likely about this; Mr. K. neither admitted nor denied the story before Squire Varner and me; he said the woman was in the fault.

The matter of resignation was not spoken of on the 3d of December, that I can recollect, either by Mr. or Mrs. Walker; previous to the meeting of the 4th of December, and after the meeting of the 27th of November, could not say whether Mr. or Mrs. Walker talked of Kelly's resigning, in connection with the charge made against him; they never informed me that he intended to resign that I recollect; think Mr. Walker did not say anything in the presence of the Board; think it is more than likely there was a paper brought before the Board, by Mrs. Walker, but cannot say what it contained; don't recollect of its being read; don't know what become of it; think Mr. Kelly never admitted to me, between November 27th and December 5th, when the note was produced as a settlement, that he had taken improper liberties with Louisa.

At this point the Court took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The cross-examination of Mr. Boyle was resumed—can't tell whether I went after Mr. Varner when he left the office to bring him back to hear a proposition of settlement; think it was early in November, perhaps before, that the fact that Mr. Kelley wanted to resign came to my knowledge.

Dr. Gilmore sworn.—Am a regular practising physician. I visited the Poor House twice a week; saw Louisa, at the Poor House the first time; went there after the occurrence; found her in a very excited condition; made an examination of her, but found nothing the matter but a mental agitation; I prescribed a sedative; she showed me a mark on one of her sides, as if she had been gripped there, it resembled finger marks. Went back two or three days afterwards; she was then laboring under some form of disease—Erisypelas. I prescribed again for her. Visited her afterwards for several weeks. She was confined to her room. After the Erisipelas was checked she was affected by a kind of Dropsy—her lower limbs became very much swollen. Erisipelas sometimes results from bodily injury; in this case her face was affected, and she had no injury there; I think that diseases would always manifest itself where the injury was; cold sometimes produces this disease; if there is a tendency to this disease, intense mental excitement might develop it. It was some two or three weeks before I examined her limbs. I did not entertain a suspicion that she was pregnant until the applied to me, and that was about six weeks or two months after the time I first saw her; I was consulted about some suppression; this was one of the signs of pregnancy, accompanied by other circumstances; but is not a true sign; I did not express this suspicion to Mr. W.

I prescribed for suppression of the catamenia. I think she came to me; exposure, cold or pregnancy might produce it; none of these other defendants told me she was in this condition; think I gave the medicine to Calvin Walker's wife.

Cross-examined—That mark of fingers was shown to me by Louisa herself.

Miss Walker sworn.—Am the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walker. Mr. Kelly used to sleep in the room called the Directors' room, until within two or three months of this occurrence, when he commenced to occupy the lumber room; the room was used as a lumber room; there were cutlets, beds, tables and boxes in it; I would not like to sleep in that room.

Cross-examined.—I made the bed on the 27th; there was in the morning the proper number of blankets on.

Samuel J. Walker sworn.—Am a son of James Walker; at the time of this difficulty I was at Cannonsburgh; have seen Louisa Stolp at the Poor House; saw my father count for her $700, the evening of the day of settlement; the money was in $20 gold pieces; this was in the fall of the beginning of winter; was home at this time on a visit; the time I think was in the latter part of November or December; there was snow on the ground.

Cross-examined—Think my father had the $700 in his pocket.

Jacob Menk sworn—Am the brother of Louisa Stolp; I keep a grocery store on Coal Hill. I was not consulted by her as to this difficulty; after she left the Poor House she came to my house; she lived there on her own account; she has three children; when she came home she showed me a check for $500; I saw her get the money from the broker; she gave my sister-in-law $100 besides that $500 to keep for her. She gave me the $500, and I gave her my note; before she left the Poor House on a visit to my house once she was nicely dressed; after she left she bought a good many things for the children and herself; saw her at one time spend $12 or $15 and bought groceries from me; in the first two weeks I got $20 from her; everything she bought she paid cash for. She has probably spent $60. She got married a week ago.

Thos. Varner, sworn.—Am one of the Directors of the Poor of this county; [the witness was shown an account book.] This book is used for the accounts of Mr. W. with the Directors.

[The book was offered in evidence. There was a receipt for $12 for board for Louisa Stolp.]

Eli White, sworn.—I reside in Wilkinsburgh; was formerly employed at the Poor House; Mr. K. never asked me for a key; he got me to make tables for four old women who were not able to walk out to the dining-room.

The other witnesses for defence being absent, the case was continued until Monday morning, and the Court adjourned.

DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Hampton on the Bench.

In the case of Wiebel et. al. vs. Thompson, the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

This was an action of ejectment for one hundred and twelve acres of land, situate in Shaler township, adjoining Evergreen. The cause involves various nice questions of law and some warmly contested questions of fact.

James Thompson dec'd, the father of the plaintiffs, who are married daughters, and father of the defendant who was his youngest son, made his last will and testament in the year 1848, devising the farm in controversy, to the defendant, and about one hundred acres of land to each of his other sons, and to three daughters the legacies of four hundred dollars each, and to one daughter five hundred dollars. The sons had possession of the properties respectively devised to them long prior to the making of the will, and with the exception of the present defendant, can claim under the statute of limitations. After the decease of the old man, his wife who had charge of his will, but who could not read writing, produced a paper which she supposed was the last will and testament of the husband, but which an examination proved to be "an imitation will" without a single untelligible word inscribed thereon.

The girls and their husbands claim under the intestate laws. The son David, the defendant, defends under the will; First proving the Execution thereof by then witness, the offering evidence tending to show that the old man did not destroy it himself, and following that evidence by Farel proof of the contents of the will.

The Counsel for plaintiffs contended that the loss or destruction of the bill must be presumed to have been made under the old man's direction, and that its loss unexplained is a revocation.

The Counsel for the defendant contended that the situation of the testator and his uniform conduct and admissions repel the presumption that he destroyed it, and that the destruction thereof, was the act of some one interested in its destruction.

The testator was a blind man at the time he made his will, and up to the time of his death. Great interest has been manifested in the trial of this case, from the fact that a large amount of property is to some degree dependent upon the legal principles involved in governing this case.

Andrew Burke, Esq., and Col. Black, were Counsel for plaintiffs, and Robert Woods, Esq., and Marshall and Brown, Attorneys for defendants.

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JAMES DICKEY, Ch'n.
April 10, 1856. JAMES CLARK, Sec'y.

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COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.—FOR MARCH.
Geo. W. Cass, W. W. Irwin, Isaac Jones, Samuel Diewore, T. B. Usher, J. B. Campbell.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, April 12, 1856.

Business was not so brisk yesterday, as previously, but there was a fair amount of transactions, and the jobbing trade was quite busy.

FLOUR—Rates is in demand at full prices and scarce, but superfine is dull and figures indicate a decline; sales of 240 bbls superfine on wharf at $5,50; and 18 and 42 bbls country extra at $5,15; 41 do at $5,00, 21 do at $5,12, 70 do at $5,25 and 100 do Ohio extra at $5,50; from store, steady sales in lots of country superfine and extra at $5,00@$5,50, and choice western at $5,75@$7,00.

GRAIN—We can hear of no Oats offering; sales at canal of 200 bus Rye at 45.

GROCERIES—steady; sales of 70 bbls fair Sugar at 8½; sixty days, and 5 do fair fair at 9; Molasses, 20 bbls grocer at 44 and 15 do cak at 45, cash; Coffee, 25 bgs Rio at 12¾, four mos.

BACON—demand still active, and stocks pretty well run down; sales of 19,000 lbs Shoulders, 12,000 lbs Sides and 25,000 lbs Hams at 8, 9 and 10¾, sixty days; 5000 lbs Shoulders and Hams at 7¾ and 10¾, and 7000 lbs do at 7¾ and 10¾—cash; and 6 tcs Sugar cured Hams at 12.

LARD—sales from store of 20 bus Timothy at $3,00 and 25 do Clover at $7,75.

DRIED BEEF—in good request; sales of 3 tcs at 10, and 5 and 13 do at 10¼, cash, and 4 do at 10¾, sixty days.

OIL—Lard Oil continues in request; sales of 12, 10 and 7 bbls No 1 at 83.

BUTTER & EGGS—sales of 4 bbls good roll Butter at 20; 5 do prime at 22 and 4 bxs do at 23—a decline on previous figures; a moderate local demand for Eggs; sales of 2 bbls at 10, 9 and 8 do at 9, and 600 dos, count guaranteed, at 9¾.

DRIED FRUIT—sales from store of 65 bus Peaches at $1,81; 60 do at $1,75; and 80 do Dried Apples at $1,25.

POTATOES—demand steady; sales on wharf of 150 bus Reds at 33.

HAY—sal s at scales of 11 loads at $12@$17 ₱ ton.

SODA—a sale of 100 bgs Nitrate of Soda at 7, four mos.

ASHES—sales of 15 cks imported Soda Ash at 3¾, and 9 and 5 do refined do at 3¾—time.

METAL—a sale of 116 tons Canal Charcoal, on private terms.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The French Government has issued a circular announcing that after the 16th of July next, the present heavy duty levied upon the export of manufactured goods will be materially reduced to a mere nominal figure. This is considered a very important concession, and will enable exports of French goods into this country will be largely increased, even under the severe restrictions of those countries, but its only effect will be to bring in the Fall importations earlier than usual. Some French houses have already made arrangements to export from France early in July the goods which otherwise might have been exported as late as October. These houses of 5 to 10 years, were established many years ago, when the foreign trade of France required stimulating, and have been since continued. The Government has now decided that this forcing process is no longer needed, the trade of France having become thoroughly established, and have decided to abolish on the 16th of July next these governmental inducements to export.

The effect of the Bank statement to-day, has been unfavorable upon the market, and holders of stocks have made a concession in price. At the same time it is one of the strongest indications of a favorable season following the editions that has marked the past four months. We learn that the railroads are crowded with merchandise, and other property for transportation, and that the Eastern cities are filling up with large quantities of goods ordered for Kentucky and Southern Ohio, via Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Should the decline of the old man, his wife who had charge of his will, but who could not read writing, produced a paper which she supposed was the last will and testament of the husband, but which an examination proved to be "an imitation will" without a single untelligible word inscribed thereon.

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MONETARY.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.
CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE DISPATCH GAZETTE, BY
N. HOLMES & SONS, Brokers.
No. 61 Market st between Third and Fourth sts. Pittsburgh

PENNSYLVANIA.			
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Branch at Youngstown	½
Exchange Bank of do	par	City Bank, Cincinnati	do
Merchants' and Manufacturers' do	par	Commercial Bank do	do
Bank of Commerce	par	Franklin Bank	do
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co.	do
Bank of North'n Liberties	par	Ohio Life Ins. Arrural Co.	do
Bank of Manchester	par	Bank of Wooster	par
Bank of Penn Township	par	Small Notes	½
Commercial Bank of Pa	par	NEW ENGLAND.	
Bank of Gettysburg	par	All Solvent Banks	½
Girard Bank	par	NEW YORK.	
Monongahela Bank	par	New York City	par
Manufac. & Mech. Bank	par	Country	½
Citizens' Bank	par	MARYLAND.	
Monongahela Bank	par	Baltimore	par
Philadelphia Bank	par	OHIO.	
Farmers' Bank	par	ALLEGHENY & DELAWARE.	
Tradesmen's Bank	par	All solvent Banks	½
Western Bank	par	WESTERN RESERVE.	
Bank of Chambersburgh	½	Bank of the Valley	½
Bank of Lancaster County	par	Bank of Wheeling	½
Bank of Danville	par	Bk. Bank, Va., Norfolk	½
Bank of Mid. Pa., Harrisburg	par	Bank of Virginia, Richmond	½
Bank of Germantown	par	Merchant's & Mech. Bank	½
Bank of Gettysburgh	½	North Western Bank	½
Bank of Chester Co.	par	Bank of Wheeling	½
Bank of Middletown	½	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Northumberland	par	Bank of Cape Fear	½
Bank of Northumberland	par	Bank of St. Wm. Carolin	½
Bridge Co.	par	Bank of North Carolina	½
Doylestown Bank	par	Merchant's Bk. Wilmington	½
Exeter Bank	par	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Erie Bank	par	Bk of Charleston	par
Farmers' Bank of Reading	par	Planters' Bank	½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	par	GEORGIA.	
Farmers' Bank of Bucks co	par	Augusta Ins. & Bank'g Co	½
Farm. Bk of Northumberland	par	Bank of Augusta	½
Farm. & Drov. Waynesburg	½	Bk of Brunswick, Augusta	½
Franklin Bk, Washington	½	Bk of Darien	½
Harrisburg Bank	½	KENTUCKY.	
Honesdale Bank	par	Kentucky Banks	½
Lancaster County Bank	par	TENNESSEE.	
Lebanon Bank	par	Bk of Tennessee	½
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	par	Bk of Kentucky, Louis'e	½
Monongahela Bank	par	Bk of Louisv'e & Shawnee	½
Montgomery Bank	par	Bk of Louisville & Louisv	½
West Branch Bank	par	Northern Bk of Kentucky	½
Wyoming Bk, Wilkesbarre	par	INDIANA.	
York Bank	par	State Bank & branches	½
Keller Notes	½	MISCELLANEOUS.	
OHIO.		Bk of State of Missouri	½
Ohio State	par	Marine & Fire Ins. Co. ohio	½
Branch at Athens	par	Ins. Co. of Ohio	½
Branch at Chillicothe	par	Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank	½
Branch at Cincinnati	par	Zanesville Bank	½
Branch at Toledo	par	Commercial Bank, Sandusky	½
Branch at Dayton	par	Bank of Commerce	½
Branch at Delaware	par	Bk of N. America, Toronto	½
Branch at Columbus	par	Bk of the People, Toronto	½
Branch at Ashtabula	par	Bank of Montreal, Toronto	½
Branch at Salem	par	Bk of U. Canada, Toronto	½
Branch at Mansfield	par	BANKERS & BROKERS.	
Branch at Piqua	par	On New York	½
Branch at Cincinnati	par	On Philadelphia	½
Branch at Cadiz	par	On Baltimore	½
Branch at Steubenville	par	WESTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Zanesville	par	Cleveland	½
Branch at Newark	par	Louisville	½
Branch at Springfield	par	Cincinnati	½
Branch at Troy	par	GOLD AND SPECIE AT 3 A 5	
Branch at Painesville	par	Doubloons, Spanish	15 75
Branch at Massillon	par	do Patriot, old	15 75
Branch at Wooster	par	do Eagle, old	15 75
Branch at Portsmouth	par	do Eagle, new	15 75
Branch at Norwalk	par	do Half Eagles	7 80
Branch at Ravenna	par	do Quarter Eagles	3 90
Branch at Cuyahoga	par	Sovereigns	4 80
Branch at Massillon	par	Napoleons	3 80
Branch at Wooster	par	Dimes and Half Dimes	par

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OR, PLEASANT FAMILY PHYSIC—An entirely vegetable preparation, pleasant to the taste, unexcelled in its action upon the Liver, Stomach, and general system. As an Anti-bilious and Alterative it has no equal.

HAS NO EQUAL IN THE WORLD.

I have used it constantly in my practice for upwards of 10 years in all cases where a good Physic and Alterative was required, and would not now do without it. It is the best Physic I ever used, and would not be without it.

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As well as the safest family medicine in use. *Children should not drink it with pleasure. It is used and should be used by Nurses, Females and Invalids. It is not easy to over estimate its value. It produces no griping, but operates easily, thoroughly, and is sure to eradicate all impurities from the system if it is properly taken.*

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Are ready to testify to its superior virtues, independent of its purgative and anti-bilious qualities. It has cured the worst cases of Erysipelas in a few days. It is a

NEVER FAILING CURE
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Ask your neighbors and friends what they think of Wright's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic. I ask my friends to test this above Medicine, and pronounce a verdict as they shall be impressed by the evidence. Those who know me professionally will not doubt its value.

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No. 25 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Some weeks since, being seriously afflicted with pain and soreness of the throat, I procured a bottle of Wright's Liquid Cathartic. In a few days all symptoms of Dyspepsia, I was induced to try your HOLLAND BITTERS, which I did; but it has not only proved of incalculable benefit, having entirely removed all symptoms of Dyspepsia, but also of the sore throat. I feel it my duty to state these facts, that other sufferers may be induced to avail themselves of the medicine prepared by you. Yours, &c. A. J. SMITH, Grocer."

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.
Read what Mr. Rich, of Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y., says of HAYNE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

"I have used your HOLLAND BITTERS, and find it to be a most excellent remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia. I was afflicted with pain and soreness in the stomach, which I had suffered for six weeks before using your BITTERS, which relieved me in a few days. I have also used your Liquid Cathartic, and find it to be a most excellent purgative medicine. I have recommended it to my friends, and have been much pleased with the result. I am satisfied that your medicines are worthy the confidence of the public. Yours, &c. M. RICH."

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Mr. John Davidson, living two miles above Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says:

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We have seen several well known persons in this city who have been thoroughly tested, and now recommend DR. WRIGHT'S LIQUID CATHARTIC as the best medicine for Piles. Because of its great power over the liver. We are not at liberty to publish their names, but will take pleasure in referring any person to them who may call upon us.

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