Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1857.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

News of the City and Neighborhood.

SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.—In yesterday morning's *Gazette* we referred to the fact that Frederick Porter had made an affidavit touching certain matters pertaining to the Jones' trial. Here it is:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss.

Before me, the subscriber, an Alderman in and for said city, personally appeared Frederick Porter, who, having been duly sworn, did depose and say, about the middle of April of the present year, and about one week after Wm. Campbell was killed, James Coop went to the house of Eliza Brown, in the Seventh Ward, in this city, and sent to my house for me, to come there, that he wished to see me; I went to Eliza Brown's and found James Coop there; he asked me if I moved James Jones' wife; I replied yes; he then said he wanted me to be a witness in the case of Jones, and said the State's Attorney thought they were going to plead drunkenness as the cause for shooting Campbell, but they were going to put in a plea of accident not intending to kill; this conversation took place on the hill; Coop had asked me to go with him on the hill so often, that no one could hear our conversation; he said he wanted me to become a witness for James Jones, and wished me to say I met Campbell on the Fourth street road near High street, and that Campbell wanted to buy a pistol of me, but I was to say, that I had told him I had left off dealing in them; then I was to say, Campbell said to me, I know where I can get one; I can borrow one of Jim Jones; I was to say to Campbell don't borrow Jim Jones' pistol, it is not safe; I have seen it, it might go off; then I was to say Campbell said, come and take a drink; I was to make answer, I do not care anything about a drink, I was not dry, and then we parted after my saying to him, I was going down to the Brownsville boat to meet my boy; this was all the instructions I received at that time.

At the time of the June Court of the Quarter Sessions was sitting, Jas. Coop came to my house for me, and said, I am going to take you away, I won't tell you where, so that you can't tell your wife—that he was going to take me away so that James Jones' trial could be put off; told me to meet him down at his house the next morning; he told me he had $10 for me, and gave me $6 to give to my wife, and said I was to have $2 a day while I was away; this was to pay me for the loss of the use of my horse and wagon whilst I was away. The next morning I went to Coop's place; Coop and myself then went together to the Pennsylvania Depot. Coop told me to go to the back side of the cars, so that we should not be seen together, and so that Fox should not take notice of us; Coop went and bought the tickets, and gave me one; Coop did not sit near me; he sat on the other side of the car; this was an arrangement he had made so that we should not be seen together; we went on to Greensburg; went to a stone tavern on the top of a hill on the left hand side of the road, about a half a mile beyond Greensburg; there was a blacksmith shop on the right hand side of the road; Coop remained with me there one week, and paid $5 for our boarding; the day away from home eight days, including the day we left and the day we came home; there was a young lawyer boarding at this tavern the same time we were there; when we returned he (Coop) gave me $5 in the cars, and asked me to leave at East Liberty; could not get off there, as the cars went too fast; I left in Bayardstown, just by the glass house. I did this because Coop did not want us to be seen together; at the tavern beyond Greensburg, Coop told me that Jones' brother had opened his heart and purse both, and that we would make a good thing out of it.

The night of our return from Greensburg, Coop came up to my house, took me to the hill again, and told me to give him the $5 bill back, and he would give me $10; I gave him the $5 bill back, and he gave me the $10; we then parted. Coop frequently called at my house after this, and asked me if I could not raise some witnesses to swear against Harriet Stroyl—that she was the only [illegible] that was against him; that he would give $10 to the witness as soon as he swore; this witness was to swear that he heard Harriet Strow call Jim Jones a [illegible] and she would see him hung. He asked me if I knew a man of the name of Philip Mott, and said if he could get him, he would swear anything. About a week after this I saw Philip Mott, who is a Dutchman, and took him into the tavern where Coop was; Coop asked Mott where his wife was; when Campbell was shot; said he was not in the city. Coop then told him he would be on the [illegible] witness—that it could be proved he was out of the city; then went home.

Whilst Coop and myself were at the tavern beyond Greensburg, Coop went to the telegraph office every morning; I think he did not go on Sunday morning.

During the last term of the Court, Coop asked me if I knew Jack Nelson; I told him I did; he asked me what sort of a man he was; I described him to Coop; he said that was the man; Now, says he, you must say—I saw Nelson with Campbell when I met Campbell on the 4th street road; and that I was to have asked Campbell who that was, and that Campbell said it was Jack Nelson; and that when I left Campbell I saw Campbell and Nelson go together towards Jones' house; this was to have taken place on the day of the murder; I was to corroborate Nelson's evidence.

During the defence of Jones, Coop came to my house for me every morning and took me to the Court House; during Jones' trial James Coop would take Nelson and Smith, (the stranger,) behind the pillars and converse with them, but never had any conversation with them in my presence; Jack Nelson told me he ought to be well paid for staying and losing his trip, that such a job as this was a dangerous case to be in, that he would leave as soon as he gave his evidence—he would not wait to hear the verdict; he also said Andrew Moon told him that he would be better paid than he could make in a trip; he replied that he did not want any pay; but told me he was promised a cabin passage to St. Louis, or wherever he wanted to go; James Coop paid me in all $22 during the time of Jones' trial. I told James Coop that I did not want anything to do with giving testimony; that I would not swear false—that if I was sworn I would tell the truth; Coop laughed at me and said I was a fool. During one of our conversations on the hill, James Coop said, "You may tell a dead man anything, and if you tell a man anything that you are afraid of afterwards, make him so that he can't tell."

Deponent further saith, That I was not in company with Wm. Campbell on the day of his murder; that I did not see John Nelson on that day; that no conversation of any kind took place between Wm. Campbell and myself; that the said James Coop did urge on me to commit wilful and corrupt perjury, as hereinforeto set forth; and that the said James Coop did take me to the office of Attorney Swartzwalder; that the said Coop had previously instructed me what to say to him, which was what Coop had previously instructed me what to testify to; I asked Mr. Swartzwalder if it was necessary for me to keep out of the way any longer; he said he did not know I was out of the way. Coop told me that he could have a man sworn clear or sworn guilty, either one, and he had done so.

FREDERICK PORTER.

Sworn and subscribed this 7th day of December, A. D. 1857.

JOHN MAJOR, *Alderman.*

Coop was yesterday arrested and held to bail in $1000 to answer the charge brought against him at the next term of Court.

THE STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD CASES.—We alluded briefly yesterday to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company vs. Clarke & Thaw, of this city, which was argued at the last session of the Court in this city, by J. S. Craft and Geo. P. Hamilton for plaintiffs in error, and the Hon. A. W. Loomis for defendants in error. The opinion has appeared at large in Philadelphia papers, and we condense for our readers the main points of it.

The Court do not decide the general question whether a transfer of stock will relieve an original subscriber from his express engagement to pay the instalments when required by the Directors, but pass to the construction of the 7th section of the act of 17th February, 1849. The Court say that that section very plainly declares that a stockholder who is "indebted" to the Company shall not transfer his stock without the consent of the Board of Directors, and that such transfer, *even with the consent of the Board*, shall not discharge any "liabilities" therefore, incurred by the owner thereof. The engagement of a stockholder to pay for his stock is a debt—it is a present debt payable at a future day. The defendants in error, at the time of the alleged transfer of their stock, were "indebted" to the Company to an amount nearly equal to the whole of their subscription, and they had therefore no right to transfer their stock without the consent of the Board. The transfer to Mr. Stanton was therefore a nullity. If the resolution to allow the transfer had been passed by the Board, the loss or destruction of the entry might be supplied by parol proof, but in no other case can parol evidence be received to show that an assignee has been admitted as a member of a corporation in the place of the assignor—the assignee's subscription to stock created a "liability," and a transfer *even with the consent of the Board*, shall not have the effect, by the terms of the act, of discharging such "liability."

Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

REV. HENRY NEIL, who was spoken of as a candidate for the Third Church in this city has been installed as pastor of Westminister Church in Detroit. Rev. Dr. Rice of Chicago, late of St. Louis, assisted at the installation.

THE following sales of Stocks were made last evening at No. 54 Fifth street, by P. M. Davis, auctioneer:

9 shares	Bank of Pittsburgh, at	$55 25
50 do	do do	55 00
10 do	Mechanic's Bank,	50 00
25 do	Allegheny Bank,	24 00
5 do	Western Insurance Co.,	32 75
35 do	do do do	32 50
25 do	do do do	32 25
30 do	Eureka Insurance Co.,	28 25
20 do	Monongahela Insurance Co.,	14 75
30 do	do do do,	14 50
25 do	Pittsburgh Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,	11 25

LARCENY ITEMS.—A young girl was brought before Alderman Daft, yesterday, charged with larceny, having commenced a course of petty thieving which was unprofitable to her neighbors. She will be sent to the House of Refuge.

John F. Hackeswelder was committed for trial by Alderman Steel, on a charge of stealing some shoes from the store of James Robb.

Henry Mungle was committed for further hearing on a charge of burglary. A process from Court was also lodged against him on an old charge of larceny, for stealing some jewelry from the house of Mr. McKnight.

Enoch Howell was finally committed for trial for robbing M'Cord's store.

LOVERS OF ART will be interested by the advertisement of Sig. Vito Viti & Sons, under the head of auction sales, which describes his magnificent collection, to be sold on Thursday. The room is now open to visitors, and affords opportunity for inspecting some of the finest pieces of stationary, and other works of art in marble, ever brought in one collection to our city.

DEATH OF SAMUEL CHURCH.—We regret to learn of the death, in New York, on the 6th, of SAMUEL CHURCH, late of this city. Mr. Church was a member of the old firm of Passey & Church, and of several other firms that were formed after that expired. He was well known and much esteemed in this city. His remains were to arrive here by railroad last night, and we learn that he will be buried here.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Messrs. Editors: The statement in the *Dispatch* of this morning satisfies me that the money was found in Wolf's loft, and that I was incorrect in my inferences which were gathered from the first publications.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Alexander on the body of an infant child of a girl named Nancy Nolan, which died under somewhat suspicious circumstances at the Red Lion Hotel. Nothing was found, however, on examination, to confirm the suspicions entertained, and a verdict of died by natural causes was rendered.

BENEFIT.—Harry Langdon, the actor who came among us a stranger last fall, but who, by his quiet and correct deportment and excellent ability in his profession, has won the regard of all who know him, will take a benefit to-night at Foster's Gaieties, and we trust he may have a first rate house.

DROWNED.—A man named Daniel Tracy, a resident of Pipetown, was drowned at noon yesterday, while crossing the Monongahela, between the ferry and the dam, in a small skiff, which was overturned by coming in contact with a rope. We did not learn whether the body had been recovered.

CONRAD SHANK, whose imprisonment for alleged inability to pay a tax of $1,13 we noticed yesterday morning, has been discharged from custody, by his employers paying the said tax.

THE THEATRE.—We observe that the new proprietors of the Theatre are putting it to rights and getting it ready for the opening, which will take place on Saturday.

$10,000 WORTH of well-made Clothing for men and boys, at prices to suit the times. Having now on hands about the above amount of fine first-class clothing, a choice assortment of fine piece goods for custom work, and a full stock of gents' and boys' Furnishing Goods, I will commence to-day a general clearing out sale of the whole. The stock will be found the very best of its kind, carefully selected, well made, and much of it bought at prices highly favorable. It will be understood that this is not the oft-repeated "selling off below cost," or its kindred trick, "selling out to quit business," but a sensible sale of fashionable goods and at prices much below the regular rates. Terms, as usual, strictly cash.

J. L. CAHNAGHAN,

GLYCERINE, GLYCERINE, GLYCERINE.

Highly perfumed. Sure cure and preventative of Chapped Hands, Face and Lips, for sale at

SUPER'S DRUG STORE,

corner Penn and St. Clair Streets.

Goods for the delighting convenience of which other distance are dependent, may be permanently cured in a few days by the proper use of *Carter's Spanish Mixture*, which is now acknowledged to be the only true remedy for such affections.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. O. L. Smith, of Baltimore, Oculist and Aurist, has again returned to Pittsburgh and may be consulted at the St. Charles Hotel on diseases peculiar to the eye and ear.

RAGLANS, Sack and Frock Overcoats, for Men, Youth and Boys. Dress and Business Coats neatly cut and made. Fine Plush and Silk Vests and a large variety of fancy and common Pants now on hand and selling at close rates by Carnaghan, Allegheny City. Special attention to the fitting out of stock of fine Coatings, Pant stuffs and Vestings, which are exclusively for custom work, with a choice variety of Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Muffins, Ties, &c., will be disposed of at favorable prices. Terms strictly cash, hence the low rates.

THE DISPATCH OF MAYOR WOOD.—The rather surprising intelligence of the Salutes of Mayor Wood, in New York, reached the city this morning. The Hon Fernando takes the matter seriously to heart, and he says the only consolation he can have, under the circumstances, will be to come on to Philadelphia and get himself a suit of clothes at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, No. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above 6th.

THE PILL TRADE—Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little 3 morcel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his *Cathartic Pills*, through all the year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. Wethus find over 43,000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,296,000 a month! Physicians, think of that, 43,000 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this country, one of the first intelligence and of the highes character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility, for the weal or woe of his fellow man.—*Painsville Courier.*

Medical Testimony Can not be Controverted.—Out of the many testimonials received by Dr. McLane's Vermifuge by Dr. Job S. Butler, of Lowell, Trumbell Co., Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for many years, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a few days believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion prevailed on her to take two doses of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a considerable number of the largest size. After she passed them her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuge in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also a "celebrated" Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MISS KIMBERLY.....LESSEE AND MANAGERESS.

Will reopen for a full season, with a large and efficient

DRAMATIC COMPANY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 12th,

Full particulars in Bills and Advertisements on Friday.

Box Office open every day at 10 o'clock.

FOSTER'S GAIETIES!—MASONIC HALL.—Lessee and Manager JOSEPH C. FOSTER. Acting and Stage Manager, A. W. YOUNG.

Immense attraction for the BENEFIT OF Mr. HARRY LANGDON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 9th, 1857, will be performed, for the first time in this city, the Drama in four Acts, of the SHOEMAKER OF TOULOUSE—Jacob Odet, the Shoemaker, Mr. Harry Langdon; De Trouse, S. C. Dubois; Adelaide, Julia M. Cooke; Margaret, Miss Kate Fisher.

Popular Lean.....Miss Emily Waldegrave.

Duke's Address to the American Flag—Mr. Harry Langdon.

To conclude with the thrilling Drama of GASPARADO THE GONDOLIER—Gasparado, the Gondolier, Mr. Harry Langdon; Cesarina, Julia M. Cooke.

A CARD.

FOSTER'S GAIETIES.

Mr. A. W. YOUNG.

Begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that

HIS BENEFIT

Will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, December 18th, 1857, when will be presented a Drama of intense interest, entitled

THE ROAD OF LIFE,

Sam Slap.....Mr. A. W. YOUNG.

After which the petite Comedy of

TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

Jakpen.....Mr. A. W. Young; Gabriella...Mrs. A. W. Young

To Conclude with the Comic Ballet Pantomime of

LA STATUE BLANCHE,

Clown.....A. W. Young.

N. B.—A LIVE Pig will be given for the best conundrum and a superb PENNY WHISTLE for the worst, to be decided by the audience. All conundrums must be sent to the Treasurer, before 12 o'clock on Friday, at the office of the *Daily Union*, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, where places may be secured.

LIST OF STOCKS.—For sale at public auction at the Merchants Exchange on Thursday evening December 10th, at 7½ o'clock.

50 shares Western Insurance Stock,
20 " Allegheny Gas Stock,
By " New Castle Gas Light Co.

AUSTIN LOGNIS & CO.,
Stock and Note Brokers, 69 Fourth St.

Telegraphic.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—HOUSE.—A spirited debate on the proceedings of the caucus for Public Printer was had in the House to-day.

Mr. Clemens obtained permission to make a personal explanation. He read a letter from his colleague, Mr. Faulkner, asking him to state the facts upon which he, in the Democratic caucus, based his conclusions with reference to the statements impeaching Mr. Wendell's character. Mr. Clemens in reply agreed to Mr. Faulkner's suggestion to submit to Mr. Wendell in order to give him an opportunity for vindication a written statement of which he read a duplicate embracing the circumstances under which he was on last Saturday approached by a person who said he was interested in procuring the office of printer for Mr. Wendell, and that a pecuniary consideration could be received for Mr. Clemens' mother in one of the two contingencies, viz: 1st, that he should cast his vote for Wendell, and secondly to abstain from voting at all.

Mr. Clemens, in reply to this, pointed the man to the act of Congress providing pains and penalties for such corrupt approaches; he told him that he had mistaken his man. Mr. Wendell, in his reply, solemnly protested against such charges based on a nameless author, and says if the charges were properly preferred he would promptly refute them. He had never directly or indirectly employed any person or agent to procure votes for him. Mr. Clemens having finished reading the correspondence, said he had never seen Mr. Wendell to his personal knowledge, and had no purpose to accomplish other than the faithful discharge of public duty. He was constrained from exposing the name of the scoundrel who approached him on account of the man's family who should not be confounded with his guilt. He accepted the statement of Wendell so far as the denial of all complicity or knowledge of such propositions was concerned.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to examine into the subject of the public printing, the election of printer to be postponed until their report shall be made. He said it was believed that an enormous corruption was connected with this subject, and hence the necessity of an investigation. The profits accruing were probably $300,000, and the printer who might be elected to-day would get a quarter of a million of dollars for his contract.

Mr. Clemens moved to elect a printer first, and then afterwards to investigate.

The debate was here interrupted by the reception of the President's Message. After the reading of the document, Mr. Bocock appealed to the House to complete its organization of the House by the election of a public printer. After this had been done he would willingly join with other members in retiring out the extravagance and corruption which is charged to exist in this department.

Mr. Grow advised the House to commence the reform in the government's printing department by curtailing the enormous expenditures which had created our government into a rival with all the book establishements in the country. Books were sent out by Congressional authority which were really not worth the paper on which they were printed.

Without concluding the subject the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The message was received and read.

Mr. Douglas submitted a motion for the printing of the usual number of copies of the message and document and 15,000 copies thereof for the use of the Senate. He remarked that he concurred cordially and heartily in the views of the President therein expressed, with the exception of that portion in relation to Kansas and the action of the Lecompton Convention. At an early day he would explain his views and give the reasons why he believed the people of Kansas had not been left, as the organic act declared, perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, concurred in Mr. Douglas' views respecting the Lecompton movement. At a future early day he would speak on the subject and insist to the extent of his ability that the people of Kansas should be treated like all others and have the fullest opportunity to regulate such institutions as they wish to live under.

Mr. Davis concurred in the views of the President concerning the Kansas question, and should await the promised remarks of Mr. Douglas before he expressed his own views.

Mr. Bigler gave notice that he should defend the position assumed by the President to the best of his ability and respond at Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Hale spoke in opposition to the Constitution formed by the Lecompton Convention, arguing that it would perpetuate slavery in Kansas, no matter whether the people either accepted or rejected the slavery clause.

Mr. Seward should be glad to hear the supporters of the President explain his position, for it seemed to him that the message was very guarded and important in its arguments on Kansas, and that something more would be necessary to satisfy the public mind than was contained in the document itself. He trusted that the debate on this point would not be delayed long for before we are aware of it, there might be civil war in Kansas. After reviewing other parts of the message, he said he hoped it would be understood that on Utah affairs Congress was substantially unanimous that the world would be assured that the government of the United States would not suffer its fame to be tarnished, its power insulted and the lives of its citizens destroyed by an enemy entrenched though it be in the Rocky Mountains and under the forms of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Mason was free to declare that all the information for the last six months relative to Kansas affairs had come from quarters unfavorable. It was understood the President's position, and he thought that he did, the President's position was impregnable.

Mr. Trumbull stated that the Legislature of Kansas had authority to initiate the Constitution, according to a speech once delivered by Mr. Buchanan himself in the Senate. He had, however, himself had repeatedly refused to authorize the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution. Much had been said about popular sovereignty, but this now merely amounts, according to the great expositor of the party, to giving the free white people of Kansas the right to determine the condition of a few negroes while they are precluded from regulating their own institutions in their own way.

Mr. Green said there seemed to be great anxiety to enter into discussion, and especially on this fault. They had heard the message imperfectly read by the Clerk, and therefore could not properly understand it. He asked Senators to pause and sleep on the documents before indulging in debate, which would go forth to the country over telegraphic wires, penetrating even to Kansas, and giving tone to public opinion on a question they not perfectly understood.—He asked the Senators to reflect before taking their positions and uttering sentiments under the circumstances to which he had referred.

On his motion the Senate adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The express passed through yesterday to Washington, with dispatches from Gov. Johnson. The Republican received letters this morning to the 2d. The Mormons run off six hundred cattle in sight of Col. Alexander's camp, near Ham's Fork, on Green river. At the date of the letter, it is supposed Col. Johnson had concentrated his forces with Col. Alexander. It was expected that Col. Cook's command would nightly be with them.

They expected to winter on Henry's Fork, Green river. There was a good deal of suffering from want of provisions and clothing, and the horses were giving out from the want of forage.

Gov. Cumming and other officers determined to go to Salt Lake City if possible. The Mormons determined on resistance to their entry either as military or civil officers. A skirmish between Alexander's troops and the Mormons resulted in the capture of 80 head of cattle belonging to the latter.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—The river has risen about 6 inches within the last 24 hours and about 18 inches since Saturday. The Illinois has about 3 feet of water in the channel and is falling. The Missouri is about stationary with 30 inches water on the worst bars; there is about 4 feet in depth on the bar at Glasgow and rising slowly; 31 inches on the lower rapids. The river is open to Rock Island, but there is considerable ice running in consequence of the gorge giving away at Fulton City. The weather is cloudy, mild and damp.—Business is brisk on the levee. Plenty of Southern freights are offering.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—On Sunday afternoon, Frank S. McClure went into the store of Beattie & Anderson, for the purpose of talking on some business matters with Beattie. About an hour afterwards, McClure was seen to fall from the door to the sidewalk. When picked up, his skull was found to be fractured, and he died on Monday night. Beattie, before the Coroner's jury, testified that after parting with McClure, in the store, he returned to the counting-room, and heard a noise at the door, and on going there he found McClure lying on the sidewalk. It is the supposition that, on passing out of the door, the deceased's foot caught on something that threw him on the sidewalk, causing the injuries. Beattie was arrested last evening, on affidavit of Samuel Mitchell, accusing him as the murderer of McClure, by striking him on the head with an iron bar. He was held in $4,000 bail. The parties were well-known and highly respectable.

EASTON, PA., Dec. 8.—An old German named Matthias, known as owner of the Seven Mile House near Wilkesbarre on the Easton Turnpike, was found dead in a well attached to his property with a large stone chained to his body and bearing marks of violence on his head. The supposed murderer, who has been living with the deceased for a short time past is now in jail.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bay State Mills in connection with the failure of Lawrence Stone & Co., state that the amount embezzled will reach half a million of dollars.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—President Buchanan has dismissed Mr. M'Keon the U. S. Attorney for this district on account of opposition to the regular Democratic nominations.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—E. T. Nichols was sentenced to-day to six years in the Penitentiary for forging P. T. Barnum's name in 1855.

ZANESVILLE, Dec. 8.—The trains on the Central Road commenced running as usual to-day, the men having been paid yesterday.

Commercial.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

(*Reported Specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*)

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1857.

FLOUR—the market was rather firm; sales of 100 bbls super on wharf at $4.12 and 25 do extra from wagon at 4.50 and $5; 100 do do at $4.62 and 5; 150 do do at $4.75 and 5.12; 20 bbls extra at $4.50, and 50 and 30 do extra family at $5.12. From store, 50 bbls extra and family do at $4.75@5; 20 bbls extra at $4.50, and 50 and 30 do extra family at $5.12.

GRAIN—steady; sales at depot of 500 bush Oats at 32 from store, 150 bush at 31½ and 100 do at 33. Rye, 60 bus from first hands at 60.

GROCERIES—a sale of 10 hhds Island Sugars at 8.

HAY—sales at scales of 13 loads at $16@16 ⅌ ton.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—sales from store of 60 sks at $1.12 ⅌ sk; 1000 lbs at $2.25 ⅌ 100 lbs; 2000 lbs at $2.50; and 7000 lbs at $2.25@2.30.

WHISKY—sales of 20 bbls rectified at 20.

HOGS—sales to packers of 154 head, live, heavy corn-fed, at 4¾ gross; 500 do do at same, to arrive, and 60 do to arrive at $4.30 gross.

BUTTER—a sale of 300 lbs prime roll at 16.

HOMINY—sales of 5 bbls at $5.50 ⅌ bbl.

BEANS—sales of 20 bush at $1.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

We are glad to be informed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now in a comparatively easy position. Its floating liabilities are promptly met as they mature. The Company, we understand, offer creditors the choice of payment in currency, bonds, or renewals for four or six months at nine per cent. In many instances, it is said, the renewal is chosen as the safest and most satisfactory investment on the market. There is a large amount of unemployed capital ready to come on the market, as soon as holders feel that the lowest round has been touched, and correspondingly low rates may be anticipated.—[Phila. Ledg.

From the interior we learn that the Banks are doing but little, and are not disposed to operate while they are in danger of having their circulation run home upon them by Associating Houses for redemption. As matters are now conducted, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky paper is returned in from five to twenty days. The country banks and the merchants have lost their power to regulate this matter, and if they choose not to exercise it, we do not see that they have a right to complain.—[Cin. Gaz.

The imports of merchandise for the week at this port show a considerable decline on the same week last year, and the aggregate is but a little larger than the aggregate of 1856 to the same time. The figures are as annexed:

For the Week	1855.	1856.	1857.
Dry Goods	$490,743	$1,549,551	$544,506
General Merchandise	894,490	1,931,426	1,076,776
Total for the week	$1,391,623	$3,500,791	$1,621,282
Total for 11 months	141,283,943	199,973,856	209,204,403
Since January 1	$143,370,982	$203,474,647	$210,925,690

—[N. Y. Trib.

Imports by River.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO.—3 bgs malt, 20 bgs potatoes, 112 do oats, owner; 10 bbls flour, George & co; 84 bgs corn, 42 bgs wheat, owner.

St. LOUIS per Cambridge—1541 bbls flour, 450 bgs wheat, 3 do grass seed, 217 hides, Clark & co; 30 bgs wheat, Keen ady; 100 bbls flour, Holmes & co; 21 bbls, 2 bgs ginseng, 2 do tobacco, 1 bbl beeswax, Rea; 1 bx books, Reed; 4 coils line, Jones & Conley; 140 bgs wheat, McIlane & Anjer; 18 bbls apples, owner.

WHEELING per Rocket—160 bbls apples, Lewis & Edgerton; 2000 ft lumber, 10 fillagar; 4 bbls beans, 16 bbls hops, 100 bush oats, 6 ⅌ Leech; 14 castings, Swindler, 61 sks corn, 31 bbls hay, Hagan; 44 kgs lard, Clark & co; 10 bbls apples, Hussey; 100 do do flour, Browning; 4 bbls dye wood, Fahnestock; 152 bgs barley, Rhodes & Verner; 43 bbls apples, Herbert; 12 bgs wheat, 24 do oats, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 15 bbls apples, McBane & Anjer; 5 bbls apples, 272 do potatoes, 16 do turnips, 6 do beans, Mallet; 2 bbls apples, 7 do butter, 6 cars hogs, 15 bbls cider, owners; 60 bbls apples, B C Herbert; 17 do butter, 15 do eggs, Rea; 20 sks flour, 18 bbls butter, 165 do whisky, 20 do pork, 56 do lard, 240 do flour, 200 bush wheat, 9 bbls, bacon, 10 do do, 60 do oats, owner; 20 do do, SATURDAY.

P., C. & C. R. R.—6 bgs wool, 8 Bradley; 7 cars hogs, owners; 5 bbls bacon, 3 bbls pork, 22 do beef, 230 bbls whisky, 784 bbls flour, Clark & co.

RIVER NEWS.

The rivers came out yesterday morning with a vim. The Monongahela, muddy as a sloggin and covered with drift wood, had bound up with a leap to 14 feet during the night and the long line of boats loaned alongside, even, as to their hulls, with the stream on the bank. The "sole of propeller" was heard all along the levee as the newly arrived boats discharged their cargoes and others made ready to do part. A huge fleet of coal flats jammed in just below the bridge, to the number of twenty, mixed in with canal boats and tugs. The Rocket, just in from Wheeling, was turning out a huge load of all sorts of merchandise upon the wharf, and the Cambridge with a huge load of flour and wheat, was also in from St. Louis. All this might have been seen yesterday if a person only went down to the levee. At any distance things in this city could not be seen yesterday. The whole town was buried in a dense cloud of smoke—a regular London fog. Gas light were necessary in our office all day and at 3 o'clock we are writing by gas light.

The Arctic, Capt Devinney is now getting ready for New Orleans. We said Capt Robinson yesterday morning because we and the public in general have been writing of which Capt Robinson is master, and which is also up for New Orleans. The R. T. Sam, whose arrival and cargo were noticed yesterday, is the first boat that has arrived here this season from New Orleans. She is in first rate condition, and she is advertised for the same port. The fine steamer St. Lawrence had, as we thought, laid up, but we were mistaken. She is undergoing repairs in her machinery and will, as soon as they are finished, be brought out in from five to twenty days. The country banks and the merchants have lost their power to regulate this matter, and if they choose not to exercise it, we do not see that they have a right to complain.—[Cin. Gaz.

The imports of merchandise for the week at this port show a considerable decline on the same week last year, and the aggregate is but a little larger than the aggregate of 1856 to the same time. The figures are as annexed:

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Imports by Railroad.

P., F. W. & C. R. R.—124 baskets marketing, 70 bush corn 10 bbls apples, owners; 1 bbl butter, 25 do buckets; R Dalzell & co; 21 do, J Wilbrecht; 38 bbls potatoes, 4 do onions; 16 pkgs wire etc, R Townsend & co; 15 bgs flour, J Wise; 21 sks corn, 25 do oats, 12 bbls cider, 20 do apples, L Peterson; 55 do, Musser; 25 doz brooms, 22 bbls apples, Robinson & co; 2 bbls cider, 100 bush corn, Wright; 2 bbls cider, 2 pkgs butter, 1 bbl apples, Hughes; 2 bgs square 4 cc; 25 bgs oats, 1 M Phillips; 495 bush oats, J Grazier; 24 bgs beans, 7 do oats, Renshaw; 5 bxs candles, 1 do soap, Watt & Wilson; 13 sks rags, J Spratt; 4 do beans, Mallet; 2 cars coal, Tenney; 25 sks oats, Simpson & Nelson; 28 sks corn, owner; 6 bbls flour, McCartney & co; 24 sks barley, 20 do potatoes, 16 do flaxseed, 40 bbls flour, P Peterson; 225 bush potatoes, Shearer; 30 sks, 11 bbls apples, Manis; 16 bbls apples, 7 do butter, 6 cars hogs, 15 bbls cider, owners; 80 bbls apples, B C Herbert; 17 do butter, 15 do eggs, Rea; 20 sks flour, 18 bbls butter, 165 do whisky, 20 do pork, 56 do lard, 240 do flour, 200 bush wheat, 9 bbls, bacon, 10 do do, 60 do oats, owner; 20 do do, SATURDAY.

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