The Pittsburgh Post.

VOLUME XVII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1859. NUMBER 218

The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—Daily, Five Dollars per year, strictly in advance. Weekly, Single subscriptions Two Dollars per year; in Clubs of five, One Dollar.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Departure and Arrival of Passenger Trains.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
(From corner of Liberty and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.)

Leave Pittsburgh.	Crestline.	Ft. Wayne
Express Train.....12:15 A. M.	6:56 A. M.	1:01 P. M
Mail Train.....6:50 A. M.	.....	.....
Express Train.....12:50 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	2:30 A. M

Arrive at Chicago:	
Express.....6:47 P. M.	Express.....8:17 A. M

Returning, arrive at Pittsburgh:

Mail, 8:25 P. M.	Express, 3:30 P. M.
Express, 3:20 A. M.	

(From Federal Street Station, Allegheny.)

New Brighton Accommodation.....9:30 A. M.	5:30 P. M
" " " .....6:05 A. M.	12:10 P. M

Pennsylvania Railroad.
(From corner of Liberty and Grant streets.)

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Express Train	8:50 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
Mail "	2:50 A. M.	11:50 P. M.
Fast Line	4:20 P. M.	12:20 A. M.
The Johnstown Way Passenger Train	6:00 A. M.	1:10 P. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	2:50 P. M.	11:00 A. M.
Fast Turtle Creek "	10:40 A. M.	6:50 A. M
Second " "	4:20 P. M.	12:20 A. M.
Third " "	6:20 P. M.	6:15 P. M

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
(From Liberty and Grant streets.)

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Mail Train	7:00 A. M.	6:15 P. M
Express Train	4:30 P. M.	8:45 A. M

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
(From corner of Liberty and Grant streets.)

	Leaves.	Arrives
Express Train	12:15 A. M.	2:40 A. M.
Mail Train	6:25 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Fast Line	1:05 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Wellsville Accommodation	5:00 P. M.	11:00 A. M.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.
(From Liberty and Grant streets.)

Leaves Pitts.	Columbus.	Arr. in Cin.
Fast Line.....12:15 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M
Express Train..1:05 P. M.	1:20 A. M.	7:20 A. M

Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c.

Before Judges M'Clure, Maynard, Adams and Parke.

FRIDAY, June 24, 1859.

This morning the evidence for the defense in the Neville Hall homicide case, was taken, as follows:

William G. Stubbs, sworn—Was acquainted with Cable; have known Hanna for the last year; was at the ball in Neville Hall on the evening of the 6th of May: I got there about quarter past 12 o'clock; the fight took place about half-past 1: followed the managers into the dressing room; Hanna was in the south corner of that room, at the water cooler; Jas. Crow spoke to him; Hanna moved to get out of the crowd, but was pushed into the corner; heard him say he would cut any man that laid hands on him; as he said this some one knocked him down; he got up and I saw that he was bloody; Hanna was then pushed towards Cable, he (Hanna) was on his knees; saw Cable take hold of him by the head and strike him three underhanded blows: as he rose up his face was covered with blood; did not see Hanna strike Cable; I was standing on a table; as soon as I saw Hanna knocked down I got on a table; when Hanna was pushed towards Cable he fell on his hands and knees; Cable caught him by the head, raised him up and struck him.

Cross-examined—Saw Hanna go in the dressing room, and he was at the water cooler when I went in; did not follow him immediately; saw Cable jump away from Hanna and noticed that Hanna's hand was bloody; can't say that he had a knife.

Robert Hood, sworn—Was one of the managers of the ball on the night in question; was down stairs; heard a noise above; when I got up to the dressing room, heard some one say "go in, Cable," "go in, Crow;" heard some one say "he's cutting;" saw Hanna down on a settee, and two or three beating him; saw a knife in his hand; the blade was not like that of a dirk, but was 21 or 2 inches long; Hanna wore a low crowned hat that night.

Cross-examined—The guests put their hats in the dressing room, there were seventy or eighty couple at the ball.

Charles Morrow testified that about half-past one o'clock, Hanna, Miss Whally and myself came down from Trimble's, where we had taken supper; we went into the ball room together; Hanna and I sat down on a settee in the dressing room; were talking about the fuss between Benny and Wells; went into the dressing room again and Hanna got up to get a drink; just then a party came in; Jas. Thompson was there; heard some one say "here he is." [The rest of the evidence of the witness was similar to the above.]

Cross-examined—Said, when he was talking about the Wells and Benny fuss, that he could whip Jim Crow or any son — in the room; did not see Hanna strike at any person during the whole time.

John Layton, William Kennedy, John Sulsburg, Lester Dunn, Stewart Morrow and William Cowell, testified to a state of facts similar to the above.

W. C. Hamilton, sworn—Got this knife, (a common pocket knife,) from a young man named Francis Dill, at Dr. Phillips' office, on the night Cable was cut; it has been in my possession since; examined Hanna when he was brought to the Mayor's office; he was bloody, but was not out of any account.

Caroline Whalley was called. Mr. Collier requested that she be put on her *voir dire*, as he had been informed that she was the wife of the prisoner. She was so sworn and asked if she was not the wife of the prisoner. She answered in the negative. She was then sworn in chief. Testified that she went to the ball with Hanna; saw Sam Crow lay hold of Hanna, and Hanna, said, "I want to get a drink of water;" saw there was trouble and I left the dressing room; did not see any of the fight.

Mrs. Sarah Cumming, sworn—Was at the ball; saw Thomas Hanna at the time of the disturbance; was waltzing with a gentleman; heard some one say, "it is Thomas Hanna;" ran into the dressing room; saw a light haired man lift up a poker, or something that looked like a poker, and strike Hanna over the head.

Mary Murray, sworn—Was at the ball; went with Mr. Kingsley; knew Hanna and Cable; the disturbance occurred at about half past one; saw Hanna get up, as if going to the cooler; he was getting a drink; afterwards the fight commenced and the crowd closed in; could not see the blows for the crowd that closed in.

Lucinda Thomas, John Irwin, and others, were sworn and testified to facts as above.

Nancy Hanna, sworn—Visited my brother in prison the next day after the disturbance. [Mr. Marshall proposed to prove by the sister that certain clothes, a shirt, vest, &c., were on the prisoner the night of the affray. These clothes were bespattered all over with blood, and it was proposed to show by them the amount of beating Hanna must have received on the night in question. Mr. Collier objected; the Court overruled the objection.]

Witness resumed—Those are my brother's clothes; got them from Robert Hood, who brought them to me.

Cross-examined—Was not at the ball; do not attend balls.

Hood, being recalled, said he got the clothing at the jail bars, and took them over.

James Wells told the same story as the rest of the witnesses, adding that he was arrested that night for fighting, and had to pay $25 for it. [Laughter.]

Benj. Gowell, recalled—Don't know at what hour I went to the ball; my clothes were cut during the melee. [Showed his vest and the rents, since sewed up.] This was not done by Hanna; he was not near enough to me; don't know who cut it.

On cross-examination, Mr. Collier examined the vest, which exhibited a seam on the front, from the pocket to the collar; witness did not know who cut at him; he was standing within about four feet of Hanna, who was down; the crowd was on his right; had on this coat (a heavy coat); his vest was buttoned; was cut through the vest and shirt and the skin a little scratched.

The defense here rested their case, and a few rebutting witnesses were called.

Wm. C. Hamilton testified that the knife, when he got it, had no blood on it.

Robert Sloan—Did not strike or strike at Hanna, as was testified by Wm. G. Stubbs.

Samuel Youngblood testified that he saw the beginning of the fight. [Mr. Marshall objected, and could not reopen it. Mr. Collier said he called this witness to rebut a specific point, viz: that James Crow gave Hanna the first blow. The Court overruled the objection, and the witness testified that he saw no blows struck by either Crow or Hanna.]

Samuel Crow, sworn—Did not strike Hanna at all before the difficulty.

Here the evidence closed on both sides, and Mr. Marshall said he was willing to submit the case without any argument. He asked the Court to charge the jury. Mr. Collier agreed to it, and the court took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the convening of Court at two o'clock, Mr. Collier said he preferred going to the jury with arguments. Mr. Marshall requested the Court to note the fact that he had been willing to submit the case.

Mr. Miller, Deputy District Attorney, opened the argument for the Commonwealth, saying that although the testimony for the prosecution and defense seemed to conflict, still the apparent discrepancies were easily reconciled, and showed conclusively that the prisoner was guilty of the crime for which he was on trial for his life. He then reviewed the evidence in a succinct manner, and concluded by saying that with such an array of proof, the jury could do no less than convict the prisoner.

He was followed by Mr. M'Master, in a brief recapitulation of the evidence, closing with a pathetic appeal to the jury in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Marshall now laid down some points on which he requested the Court to charge, arguing that the jury be instructed with regard to the difference between manslaughter and murder in the first degree. He then addressed the jury, giving the evidence nearly in detail, and commenting upon it in masterly style, the burden of his argument being to show that Hanna had acted in self-defense, and the killing was justifiable.

It was half-past four, when Mr. Marshall finished, and Mr. Collier concluded for the Commonwealth in an able address of half an hour. Court then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Court met at seven o'clock and after the jurors had answered to their names, Judge Maynard proceeded to deliver to them his charge.

He first gave an elaborate and lucid exposition of the laws of the state, and the views of the Supreme Court relative to the various grades of murder. We have, unfortunately, had so many trials of this character, that the distinction between the grades of murder is generally understood by our readers, and we need not here give the opinion of the Court at length. This part of the charge concluded with the brief summing up, that if the prisoner, with a deadly weapon, wilfully, maliciously, premeditatedly killed his fellow man it was murder in the first degree. If, under the same circumstances, his intention was only to do bodily harm, it was murder in the second degree. If there was no malice—if the deed was committed in heat of blood—if he had no time after the provocation to "cool," it was manslaughter.

He then said that drunkenness was, in law, no excuse or palliation for crime. But if the jury believed that, from intoxication, the prisoner was in such a state of mind as to prevent him forming a wilful, deliberate, resolution to kill, it might lessen the grade.

He requested the jury to consider the whole body of evidence offered, applying it to the law as laid down. Examine thoroughly into the facts, and find, first if the prisoner did commit murder, second, if he used a deadly weapon, and third, if they so found, whether the deed was deliberate and maliciously, with intent to do bodily harm, and so determine the degree.

He cautioned the jury to examine the evidence of one witness whose testimony went far to prove upline, the one from Ohio, whose statements had been contradicted by several. If they found it unworthy of belief they must throw it aside entirely, and consider the remainder, without reference to it.

The evidence showed that the prisoner was at a ball, somewhat under the influence of liquor, an invited guest, and of right, it was bound to conduct himself with the ordinary propriety of the time and place. If forgetful of those proprieties, he had acted improperly, the managers had a right to ask him to desist; this should be done politely and gently. If he refused to comply, or to leave, and placed himself in an attitude of defense, the managers had a right to gently, with no more force than was necessary, remove him. If he resisted, and with a deadly weapon inflicted a wound, with malice, it was murder in the second degree. If it were committed in the heat of blood, in sudden passion, it would be manslaughter.

As to the law of self-defense, where a man is attacked, in his own house, or any place where he has a right to be, he has a right to defend himself. If he is assaulted and beaten, and his life endangered, or he fears great bodily harm, the right of self-defense arises only from necessity. If it is in an open place, where he may escape without doing mischief, it is his duty to retreat. If it is inconvenient or impossible to escape, the law of necessity comes into play, and he has a right to use the means of defense he may possess. If assailed with a deadly weapon, and the assailant was near, great danger might result from the attempt to escape, and this law of necessity must be invoked.

In this case, suppose the prisoner to have been quietly seated on a settee: other persons come into the room, use loud or unpleasant language; defendant goes to the water cooler with the avowed purpose of getting a drink, the jury must inquire if he believed the intention of persons then assailing him was to do him bodily harm; if he did, they might inquire if he acted in self-defense. If there was aggression and that aggression pressed to the extent indicated by the Court, then the prisoner might defend himself and the offense would be reduced to a justifiable homicide.

The Court then took up the points offered by Mr. Marshall, affirming some as laid down, and putting others into different terms.

The jury retired and Court adjourned until nine o'clock Saturday morning.

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.—We were much pleased yesterday, on meeting an old acquaintance from the above named place, situated in Mercer county, on the Erie canal, and near the Ohio line, to learn that it was improving rapidly, and flourishing finely. Iron ore of the very best quality for castings of all kinds, and coal to melt it, abound in that vicinity, while the canal affords an easy and cheap mode of going to market. For many years one excellent blast furnace and several foundries have been in operation in this village—the furnace casting, when in regular blast, one hundred and ten tons of metal per week; and now our friend informs us that two more establishments of a similar character are being built by gentlemen possessing ample means and enlarged business views.

The country adjoining the place is well adapted to growing grain and raising stock, while the people are honest, intelligent and industrious.

We congratulate our friend upon this evidence of the increasing business and importance of his town—more especially the iron branch; and inasmuch as it has occurred under what he calls the ruinous policy of the Democratic party, we indulge the hope that it may have the salutary effect of opening his eyes, and inducing him to forsake "the evil of his ways," politically, and hereafter vote the Democratic ticket.

Merchants and others in that section make all their purchases in our city, and as the *Post* is gaining quite a circulation there, our business men have an excellent opportunity to be heard through our advertising columns. People in the country, everywhere, like our large, clear type.

THE OLYMPICS BEATEN.—The Olympic Cricket Club returned from Washington yesterday, "quite chap fallen," having been badly beaten by the La Grange Club of that place. We have not seen the score, but learn that the Olympic boys made 38 in the first inning to 86 by the La Grange.

SCOTT'S NOVELS.—The Pirate, another of the cheap edition of the Waverly Novels, published by Peterson & Bro., has been received by Gildenfenney, of the literary depot.

SIMEON G. COBURN, late an inmate of a lunatic Asylum, has been inspiring terror in Fayette county. It is stated, that some years ago, he threatened vengeance against his guardian and others who were instrumental in having him removed to the institution. A few nights since, having escaped from restraint in the meantime, he visited his old home, set fire to his guardian's barn, and to a house and barn, the property of another, stole a horse from a third person, and committed other excesses. He was pursued next day, and captured near Connellsville, but afterwards escaped, and is now at large. The following night, the house and barn of Mr. Henderson, of Dunbar township, were fired, and his horse stolen. The crime has been traced to Simeon, and the whole country was, at last accounts, up in pursuit of him.

SUIT ON RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—In the District Court, on Friday, the case of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, vs. Thomas Bovington, was on trial. It was an action to recover the value of twenty shares of the original stock subscription to that road. The subscription by Bevington, who contended that it was made conditionally, in the event of the road passing within half a mile of Florence, Washington county. On the other hand it was shown that Bevington was one of the Commissioners of the road, and certified his subscription, with others, unconditionally, to the Governor, previous to the taking out of a charter; he also acknowledged its validity, by paying the first assessed installment. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

ICE.—The fear which for some time prevailed among our citizens that we were to be deprived of this necessary of life, was happily dispelled by the promptness and energy of a few of our dealers, who repaired to the icy regions of the north, and supplied us with the clear, pure and refreshing ice from Michilimacinac. But for this well timed exertion, we should have been left to rely upon the scanty supply of impure, half frozen, opaque material, that was only to be obtained in this locality.

Hartley can supply all who need, with the pure translucent article, that does one good to see, coming in the morning with all its inviting and refreshing beauty, radiant with changing prismatic colors. We advise the thirsty and fevered to patronize our old friend.

EXHIBITION OF FIRE-WORKS.—Messrs. Rymer & Anderson, Wood street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, are agents for the sale of the pyrotechnic manufactures of H. P. Diehl, Cincinnati, of which they have a large stock on hand, of every variety and description. They have materially reduced the prices, and are prepared to furnish rockets, wheels, &c., in any quantity. In order that the public may judge of the quality of those fire works, Messrs R. & A. intend giving, this evening, about eight o'clock, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below the St. Clair street bridge, an exhibition, by which their superiority may be seen. The public at large are invited to be present, "without money or without price." It will, we doubt not, be a brilliant display.

THE LAST DAY OF THE CIRCUS.—The performances this afternoon and evening will be the last of Col. Lent's Great National Circus. It is emphatically a family circus, and all who have not yet taken their wives and little ones to it, should do so this afternoon. The entertainments are of the most amusing character. The equestrianism is excellent and all the performances extraordinarily good. Go and see the circus by all means to day or to-night.

KINNAN at 34 St. Clair street, is rapidly increasing his custom by the promptness and superior manner in which he performs all work entrusted to his care in Lock-smithing and Bell hanging. He has an extensive assortment of goods in his line and we observed him making brass rods to sustain mosquito nets. He has also a fine assortment of pocket knives, and his stock is like his workmanship, all of the best kind.

THE END OF THE KENNEDY LIBEL SUITS.—At the assembling of the District Court, on Friday morning, Judge Hampton charged the jury in the case of John B. Kennedy vs. Foster & Pleeson. The jury retired at ten o'clock, and after an absence of more than two hours, returned with a verdict in favor of the defendants. The proprietor of the *Free Press* will find, when he comes to pay the costs, that the vindication of his character has been expensive and not very successful.

ESCAPED.—Four prisoners sentenced for various terms, escaped from the jail at Uniontown, on Friday night of last week. They succeeded in digging through under the foundation of the outer wall, by means of an iron bar which they broke from its fastenings in the prison.

Two prisoners sentenced for four months each, also escaped from the Lawrence county jail, on last Monday night, by scaling the walls.

At the recent exhibition of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, where there were twenty-three of the leading patents placed in competition, the Committee decided the new Finkle Sewing Machine to be the very best, without exception. The agents, J. L. Carnaghan & Co., Allegheny city, have copies of the report made on Sewing Machines, and invite the public to call and examine them.

FOR NEW CASTLE.—Persons desiring to visit New Castle will bear in mind that there is a daily line of packets running between New Brighton and the New Castle, connecting at the former place with the trains of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, by which they can go through without delay. Canal travel at this season is delightful, and time and money can be saved by taking this route.

JOHN W. PITTOCK, a young man of energy and enterprise, serves us every morning, as regularly as by mail, with the New York *Tribune* and *Times*. He is also agent for a number of the other leading eastern and western dailies, which he delivers to subscribers at an early hour. He supplies Harper's Magazine, and other literary periodicals in like manner. We commend him to the public.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—This popular periodical for July has been received by the news dealers. It is fully as interesting as usual, and contains a number of valuable articles. The Editor's Drawer and Easy Chair are replete with good things. It is for sale by Messrs. Hunt & Miner, Masonic Hall.

THE BIRMINGHAM PROPERTY advertised in our columns, by P. M. Davis, is to be sold on the premises this afternoon, at three o'clock. Those desiring valuable lots, which must rapidly increase from present prices, should attend, as the sale will be positive.

APOLLO THEATRE.—This evening the drama of "Pittnam, the Iron Son of '76," will be repeated at this establishment, with "Clip's Peccaricittles," Miss Wells appearing in both, and Mr. Arnold gives his celebrated imitations of great actors.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This Institution, the want of which has been so long felt by our citizens is now open: under the superintendence of Messrs Jackman & Johnson, in the Lafayette Building, Penn street, 55 Wood street. It is designed for the general exhibition of the products of Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors, and Artisans, and as a place of resort for those seeking information relative to those branches of industry, either by examination of samples or scientific publications. Those having articles to bring before the public will find it greatly to their advantage to leave samples.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to visit the institute.

HEATING BY STEAM.—As a testimonial of the workmanlike manner, perfect action of their self-regulating machines, safety, economy in fuel, and the little attention necessary to keep each room comfortable, we give this certificate to Messrs. Davis and Phillips, successors to Phillips & Co, for their plan of heating by steam the Second Ward Public Schools in the city of Pittsburgh, and which has met our approval, and we would recommend them to the public to give entire satisfaction of heating by steam.

E. Miller, Jos. John Marshall, Jr., M. Tindle, George Wilson, John Wilson, L. Wilcox, Directors.

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COULTER & MENTZER, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters and Grainers. Orders left at the

A SICKLES TRAGEDY.

A Wife Shot by Her Husband.

HE SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

Last night, about nine o'clock, Richard Jones, constable of the Sixth Ward, took the life of his wife Mary Jones, formerly Delaney, by shooting her with a pistol. The killing of the wife is alleged to have been done by Mr. Jones while she was in the act of adultery with some man, whose name, as far as we could ascertain last night, up to the hour of going to press, was unknown.

Previous to her marriage with Richard Jones, the character of Mary Delaney was anything else but of spotless purity. She was one of those unfortunates whom the world ostracises; who having lost the bright jewel of female chastity, the world never forgives. Mr. Jones married her with the full knowledge of her antecedents, and so far as their relative relations as husband and wife is concerned, all previous derelictions on her part were pardoned and forgiven by the marriage, which was performed both by a magistrate and a Priest of the Catholic Church.

He was fond of her, and provided well for her by his earnings as a constable and police officer, at Alderman Rogers' office.

It appears that some one had stated to Mr. Jones that his wife was unfaithful to her marriage vows. For some time he was loth to believe the statements, but they were reported to him with such emphasis of proof, that he resolved to be satisfied. It having been represented to him that his wife was in the habit of meeting some person at the upper Birmingham bridge, he resolved to watch, and proceeded last night to the Pittsburgh end of the bridge, where, he states, that he had the most indubitable and damning proof of his wife's guilt. He was armed with two pistols, both of which he fired at the guilty couple. Two balls took effect upon the body of his wife. She fell, and almost instantly was a corpse. The man, Mr. Jones thinks, was also hit, but he immediately disappeared, but whether he made his escape, or fell into the river, he is not able to say.

At once upon the commission of the fatal act, Mr. Jones proceeded to Alderman Rogers' office and gave himself up. He stated that he had killed his wife, but the magistrate refused to believe him, and was only convinced by the blood which he showed upon his garments.

The magistrate and his fellow-officer, Mr. Flannegan, at once proceeded with him to the jail, where he was placed to await such legal proceedings as may be taken in the case. So quietly and with such promptness did the magistrate take action that Mr. Jones was in prison long before the news of the affair had been noised abroad.

The pistols were thrown upon the ground, after Mr. Jones had discharged them, and were found by officer Hague, a few feet from the end of the bridge, where the body of the unfortunate woman was lying.

The distance to the spot where the homicide took places is considerable, and the body remained where it had fallen until about half-past ten o'clock, when it was brought to the city.

Altogether the case is a most terrible instance of the effects of an abandonment of the laws of morality. The antecedents of the unfortunate woman, who has thus met a sudden and awful death at the hands of her own husband, "with all her imperfections on her head," are such as to present a solemn warning against erring from the paths of virtue. A few years since she herself killed a man at her own house, was tried, convicted of manslaughter, and served three years in the Penitentiary. She now has met an equally sudden and violent death.

It would not be becoming in us, before the fullest investigation has been had into all the facts of this fearful homicide, to express an opinion as to the character of the act which Mr. Jones has committed. If the facts are proven as he states them, there could not be a stronger provocation to take a life than he had. Even under all this provocation—the most intense which human nature can endure—if he had recollected the solemn words, "vengeance is mine—I will repay, saith the Lord," his conscience would not now be burthened with the commission of an act, which, justifiable or not, must, to his latest hour, destroy his peace of mind.

The statements which we have given above came merely from the prisoner's own account of the transaction. While we write the body has been brought to the city and placed in Dovoro's undertaker's shop, on Grant street. The coroner's inquest has not yet been held. It is stated that the body exhibits indications of a severe struggle, that there is a cut upon the neck; that handfuls of hair were torn from the head, and that one of the thumbs is nearly severed from the hand.

We had not time between the reception of the word that the act had been committed and the hour of going to press, to inform ourselves of all the particulars of the killing. Necessarily our information is derived at second hand, but the general facts are as we have stated them. We remark this in order that no one may prejudge the case until all the facts are ascertained.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At one o'clock, Coroner Bostwick arrived at the undertaker's shop, where the body was lying, and forthwith proceeded to the empanneling of a jury, and the holding of an inquest. The testimony taken was as follows:

Alderman H. J. Rogers, *sworn*—As near as o'clock as I can remember, Jones came to my office, and gave himself up; said he had shot Mary (his wife,) and a man who was with her, at the end of the Birmingham bridge; said he had caught them in the act and killed them both. I was busy when he came in; he seemed somewhat excited; I told him to sit down; wrote out a commitment, on his own confession, and took him down to jail, for further hearing on Monday at one o'clock; went to the spot, found the woman dead; there was a crowd there; picked up a comb near the spot; some one handed me a parcel, which he said contained hair; I have not yet examined it. I had the body brought to the city.

Robert Hague, *sworn*—Went to the spot, having been informed that a woman was shot. Office Patterson found a pistol, in the road, above the bridge; about a rod further up I found another [exhibiting a pistol.]

Wm. C. Hamilton, *sworn*—Heard the woman had been killed, between ten and half-past ten; went to the spot, found the woman dead; in looking about, found the upper part of a comb; it was thirty-nine steps from the body; gave it to Alderman Rogers. [The comb was shown; several of the teeth were wanting, having been broken or cut off.]

Dr. A. C. Murdoch now arrived, and after a brief post mortem examination, was sworn and testified as follows:

Dr. A. C. Murdoch, *sworn*—I find a cut between the fourth and fifth ribs, on the left side, which I can follow to the heart. On a right side is a cut about two and a half inches long, passing directly through to the back. The back part of the skull is cut through to the brain. Either wound would result in death almost instantaneously. They were inflicted with a sharp instrument. The thumb of the left hand is cut, and the joint dislocated, and the first and second finger of same hand slightly cut. The wounds could have been inflicted by a butcher-knife, or a large bowie-knife ten or twelve inches long. The wound in the head seems to have been made by a chop; think the instrument must have been a heavy one to inflict such a wound in that manner.

The Coroner then adjourned the inquest, to re-assemble at nine o'clock this morning, when some witnesses, who saw the occurrence, will be examined.

—From the above evidence it will be seen that the first impression as to the shooting was incorrect. The *post mortem* examination proved that no ball penetrated the body of the unfortunate deceased; the only wounds found were apparently made with a knife.

This leaves dark the statement of Mr. Jones entirely in the dark; he made no mention of having used a knife, and was evidently under the impression that at least one of the shots which he fired at his wife took effect in her body. We must await further developments before this is explained.

No trace has been as yet discovered of the man whom Mr. Jones believed he also shot. It is possible that he may have escaped, but it is the locality will be made to-day, when it may be discovered that the impression of Mr. Jones that he fell into the river after being shot, will be verified.

The knife with which the wounds on the body of the woman were inflicted has not been found.

The inquest to-day may bring to light more *facts* concerning this terrible occurrence, which we will give as soon as they transpire.

BISHOP BOWMAN is expected to administer confirmation at St. Mark's Church, Birmingham, to-morrow morning, and at Calvary Church, East Liberty, in the evening.

THE annual contest between the Newton and Addisonian literary societies of the Allegheny city College, are to take place next Thursday evening, at Lafayette Hall.

CATALOGUES are now ready for the sale of choice Books this evening, in the second floor of Davis' auction rooms, Fifth street, where the books are arranged for examination.

GILDENFENNEY & Co., opposite the Theatre on Fifth street, have sent us Harper's Magazine for July. It is a capital number.

A SUMMER WARDROBE.—Now that the season for light, airy and cool clothing has arrived, every gentleman is expected to make his appearance upon the street and in the parlor properly costumed in new and suitable dress. If he desires to feel comfortable and appear to advantage, of course he will have Wm. H. McGee & Co., at the corner of Market square and Federal street, to arrange his fit. A word to the wise.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Lord Napier, in a private letter received by the last arrival from Europe, says that he does not anticipate any movement in the diplomatic body which will send him to a post different from that at the Hague, which he expects to reach in July.

A report has for some time been current that Commander Maury is to be detached from the National Observatory. Those best acquainted with the subject, say that if this should take place, it would be with the view to place him in active service as a commander, in which capacity he has not served since his elevation to that rank, and that without such service he would not be in the line of further promotion.

Captain Harwood, Commander Dahlgreen and Lieutenant W. Maury, have been appointed by the Navy Department as a Board to test such small fire arms as may be presented. The trial will commence to-morrow at the Washington Arsenal.

The War Department has issued general orders with the view of enforcing the greatest possible economy in the military service, especially as to the conveyance and distribution of supplies. No buildings are to be erected, nor any extraordinary expense incurred, except by authority of the War Department, and no persons shall be hired for purposes immediately connected with the troops, excepting the necessary guides and interpretators. All hired persons not authorised by the tenor of the orders, will be forthwith discharged, and the services, if necessary, to be performed by the enlisted men. The receipts into the treasury last week were $1,200,000; the drafts issued were $1,421,000; the amount subject to draft is $3,046,000.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent says that Secretary Floyd continues in delicate health, and serious apprehensions are felt for the result. His family are anxious that he should retire from his present position. He has removed to the Soldier's Home.

Judge Douglas left this afternoon for New York, where he will spend several weeks.

Although Governor Walker dined with Mr. Buchanan on Saturday last, he declares the continuance of his previous political differences, and says that no one can ever justify or execute the Lecompton outrage.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., June 24.—In the New Hampshire House of Representatives, yesterday, a stringent bill in relation to the rendition of fugitive slaves, was reported by the Judiciary Committee. The bill provides that any person who shall aid or abet in any rendition, or a person claimed as a slave, shall be punished for the first offense by five years imprisonment, and for the second by imprisonment for life. The bill passed its first stages by a vote of 134 to 101.

Iowa Republican Convention.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, June 24.—The Republican State Convention met at Des Moines on the 22d, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieut. Governor, N. S. Rusch; Supreme Bench, L. P. Lowe, L. D. Stockton and Caleb Baldwin. Resolutions condemning the Cass Naturalization Letter, the slave trade and Massachusetts amendment were passed.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

ST. LOUIS, June 24—The Santa Fe Mail of the 6th, arrived at Independence to-day. The Democratic Convention met at Albuquerque on the 7th. It was expected that Otero will be nominated and re-elected to Congress. The opposition talk of running Col. St. Vrain.

Death of an Ex-Member of Congress.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., June 24.—Hon. D. A. Robison, ex-member of Congress, from this district, died here to-day, from the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel in Washington, in the spring of 1857.

JUST RECEIVED.—
A large assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH,
AND
AMERICAN PERFUMERY,
POMADES,
HAIR OILS,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF THE TOILET, for sale low by
CHAS. H. SUPER,
Corner Penn and St. Clair streets.
N. B. Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day or night.
je25

REMOVAL.
W. & D. HUGUS,
HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 69 MARKET Street, corner of Fourth, where they will remain till the first of September, when they will remove to their new store now being built at the old stand, corner of Fifth and Market streets.
my4:4m

☞ HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are now generally conceded to be unequalled for their prompt action in alleviating and curing all diseases of the stomach. Their superior excellence and consequent renown is readily accounted for, from the well known fact that they are made under the personal supervision of the proprietor, in strict accordance with pharmaceutic science. Its use is always attended with the most beneficial results, and in cases of Nervous Debility, Constipation, Flatulence, and other like diseases caused by a disordered stomach, its curative powers are of the most speedy and powerful character, and exceeds any other preparation of the same claims before the public.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
No. 55 Water, and 58 Front streets
je22

COMMERCIAL.

Steamers to Arrive.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Asia	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Weser	Bremen	New York	June 25
Arago	Havre	New York	June 28
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	July 1
New York	Southampton	New York	July 9

Steamers to Sail.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Argo	New York	Galway	June 23
Fulton	New York	Havre	June 25
City of Manchester	New York	Cork, &c	June 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 29
Rangaroo	New York	Liverpool, &c	July 2

Stage of Water.

River five feet three inches.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH, June 24, 1859.

Flour...Sales to-day have been limited; we have no quotations from first hands; from store 650 bbls. at $7.25@7.37 for superfine, $7,50@7,62 for extra, and $7,75@7,87 for extra family.

Grain...Sales 150 bush. Kentucky wheat at $1,60; 140 bush. Corn at $1,05; 165 bush. Oats at 58@59c; 215 bush. Buckwheat at $2,50.

Hay...Sales 7 loads from scales at $16@16 ⅌ ton.

Bacon...Sales 22,000 lbs. at 7¼@7¾c. for shoulders, 9½@9¾c. for sides, and 10½@10¾c. for hams; 7 tierces sugar cured hams at 11½@12c.

Dried Beef...Sales 2,000 lbs. at 12½c.

Beans...Sales 150 bush. small white at $1,50@1,75.

Fish...Sales 27 half bbls. Mackerel No. 3 at $6.

Cheese...Sales 45 boxes W. R. at 9c.

Salt...Sales 82 bbls. at $1,25.

Sugar...Sales 38 hhds. at 8c.

Molasses...Sales 46 bbls. N. O. at 42@43c. ⅌ gal.

Coffee...Sales 12 bags at 12½@13c.

Potatoes...Sales 55 bbls. at $2,75@3,00; 180 bush. at $1,00.

Whisky...Sales 62 bbls. at 29@30c. for Rectified.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The receipts of Flour continue small, the inspections for the week amounting to 4,743 bbls. against 8,515 last week; 2,000 bbls extra family sold on private terms to the trade; the sales have been at $4,75@5,25 for common and fancy. Rye flour and Corn meal continue dull. Wheat is unchanged; sales red at $1,65@1,70, and white at $1,75@1,85. Rye is lower, and sales 500 bush at 90c. Corn is in limited demand; sales 2,000 bushels yellow at 82c afloat. Oats have declined 4c ⅌ bush; sales 2,000 bush prime Pennsylvania at 46c ⅌ bush. Buckwheat is unsettled; sales 400 bush at $1,25, $1 and 90c, closing at the latter figure. Whisky remains unchanged, with sales at 27@28c ⅌ gal.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton closed quiet; sales 500 bales to-day, the sales yesterday were 1,100 bales. Flour dull; sales 5,000 bbls. Wheat heavy; sales 12,000 bush at $1,65 for red Michigan. Corn heavy, with sales of 30,000 bush. at 79@84c. for mixed. Pork dull at $16,25 for mess and $12,25@12,50 for prime. Lard firm at 10½@11½c. Cut meats: shoulders 6½@6¾c. Hides buoyant; Buenos Ayres 24@26c. Lead heavy: Galena quoted at $5,70. Tobacco dull at 5½@12c. Tallow dull at 9@9½c. Wool unchanged; sales of 30,000 lbs fleece at 57@58c; pulled in demand at 26@50c. Whisky closed steady at 26½@27c. Sugar steady; Muscovado 5⅞@6⅞c. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool ⅛@3-16d.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Flour is held more firmly, with sales at $5,00@5,25 for superfine, mostly for consumption and shipping. Wheat is in fair demand, and fair to choice white, added to the best city and country trade, which will be made up to order with promptness and despatch, and at rates as low as at any other similar establishment in the city. mr31ydaw

VINEGAR!
WARRANTED Pure and Unadulterated, and to stand any kind of Pickles for years, the same that I have sold to a majority of the Pittsburgh Gr