Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 22, 1863.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

Col. Forney in the Oil Region.

Col. John W. Forney, who has just completed an electioneering tour, through the Lake counties, writes as follows concerning a portion of the oil region, through which he passed:

First about the new and unique little town of Corry, in Erie county. It is the distributing point of the oil region. Two years ago the spot where Corry now stands was a dense, almost an impenetrable wilderness. Rough and rugged roads led from its few dwellings into outer civilization; and, though it lay between Erie and Warren, it was one of the obstacles in the way, and travelers were fain to go round by other routes. It is the foundation and formation of a city. The Atlantic and Great Western, whose broad guage already extends from New York to Akron, Ohio, and bids fair to sweep on to St. Louis and the Pacific, and the Sunbury and Erie, now under the absorbing control of the Pennsylvania Central, cross and clasp hands here. Corry is situated on a high table land, the highest, it is said, east of the Mississippi, and it is marvellous to see how a few years have let the light into the forest, and opened up the way to an athletic civilization. Already these giant roads are stretching their iron arms to the West. Corry is the product of the oil discovery in Venango county, but the man who founded it and fostered it is a Yankee—let me notice his name in full, Samuel Downer. He is one of the best types of a New England man. He was a rare study to me, and his story is almost a romance. For twelve years associated with a Boston firm in extracting oil from coal, he has devoted the best years of his life to this pursuit. His agents have traversed Europe and the Indies for information. More than once ruined, he supposed he had at last discovered the "great secret," when Providence interposed, and the oil from the bowels of the earth in this quarter, began to spout forth, and he was again ruined. But, as it "pleased with ruin," he at once removed his establishment here, and is now at last in a fair way to the fame and fortune he has so well earned. Learned, eccentric, nervous and energetic, he has put his whole soul into the enterprise. He is the benefactor of the neighborhood. A profound and passionate Republican, he is at the same time a practical philanthropist. Oh! you men of party, who sneer at Yankees, when will you learn how to appreciate the Yankee race? They are, in fact, the great civilizers. They may not be as sensual or as lavish as the Southerners, but they have been among the first to adventure life and fortune in every great enterprise. Downer is, I should suppose, a man of fifty. He has invested nearly two hundred thousand dollars in Corry and the works round about, and I could see, as well in the capabilities of the place, and in his own unsleeping energies, that even if the oil fails to well up from the earth, he will be ready for the change, and adapt himself to new circumstances. All that I saw reminded me of what I heard of California. The value of the oil transported from this point alone is estimated at sixty thousand dollars a day! Men who, one year ago, were bankrupts, and some of them almost beggars, are now realising from one to three thousand dollars per diem—and these are net profits. The process of extracting the raw material, once you get a good well, is cheap and simple, and the supply seems to be inexhaustible. A great change has naturally come over the whole of this border. Everybody goes into the oil trade. The New Bedford whalers have given up their hazardous toils on the treacherous sea, and are getting good wages, or making large fortunes here. Four thousand wagons are daily engaged in the transportation of the precious liquid to the different points of departure. The barrel trade is alone a source of enormous profit. The population of Titusville, Crawford county, has increased in one year from four hundred to four thousand, and Oil City, the great centre of the "flowing wells," is already a rough and vigorous borough, never before known on the maps. It is most difficult to obtain laborers, for where wealth is so easy to obtain, every man expects to be a millionaire. And yet, strange to say, the pioneer of this wonderful development, the man who first bored deep enough into the bowels of the earth to cause the oil to burst forth in countless gallons, Mr. Drake, of Connecticut, is now a poor man at Titusville, living upon the proceeds of the office of Justice of the Peace, while those who came after him are making incredible fortunes. Mr. Downer's great works, marvels of Yankee daring and skill, marvels of science and trophies of his successful investigations, are most extensive and perfect; and I was not surprised to see that, while reaping a fair reward for his own great sacrifices and energy, he did not forget Drake. Our meetings in this new California were enormous gatherings. The majority for Curtin and against slavery will be enormous.

Letter from 1st Pa. Reserve Cavalry.

Mr. D. Shaffer, of Bridgeville, a member of Co. K, First Pa. Reserve cavalry, writes to his brother in this city as follows:

RAPIDAN, Sept. 16th, 1863.

We—that is, our regiment—have been engaged in some hard and dangerous work. We—that is, Gregg's division—started from Warrenton last Saturday, about four o'clock, and marched to Sulphur Springs, arriving midnight, and starting at six in the morning. This day was Sunday, and when we crossed the Hazel river we came upon rebel pickets, whom we drove in as fast as we came to them. But when we neared Culpepper we found rebel encampments scattered all along the road, which we also drove in, but after some resistance, which resulted in some few killed and wounded, though not of our regiment, as we were not then in the advance. Our forces entered and passed through Culpepper without much opposition. After passing this place our cavalry took different routes—Buford and Kilpatrick to the left, and Gregg to the right. At this point our regiment was deployed as skirmishers, in the extreme advance, and a hot time we had of it. There stood the rebels before us—a thick, strong line, and through them we must go. We were then dismounted, and with a yell and whoop we pushed into them. We got behind trees and logs, and rocks, when we could, but when we had to advance across fields we had no covering. We soon made their line waver and fall back. We drove them, this day, some two miles. Gen. McIntosh was highly pleased, and complimented us upon our bravery and general good behavior. The casualties of Co. K, none, though there were some narrow escapes. John Herriott had his canteen perforated with a minie ball, doing no injury to his person, further than inflicting a bruise. Had no obstacles intervened the ball would have entered his groin, and inflicted a very serious injury. Was not that providential?

In the morning (Monday) we were off again and marched hearty to Rapidan station, and then bivouacked for the night, and started Tuesday morning for the station, but before we got there we found the enemy to resist us. We got, about daylight, to the front, and then we dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. We soon found the enemy, and then sharp shooting opened upon us, making their balls whistle about our ears, in too close proximity to be comfortable. We returned the fire, and doubtless we made their position hot. Lieut. Morgan was wounded in the thigh, while on the skirmish line. This wound, though only a flesh wound, will be sore, for it is deep, and close to the bone. George McFeely, another member of Co. K, was wounded in the arm to-day, the ball passing through above the elbow, and near the bone. Thus you see Co. K., has had some casualties.

Try and elect Curtin if you can. D. S.

GONE EAST.—James Hamill and his trainer, Johnny Macky, started from the city on Sunday afternoon for Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Hamill will there train and practice on the Hudson river for his third coming contest with Ward, which comes off next Monday, provided the weather is favorable. Hamill will row in a new boat that has been built purposely for this race by McKay, of N. Y., under his special directions. A number of Pittsburghers will leave during this week to be present at the match. On the day succeeding the race there will be a regatta.

NEEDS ATTENTION.—That portion of Pennsylvania avenue, known as the "extension," is one of the most unsightly spots in the city. The buildings generally are of the worst character, and no one seems to exhibit the slightest taste. There are numerous stables and pig-sties in full view of the thoroughfare, and the offal from some of these lies in piles and puddles of a very disgusting character. Could not the Street Commissioner and the Board of Health do something toward improving this place and removing the nuisance?

Rowdyism Punished.

John Quinn and Patrick Madden, (not Patrick Martin, as before reported) had a hearing before Mayor Alexander, this morning, on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Mr. David Shaffer, proprietor of a hotel at the cattle yards, in the Second Ward, Allegheny. Mr. Shaffer testified that the defendants were intoxicated, and that they had been acting in a very disorderly manner, for an hour and a half, on Sunday afternoon, in the vicinity of the cattle yards. They came into the yard of his hotel, and one of them (Quinn) walked into the room in the rear of the bar. Mr. Shaff ordered him out, when he used very violent and threatening language. He was then seized and thrust out, and the door was locked and barricaded by Mr. Shaffer. After kicking against the door for some time, the man left. They soon after attacked a stranger, who had just come in on the cars; attempted to pull down fences, and put the whole neighborhood in terror. They had no defense to make, and the only excuse they offered in palliation of their conduct, was that they were under the influence of liquor. Mayor Alexander fined them twenty dollars each, and the costs, which they paid. Their conduct was of the most flagrant character, and they got off very cheap. It might be interesting for the police to have the question answered: "Where did these men get their liquor on Sunday?"

Taxes—A Word for Voters.

Editors Gazette:—While urging the importance of being assessed as the law directs, you should also remind all loyal voters of the necessity of paying their taxes previous to the election. To be assessed will do no good unless the taxes are paid, and this cannot be done now, as formerly, at the polls on the day of election, because there is nobody but the County Treasurer authorized to receive taxes, and that in his own office. Therefore, let all who intend to vote, and have not paid a *State* or *County* tax within two years, first get themselves assessed, then call on the County Treasurer, at the Court House, at least three or four days before the election, and pay their taxes. WIDE AWAKE.

DEATH OF LIEUT. SELDEN.—Lieutenant George Selden, son of George S. Selden, Esq., of this city, died on Thursday at one of the Baltimore hospitals, from injuries received at the battle of Gettysburg. Young Mr. Selden distinguished himself on many battle fields, and was beloved by not only those under his command but by a large circle of friends at home. His remains were brought to the city yesterday and conveyed to the residence of Mrs. Israel, on Penn street. They will be removed to Meadville for interment, the Rev. Van Deusen accompanying them for the purpose of conducting the funeral services.

LOOK TO YOUR CHIMNEYS.—Persons should be careful in kindling fires for the first time since last Spring, to see that their chimneys are in proper condition. If any defects exist about the fire places, or flues, through which fire can be communicated to the wood work of the building, these should be repaired. If the chimneys are choked up with soot, they should be cleaned, as the roofs of houses are often set on fire by burning soot from the chimney. A little caution may prevent a great loss.

GAVE BAIL FOR A HEARING.—William Elkin and Nicholas Miller, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Mathias Mitsch, were held to bail this morning, by Mayor Alexander, in the sum of $1,000 each, for a hearing on Friday next. The injured man is still confined to his bed, and the blow from the axe would certainly have killed him, had it not been warded off by the old man throwing up his arm.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The roof of the building occupied by Dr. McCook, Sr., corner of Fifth street and Cherry alley, caught fire this morning, from a spark from a chimney, as is supposed. It was discovered before it had obtained much headway, and was easily extinguished, without the aid of the fire engines.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Exciting From Tennessee!

ROSECRANS REPORTED BADLY BEATEN:

Retreat of the Union Army to Chattanooga!

BRAGG'S ARMY HEAVILY REINFORCED.

Further Particulars of the Fighting on Saturday.

THE CONTEST MOST TERRIFIC.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

Disaster Near Tilford.

SURRENDER OF THREE HUNDRED OF OUR MEN.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21, 1 A. M.—Our army under Rosecrans has been badly beaten, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, by Bragg, with heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard and Joe Johnston. Military occupation of the wires will prevent the transmission of further particulars to-night.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 1863.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* gives the following account of Saturday's fight:

The battle opened at eleven o'clock, in the vicinity of widow Glenn's, on the road leading from McLamore's Cave to Chattanooga, and soon became general—the enemy manœuvring his troops finely. Early in the action, the rebels made an impetuous charge on the famous Loomis Battery. Five out of six guns were captured. Captain Van Felt, commanding the battery, was taken prisoner.

At two o'clock the contest was terrific; the roll musketry was far more continuous and deafening than at Stone River.

At two o'clock and forty minutes, a division in the centre, hard pushed and broken, retreated in disorder.

Col. Barnett planted a battery and soon checked the pursuing enemy, who, in turn, were driven in disorder over the same ground.

Davis' division was driven back with heavy loss and every gun of the 8th Indiana Battery captured, when his forces rallied and pushed the enemy back and retook the guns.

Reynolds lost heavily, but stubbornly held his position, driving the enemy but never leaving his line. Palmer, who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his whole battery, and two guns were lost. Van Olive, fighting gallantly, lost ground, and being overpowered, failed to regain his position. Our line being pressed severely, wavered.

The rebels, exulting over their apparent success, made the air resound with cheers. They advanced along the whole line, when a withering fire of muskatry rolled from right to left, and kill five o'clock the fighting was terrific.

The General grew anxious, the wounded began to pour in, and the rebels steadily move up near his headquarters. New forces were opposed to them, and from this time till dark the battle raged with destructive fury.

At dusk, the firing having almost ceased, the enemy threw forward their troops, and again engaged our right. The action became general, and until long after dark the battle raged with fury. The battle thus far was a bloody one. Our loss was very heavy, and prisoners say that some of their regiments were almost annihilated.

Both armies occupy the same ground as they did when the action began. We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from the East. We took ten guns and lost seven.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 16.—On Wednesday Lieut-Colonel Hays, with three hundred men of the 100th Ohio, were attacked near Tilford, ninety-three miles up the railroad, by eighteen hundred rebels, under Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, were finally compelled to surrender by overpowering numbers.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

The Defeat of Rosecrans Credited.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST TEXAS.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

Secret Treaty of Recognition between Napoleon and Jeff. Davis.

MATAMORAS OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

Collision Anticipated between the French and Federal Cutboats at the Mouth of the Rio Grande.

THE REBEL RAMS IN ENGLAND

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1863.

Business at the Stock Board is virtually suspended this morning.

There is a deep suspense at the defeat of Rosecrans by heavy reinforcements to Bragg from Lee, Beauregard and Joe Johnston. It is generally credited, though only a rumor. The army is said to have been driven back in disorder to Chattanooga. Secretary Stanton knew that Bragg's army had been gaining five times by reinforcements what it lost by desertions, and that Davis had only kept troops in Charleston sufficient to man the fortifications. Longstreet's corps, with Bragg, began the attack on the Union left; the enemy was repulsed; the second overwhelming onslaught on our centre was also repulsed, but the last tremendous avalanche swept Rosecrans back into Chattanooga.

The report of Richmond being evacuated, was caused by the removal of 20,000 of Lee's veterans to Northern Georgia. The evacuation of Chattanooga was a trap to get our army across the river to press pursuit upon a supposed demoralized foe. Rosecrans has no reserves.

The federal expedition against Texas is under Gens. Franklin, Weitzel, and Emory, with 5,000 men, thirteen transports, and four gunboats. They underestimated the strength of the rebel batteries. Seven first class siege guns opened upon them, and in fifteen minutes the expedition retired. The Sachem was disabled by a shot through the steam drum, and the Clinton was crippled by her own captain.

Nothing new from Gen. Gillmore. The rebels were at night repairing Sumter.

Gen. Gillmore was erecting batteries to shell Charleston.

Private dispatches at the Stock Board, this morning, say Charleston will be shelled tomorrow.

There has been no more progress made in removing the obstructions in the channel.

Ex-Governor Moorhead, of Kentucky, who is now in Paris, it is positively alleged, has written to friends in New York that Napoleon and Jeff. Davis have formed a secret treaty of recognition, through the agency of Slidell.

It is known to the French Consul at New Orleans and others, that the French had occupied Matamoras with 4,000 or 5,000 men within a few days. A collision was anticipated between the French and Federal gunboats at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on some matter connected with cotton and Confederate supplies there.

The close of the equinoxial storm will probably bring about a battle between Meade and Lee. Meade cannot advance for a week.

Counterfeit Government bank bills are in circulation here, dated at Washington. No such bank exists.

The Hecla arrived from Europe this morning. The British Government will detain the rebel rams just launched, under the foreign enlistment act. They are claimed to be built to the order of a French house, under a contract with the late Pasha of Egypt, but the Pasha repudiates any such contract.

The French pamphlet from which I gave you extracts, is now said to be by Erlanger, Confederate agent of the loan. W. J. J.

From Europe—The Iron Rams.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The steamship Hecla from Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th, has arrived.

The *Morning Post* believes that there is little doubt that the two suspected iron rams, at Liverpool, are to be detained by the Government under the foreign enlistment act. It is nevertheless contended that they were built to order of a French house under contract for the late Pasha, of Egypt, but the present Pasha repudiates the contract. The contention is that they are intended for hostilities against a friendly power, and a Court of law must decide upon their detention or release. The Union and Emancipation Society is urging a prompt investigation.

The news that the rebel Government had resolved to call out the negroes, is received with distrust; some regard it, if true, as a confession of weakness by the South, and by others, as a masterly stroke of policy. The *Morning News* says it will prove conclusively that not only the cause is hopeless, but the leaders know it to be so. The *Post* looks on it as a masterpiece policy, giving at once immense reinforcements and exercising an advantageous and moral influence in Europe.

Trade Marts—Wheat 1d@2s dearer for English, Foreign also firm at extreme rates. Sugars quiet and unchanged; refined easier.

Liverpool, Sept. 9, P. M.—Cotton very buoyant and excited; prices generally ¼d@½d above last Friday. Breadstuffs—Sponson, Richardson, & this report from nominally at 6d per barrel dearer. Pork firm, in good consumption and demand at 21 per cwt; advance; Bed Winter is 5d@3s 10d. Corn advanced to 27s 6d@27s 9d for mixed, and closing quiet. Provision—Beef and Pork unchanged; Bacon quiet, lard unchanged, sales at 72s 6d@43s 6d.

THE VIA LAVERE, VIA QUEENSTOWN—*Liverpool*, Sept. 9.—Cotton—The sales to-day reach 30,000, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market is excited. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions and Produce steady.

London, Sept. 9.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money, American stocks—Illinois Central shares 5¼@4¼ discount; Erie B. 34½@35¼ and excited.

Facts Relative to the South—Lee's Army—The Bombardment of the City of Charleston, etc.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A person who left Richmond a few days since furnishes the *Herald* with the following facts relative to the South: He states that but one division of troops has been taken from Lee's army, which latter is located near Hanover, about 30,000 being fit for duty. It is understood that if Meade advances Lee will fall back on Richmond, an evacuation of which is not thought of by the rebels. The defenses of Richmond are complete.

The rebel force in Western Virginia is very small, including Imboden's and Jackson's forces.

The rebels have plenty to eat—starvation stories are simply absurd.

This informant was in Charleston when Gillmore bombarded it. One of the shells struck the spire of St. Nicholas Church, and all struck within half a mile of each other. They produced the utmost consternation. The city is nearly deserted now, and the place will hardly be worth surrendering.

Beauregard's force, about 9,000, was swelled to about 41,000 by Jenkins' division, from Lee's army.

Beauregard lost much of his popularity when our forces captured Morris Island.

Difficulty between Citizens and Soldiers—Successful Expedition.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Last night a difficulty occurred in the series of Abigal and Spring streets, between some citizens and soldiers, in which three of the former was wounded.

A special to the *Gazette*, dated Cairo, Sept. 20th, says: The expedition under Gen. Osterhaus from Natchez to Alexandria captured several cannon and destroyed the fortifications at Alexandria. A large quantity of stores, cattle and mules were captured.

From Meade's Army—Seven Deserters Shot—Bragg Reinforced from Lee's Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 1 A. M.—A dispatch dated the 20th, says: Seven deserters were shot on the 18th. The Rapidan has risen several feet.

There was considerable heavy firing at Raccoon Ford on the 18th. The result is unknown.

A dispatch of the 20th says the roads are improving. We have lost in skirmishing, the past week, eighty-three men and five officers. The troops are in fine condition.

The enemy's loss is ascertained to be on Crooked Run.

It is said to be definitely ascertained that Ewell's corps has gone to Chattanooga to reinforce Bragg.

A lady from Richmond confirms the passage of a large number of troops from Lee's army. Their destination is conceded to be for the South.

Stevens' Mission to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A correspondent of the *Herald* has a statement that Stevens' mission to Washington was to consult with the Federal authorities as to whether satisfactory terms of compromise might be arranged, so that the Confederacy might be saved the disgrace of inviting foreign aid; said aid to be an arrangement with France, by which she was to assist the rebels with fleets and armies in exchange for the possession of Texas. It is alleged that Stevens is now in Paris effecting this arrangement.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Finance and Trade.

MONDAY Sept. 21.—The reported disaster to and defeat of the "Army of the Cumberland" appears to have created quite a panic in the New York gold market to day, as our advices quote at 139, an advance of 8 per cent over the rate of Saturday. This sudden advance in gold, will completely upset the general markets, and of course, will have a tendency to advance every article of merchandise. The offerings of gold and silver, here, are very meagre, and besides the rates are too unsettled to quote correctly.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 2, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Rest	£3,674,187	Inc.	£46: 111
Public deposits	6,818,412	Inc.	104,381
Other deposits	13,281,512	Inc.	451,944
On the other side of the account:—			
Government Securities	£11,091,281	No change.	
Other Securities	18,992,102	Inc.	3,7,237
Notes unemployed	6,193,265	Inc.	41,915

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,100,615, being an increase of £197,955; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,454,219, showing an increase of £181,835, when compared with the proceding return.

The position of our financial affairs, is a problem which cannot be solved on the other side of the Atlantic, and, in lieu of this, financial ruin at some time more or less remote, it is predicted is sure to overtake us. The idea that the United States would prove abundantly able to raise and equip such vast armies, create such a powerful navy, and, in spite of the legions of foes without and within its limits, to do this without the aid of foreign capital, was not deemed to be a possibility. And though all this has been accomplished, we are in the midst of a season of wonderful prosperity, and our prosperity is so marked that even such papers as the London Times are forced to acknowledge it. Says a late number of that sheet:

"With a debt which would crush any State in the Old World, except England and perhaps France, Mr. Chase still exhibits a I the distinctive features of a splendid, increasing, and permanent prosperity." The report which gives the financial affairs of the Government will be found here distinctly acknowledged by a paper which, more than any other, has succeeded in evil vatic nations concerning this Country. The public press of England, generally, are astounded at the discovery that a war of giants, so lossal in proportions, and of so long duration, could be carried on at such a vast expense without the aid of British capitalists, and they are disappointed that overtures were not long since made to the Rotschilds for money with which to insure a vigorous prosecution of the war. Ultimate success, without such aid, never seems to have been deemed possible. Yet, the war has been waged for upward of two years, and there are no indications of any call upon England or any other Country—except to refrain from any interference—and our British cousins are becoming convinced that the wonderful resources of the Country; yet they cannot help wondering how the great debt is going to be liquidated. The Times further says: "Taking all claims into account, the liabilities of the Washington Government cannot be less than £300,000,000 sterling. No pressure that ever threatened us is equal to that which now hangs over the future of the United States, and it may safely be said that if through future generations they faithfully meet, as the Wall-street financiers appear to rely will be the case, all the obligations they are now undertaking, they will fairly earn a fame for uprightness which will shine throughout the world."

A quantity of Pike's Peak gold has just passed through Chicago within the past few days. The article was offered for sale at $22 per oz.

The Provincial bank of Canada is about winding up. Its notes will be redeemed at Montreal or Toronto.

The Government will detain the rebel rams just launched, under the foreign enlistment act. They are claimed to be built to the order of a French house, under a contract with the late Pasha of Egypt, but the Pasha repudiates any such contract.

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Weekly Review of the New York Petroleum Market.

[Reported Expressly for the Pittsburgh Gazette]

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1863.

The market for Crude Petroleum has ruled very irregular during a greater part of the week past but is gradually settling down, and gives promise of soon again becoming steady. Values have been unsettled in fact, prices have been merely nominal during the most of the time. Neither buyers nor sellers have manifested any anxiety to transact business—and the aggregate sales are accordingly small, comprising only about 4,500 bbls, nearly all at 35½@36 cents. The market at the close was very quiet at these quotations.

The above remarks are almost equally applicable to the market for Refined, as to that for Crude. The first part of the week was characterized by great dullness, in view of which there was a strong downward tendency in prices, and the sales were generally at a rather lower range, chiefly at 56@57 for lots in bond, on the spot. There has been rather more doing to the market during the past few days, though there is not much activity. The sales for the week, foot up 16,000 bbls, mostly for October delivery, and 4500 gallons in tin at 71 cents. There has been nothing done in November deliveries—transactions in which caused last week. The market is ed very quiet to-day, and 56@57½ cents for lots on the spot, 63@65 for October, buyers option, were the nominal quotations.

Free Oil has been in fair demand, and the business of the week compared favorably with that of last week. The sales comp ise 5,000 bbls at 60 to 70c and 550 do Residium, cel ify to arrive, at 24,75 per bbl. The market at the close was nominal.

Naptha has not be n active, yet there have been considerable done, the sales comprising 2,500 bbls at 23 to 27c for Western Refined; 30½@32½c for prime city, for all October, buyer's option, and 32@33 for Crude. Sales to-day at 26@27½ cents.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

(Tack & Bro's, Circular.)

Sept. 19.—The market for Petroleum has been dull during the past week, and the demand has been extremely limited for both Refined and Crude. Sales of the latter at 35@36 cents; and 1,000 barrels of the former, in bond, at 56@58 cents for immediate delivery; 2,000 barrels, deliverable in all this month, at 57½ cents, B O., and 1,000 barrels at 58@59 cents for next month. Including 800 barrels, we report the sales of the week at 62 cents. There has been rather more demand for free Oil, and 800 barrels sold at 65@68 cts The barque Maitre is loading for Cork, with the only vessel on the b rth.

Exported from Phila. since Jan. 1st..... 6,235,896 gals
" " " same time last yr..1,262,811 "

Chicago Market.

Sept. 19.—Wheat was in active demand, principally for shipment, and the market ruled firm and buoyant at an advance of 2@3c per bushel on our quotations of yesterday. No 1 Red Winter sold at $1,08@1,07; No. 2 Red at $1,02@1,03 and No. 3 at $1,13: No 1 Spring at $1@1,01; No. 2 Spring at $0,95@98c, and Rejected Spring at 83@91c. There was an active inquiry for Flour, and the market ruled firm at an improvement of 5@10c per barrel. Sales foot up in the neighborhood of 5,000 barrels at $6,50@6,75 for good White Winter; $5,25@5,37½ for Red; $4,50@5,30 for good to choice Spring Extras, and $3,50@3,80 for Spring Superfine. Favorite brands of Spring Wheat Flour were held at $5,30@5,40. Corn was in active speculation and shipping demand and the market advanced fully 2c per bushel, with sales of No. 1 at 69½@69½c, closing at 69@69½c. Canal Corn sold firm but quiet, with sales at 67@67½c. Oats ruled firm but quiet, with sales at 43@43½c. The demand for Oats was light, and the market ruled quiet and easy at 46½@47c for No. 1, and 43@43½c for No. 2 in store. There was a fair demand for Rye, and prices improved 2@3c, with sales at 85@86c for No. 2, and 70@73c for No. 1 in store. Barley was less active and easier, with sales of No. 2 at 91@93c, principally at 92c. Timothy Seed was dull and easy, with sales at $2,25. Flax Seed continues the source of good grades at $2,15. Mess Pork is firmer, and prices are higher, sales being made at $22,25.

Cleveland Market.

SEPT. 19.—Wheat, nothing done on Chs'go. We hear of sale 1 car white on track at 120c. After the Board the market was more active, and we note sales of 9,000 bush. red free on board at 116c, with the market closing firm at that figure. Corn, holders firm at 60c, with sale 1 car from store at that price. Two cargoes arrived from Chicago during the day, amount cargoes arrived from Chicago during the day, amounting to about 24,000 bush. Oats, firm and no letter. Sale 1 car on track at 57c. Some 12,000 bushels arrived from Chicago. Rye, dull. No sales. Barley held nominally at 90@95c. Barley, arriving in small lots, which are generally owned by the maltsters. Good quality won'd probably bring $100@105.

Toledo Market.

Sept. 18.—Flour, sales 500 bls R. H. O. at $5,15: 100 do XX red wheat at $5,25; 100 do at $5,25; 500 do XX red wheat at $5,25; 100 do at $5,25; 500 do extra at $4,50. Wheat, sales 1,000 bus amber Mich. at $1 14; 1,000 do and 500 do do at same; 10,000 do No 1 Red at $1,18; 1,000 do No 2 Red at $1,11; 2,000 do at same; 2,700 do No 2 Red at $1,11; 500 do White Mich. at $1,25; 2,400 do No 2 White at $1,14; 1,100 do No 1 Red at $1,13. Corn, Receipts light; no transactions; last sale at 63c. Oats, Sales 600 bu at 51c; 520 do and 600 do at 52c. Barley, No transactions; receipts very light.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, Sept 21.—200 bags Timothy seed, J & W Fairley; 165 do hay, Jos Rhodes; 213 do mill feed, Hutchucy, Bailey, Jos Rhodes; 213 do mill feed, Hutchucy, M'Creary & co; 60 bls app'es, Fetzer & Armstrong; 10 bls do, Culp & Dunlevy; 140 bags wheat, J S Liggett & co 23 sks rags, E B Godfrey; 91 bxs cheese, J B Caufield; 24 do do, G Thumm; 20 do do, Means & Offitt; 20 do do, S Dalzell & co; 15 do do, Shomaker & Long; 47 bxs cheese, 44 dos brooms, L H Volgt & co; 63 bls carbon oil, Jas Lyons; 14 sks rags, Mackin & co; lot pottoes, E Hazlington; 53 bls carbon oil J A Caughey; 3 cases cigars, G Ludwig; 18 bgs potatoes, F Sannyer; 14 sks rags, A O Hoverd; 120 bls high wines, B Hunsicker; 91 do flour, G Martin; 7 bales rags, E Childs & co; 100 bgs seed, 60 empty bls, A J Hagan; 1 car stves, Lyday & Cooperaing; 48 bls whisky, A Gerhelmer & bro; 5 do do, F Lynch 27 bale cotton, King & Pennock; 27 do hay, McBane & Anjer; 20 bls lard oil, Knox & Parker; 273 bgs oats, Hitchcock, McCreery & co, 2 cases hats, Rhoder; 10 cks lead pipe, A Gordon; 60 bls whisky, Hostetter & Smith.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Sept. 19.—18 hhds tobacco, J W Taylor; 83 bls flour, F Van Gorder; 150 sks wheat, S T Kennedy & bro; 16 oil bls, Schmertz & Blakely; 39 do do, J O Kirkpatrick; 1 pkg s tacco, John Graeter; 20 bgs potatoes, S B Floyd; 15 bls tobacco, McDonald & Arbuckle; 1 do buckwheat, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 8 do app'es, A B Kevill; 140 sks wheat, J S Liggett & co; 1 do tobacco, O S Helm; 1 cask cheese, P Kaiser; 2 bdls pelts, Wm Flacous; 4 bls vinegar, John A Bonham; 23 boxes cheese, S Ewart & co; 61 do do, H Sladek & co; 4 cts oil, W F Woodridge; 25 bls apples, F Van Gorder; 5 do cranberries, 16 do onions, 25 do potatoes, Retzer & Armstrong; 87 do apples, 3 do eggs, L H Volgt & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Sept. 21.—45 bls apples Shute, Son & co; lot sundries, Jos Craig; 3 bls eggs, Wm Hodden; 5 do whisky, Wm F Means; 11 baskets vegetables, W Gibby; 6 bls eggs, 1 bbl peaches, M Nitrick; 2 bls apples, M Cartlin; 9 do do, 3 do eggs, 2 boxes butter, H Lentz; 15 bgs barley, Van Lowenguth & co; 1 ca: flour barrels, R T Kennedy & bro.

TENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS

FOR SELLING LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office up to Sept. 5th, 1863:

Robison Peter,	tavern,	1st ward, Pittsburgh;
Sutton D. B.,	other goods,	do;
McKinney Daniel,	tavern,	2d ward, do;
Davis Wintsfred,	do,	do, do;
Roleman Eckhard,	eat'g house,	do, do;
Robison Charles,	do,	do, do;
Cook Thos.,	tavern,	do, do;
McKee Joseph,	eating house,	do, do;
Grimed Rebecca,	tavern,	do, do;
Krome Frank,	do,	2d ward, do;
Golden Daniels,	other goods,	do, do;
Hellbrunner & Swaright,	do,	do, do;
Burke John,	do,	do, do;
Ludwig G.,	eating house,	do, do;
Lehmann C. B.,	do,	do, do;
Mumal Wm.,	do,	do, do;
Buchter Lewis,	do,	do, do;
Haley George,	tavern,	4th ward, do;
Heightman Arbertina,	do,	do, do;
Wallace D. & H.,	other goods,	do, do;
Bryan Jas. & Co.,	do,	do, do;
Riry Thos. B.,	tavern,	5th ward, do;
Bihlman A. B.,	do,	do, do;
Gutknecht Jacob,	eat'g house,	do, do;
Eiling Ernest H.,	other goods,	do, do;
Everman Thos.,	do,	6th ward, do;
Shaeffer H. & Co.,	do,	7th ward, do;
Richards James,	tavern,	8th ward, do;
Joyce James,	eating house,	do, do;
Schreiber Frank E.,	tavern,	9th ward, do;
Dolan Patrick,	other goods,	do, do;
Boyle Barney,	eating house,	do, do;
Fisher Michael,	tavern,	1st ward, Allegheny;
Beckert F. & Co,	other goods,	2d ward, do;
Dawes J. L.,	tavern,	4th ward, do;
Happe August,	eating house,	do, do;
Ball Jacob,	tavern,	Birmingham;
Schlaf Frank,	other goods,	do;
Delzer'o Wm.,	do,	do;
Hawk Peter,	tavern,	East Birmingham;
Byer Harry,	do,	do;
Reis Louisa,	other goods,	do;
Hall Sebastian,	eating house,	Duquesne Boro;
Thalhimer John,	tavern,	Lawrenceville;
Nasy Henry,	do,	do;
Fox John,	do,	do;
Herpel Philip,	do,	Manchester;
Clark Thomas,	do,	McKeesport;
Thews Wm.,	other goods,	do;
Ferguson Thomas,	do,	Temperanceville;
Hunter James,	tavern,	Elizabeth tp;
Stokes Edward,	other goods,	Jefferson tp;
Hartman Joseph,	tavern,	Lower St. Clair tp;
Hilg Sebastian,	eating house,	do do;
Hoffman George,	tavern,	Mifflin tp;
Culp A.,	do,	do;
Dierstein Christ.,	do,	do;
Goldstine O.,	other goods,	do;
Stratton George,	tavern,	Pitt tp;
Patterson A. R.,	do,	Peebles tp;
Young Mary,	eating house,	do;
Graham Peter,	tavern,	North Fayette tp;
Holton Jonathan,	do,	Elem tp;