Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 4, 1864

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette

Great Bores versus Other Bores.

Our attention has been called to an article in the *Dispatch*, written in answer to one on the subject of "great bores," which appeared in the Cincinnati *Gazette* last week, and which we copied, that our readers might see, as we remarked at the time, what little appreciation some people had for what we, Pittsburghers, in our best style of newspaper history, had chronicled among the great achievements of the age. We did not expect that the article we quoted would stir up the spirit of controversy anywhere—and, especially, not here. Indeed, we thought we knew more than one friend, who, if not so profoundly versed in the art and mystery of gunnery as Sir Howard Douglas or Major Mordecai, would yet probably be able to tell "the difference between a Redman and a Dahlgren gun," from whom the article would have provoked no comment longer than that unmannerly monosyllable which a certain Mr. Burchell once made use of—in fine company, too! But as the assault on "great bores" has been met in a very spirited manner in the article in the *Dispatch*, we suppose we must let our readers see how the champion of the "great bores" does battle in their behalf. We therefore quote the main, indeed, the entire, argumentative part of the article.

After a fierce introductory tilt at the "gun editor," as he calls his opponent, the writer in the *Dispatch* thus pitches in:

Having been informed that rifled projectiles were thrown with tolerable accuracy for four miles, he demands that cast iron smooth bores shall be thrown overboard and our vessels armed with rifles, with happy indifference to the fact that no broadside port would admit of one-sixth of the necessary elevation for such ranges, or that in actual naval battle, broadside firing at half a mile range would require as careful gunnery as the service can obtain. That smooth bore ordnance is quite as effective as rifled, in nine cases out of ten, and can be effectively used in many cases where rifled guns would be useless, may be a recognized fact among ordnance officers, but is not to be considered in the gunnery of the Cincinnati writer. The question of cost might as well be brought forward against every experiment in science or art as against the great gun. Should practical tests demonstrate the correctness of the calculations of this Department in regard to the gun, they will doubtless be regularly introduced into service, and the cost per pound be reduced to about the same figure as that of either cast iron ordnance, all the requisite machinery having been purchased.

The writer then quotes a considerable portion of the offending article, and then proceeds:

Let us see how much "human ingenuity" the writer has here displayed in misrepresentation and equivocation, in order to make out his case. The assertion that the gun cannot be fired without endangering friends more than foes is unqualifiedly false, and the writer must have known it. The exercise of our Rodman and Dahlgren guns has been noted for its freedom from accident, and so far as we can ascertain no man has ever been injured in handling our 15-inch guns. We have every reason to believe that the 20-inch will prove equally secure. As to the weight of shot fired, the writer should have known, and possibly does know, that the "American system" has been adopted as the result of careful experiment, and that crushing power has been sought in preference to penetration. The formula recognized in calculating the force of impact—the square of the velocity multiplied by the weight of the projectile—tells also together in favor of the 15-inch guns. If they have proved less serviceable than the writer's experience against stone walls, it has been because they were not designed for such service. It proves nothing as against their utility in the service for which they were specially designed. If the writer had had the slightest practical knowledge of the matter, however, he would at least have avoided any reference to "unwieldiness". The great 15-inch guns have been so mounted that nine men handle them quite as readily as the field piece can be worked by six, and the 20-inch gun will be as easily handled by a crew of ten or twelve men as the 9 inch upon the ordinary navy carriage.

The question of effectiveness is treated with the same disregard of facts. It is positively false to assert that the 20-inch is not expected to "have as great a range as the Rodman guns," and equally untrue that the latter cannot make an effective shot "at over a quarter of a mile," A few very effective shots were planted in the arms of the Atlantic, at a range of nearly three-fourths of a mile from a 15-inch gun, and beyond this range it is absurd to reckon on accuracy in naval action. The smooth bore can be relied on for ricochet firing, at long range, with broadside ports admitting of very little elevation, but rifled guns cannot be used at all under such circumstances. Good smooth bore or rifled guns, accurate and reliable at half mile range, are the same, and the question between combatants of equal powers in other respects, and the gentleman who would sweep away all smooth bore ordnance, in favor of rifled guns, should bear in mind that very little elevation can be given to guns in broadside or casemate, without enlarging the embrasures to an unwarrantable extent; and that, if it were possible thus to elevate the pieces, ranges attained at high elevations are incorrectly and uncertain owing to the plunging of the shot at the limit of fire. The shell firing at Charleston, now going on, is very little, if at all, superior to mortar firing, save in making the shots. In practice very few shots are effective beyond point blank range.

Disorderly Soldiers—Who is to Blame?

EDS. GAZETTE—Having noticed in one of our papers quite a severe article, commenting on the conduct of the soldiers now in this city, some of whom have been here almost a week, I wish the privilege of putting in a word in defense of these brave fellows who, after serving so long and gallantly in defense of our glorious country, have re-enlisted and are now on their way back to the scene of their former trials and brilliant victories. I have heard quite a number of complaints, concerning the conduct of a few of these persons, and no doubt, with good reasons for them, but I cannot help thinking that if these men had been treated differently, our citizens would not have had these little annoyances to complain of. Can it be wondered at, that men who are penned up in a damp, cold room, in the third story of a building, without means to make a fire to keep themselves warm, or to cook their rations, would feel a little reckless. The 11th Regiment—and no better regiment is to be found in our Veteran Volunteer Army (whose history is written with the blood of more than one half of its original number on the battle fields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Ringgold Station)—arrived in this city, on Friday afternoon at last week, and find no preparation made for their reception, except the hospitality that the Subsistence Committee extends to all troops who arrive in this city, and whose patriotism and unostentatious labor have given our city a name that is to be envied wherever our soldiers are to be found. They were then put in Wilkins Hall, and there they remain. Why? no one seems to know. In conversation with one of the officers, he remarked: "If we only had tents, so we could go out of the city, and encamp, we could be comfortable; but this place is awful." Is it not a burning shame that the Department of the Monongahela has not, at least, tents enough to accommodate two hundred men, and that if a few men are detained in this city, the United States must beg quarters from the engine-houses? One would have thought that, with a Major General with a full staff, and a Brigadier with a full staff also, to say nothing of Quartermasters, Commissaries, and leeger officers by scores, these things would not be allowed to occur, and that our brave soldiers would not actually have to *beg a breakfast because they had no place to cook their rations.* A company of sharpshooters arrived here on Tuesday night, and, not having transportation, enjoyed the hospitality of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, occupying the passenger station; and this afternoon we find scores of these men enjoying the same delightful quarters. Is it surprising, then, that these men should want a little fun? What has become of the rumored barracks? Does Red Tape stand in the way?

ONE WHO HAS SEEN TAKING NOTES.

Pittsburgh, March, 1864.

The 4th Penna. Cavalry.

The following complimentary order was issued to the 4th Penna. Cavalry, by General Crawford, the able and distinguished commander of the Penna. Reserve, on the Regiment being relieved from duty with his command preparatory to going to Pennsylvania, nearly the whole Regiment having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers:

HEAD QUARTERS, PENNA. RESERVE, } 3d DIVISION, 5TH A. C., } Camp at Brixton Va., Feb. 10, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER } No. 22.

In parting with the services of the 4th Penna. Cavalry, the General Commanding desires to express his great satisfaction at the manner in which the duty entrusted to him has been performed. The times have been kept free from molestation by the guerillas, by the action of the officers and men in the Regiment. Many prisoners have been taken, and the country in the neighborhood so effectually scouted as to render the approach of any force without warning impossible. Col. Covode and his Regiment have with them the best wishes of the Commanding Officer of the 3d Division. By command of

Brigadier General CRAWFORD.

[Signed,] ROW'L. A. M'LOY, Major and A. A. A. G.

SHARPSBURG BOROUGH has filled her quota under the call for 500,000 troops, and her enrolled men will of course have no dread of the "draft" which is to be set in motion on the 10th inst. The borough is certainly entitled to great credit for the liberality and patriotism displayed in this matter.

House Building in Pittsburgh.

During the year 1863, building operations were quite extensive in the city, notwithstanding the high price of labor and materials. The total number of dwellings erected was 151, or ten less than the preceding year. The number of additions to buildings was 17. The new dwellings were principally erected in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards, with some few in the First, Third and Fourth. In the Second Ward there was no building done, except an addition to Jones, Boyd & Co's. steel works. Aside from dwellings there were erected in the First Ward—one rivet and spike factory, S. Severance; planing mill, W. F. Richardson; steamboat outfit shop, G. W. Coffin; warehouse, Hostetter & Smith, and blacksmith shop, Patterson & Bishop. Third Ward—Wm. Breese, blacksmith shop; Henry Aufterheider, cooper shop; Klopfer & Co., cabinet shop; German Evangelical church; German Trust Company Bank; Henry Henk, cabinet shop; Weir & Steel, blacksmith shop; Jacob Smith, cooper shop. Fourth Ward—Levi Wade, warehouse; John Bissell, two warehouses; C. Bergdoff, cooper shop; Fifth Ward—James Dain, livery stable; B. L. Fahnestock & Co., white lead factory; St. Patrick's church; Frank Ardray, livery stable; Michael Graver, machine shop; Hailman, Rahm & Co., addition to mill; Knap, Rudd & Co., addition to foundry; Jog & Palmer, addition to mill; J. M. Cooper & Co., brass foundry; Adam Bauerline, brewery; James Marshall, foundry (rebuilt); Pennsylvania Railroad depot (in progress). Sixth Ward—H. Schwan, store house; Prospect Street Mission church. In the Seventh and Eighth Wards no shops were erected. Ninth Ward—Townes & Hinsley, foundry; Prigdon & Bro., planing mill; Wm. M'Cully's heirs, addition to glass house; Wm. Hamilton & Co., glass works; J. J. Powers, boiler shop.

The number of new dwellings erected during the year scarcely supplies the places of those demolished by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the removal of their tracks from Liberty street, and the demand is greater than the supply. There is scarcely a house in the city unoccupied, and good tenantal could be found for a hundred new medium sized dwellings.

Destructive Fire on Oil Creek.

Dispatches have been received in this city to-day, to the effect that a destructive fire occurred at the Maple Shade well, on Oil Creek, at nine o'clock this morning, resulting in the destruction of a large quantity of crude oil, stored at that place. The number of barrels destroyed is stated at 13,000. A large amount of this oil had been sold, to be delivered at the mouth of the creek, and it course the loss will fall upon the owners of the well. The Maple Shade is owned by Messrs. Lockhart, Frew and others, and was a most valuable flowing well. It is stated that the breaking of the tubing melted, and that the tubing dropped down into the well, which may involve a very considerable additional loss. Our information, however, is not of a positive character.

End of the Zimmerman Case.

Coroner McClung to day closed the inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Frederick Zimmerman, of Birmingham, who was beaten on the public streets on the night of the 24 of February, and died from the effect of the injuries on the 9th, of the same month. The jury had four several sessions, having adjourned from time to time in the hope that some information might be obtained which would lead to the discovery of the murderers. Notwithstanding the industry of the Coroner, and the anxiety of the friends of the deceased, nothing whatever was elicited tending to cast any light upon the homicide. The jury found that the deceased came to his death from the effects of blows inflicted upon the head by some person or persons unknown.

LECTURE BY BAYARD TAYLOR.—The eleventh lecture of the Mercantile Library Association will be delivered at Concert Hall on Friday evening of this week, by that favorite of the Pittsburgh lecture-going community, Bayard Taylor. His theme will be, "Russia and the Russians." This lecture was delivered to a large and fashionable audience in Washington City a few weeks ago, the officers of the Russian fleet, then lying at Alexandria, President Lincoln and wife, Cabinet officers and members of Congress being among the number. The lecture is said to be one of Taylor's best. See advertisement.

QUOTA FILLED.—The borough of South Pittsburgh has more than filled its quota, having paid bounty to and received credit for some fifty-two volunteers. Although South Pittsburgh was among the last to enter the field in filling the quota of the county, the district is among the first to furnish its complement of men. The citizens of the borough deserve credit for their liberality and the energy displayed in providing means and men to relieve their sub district from the impending draft.

ESCAPED FROM THE GREENSBURG JAIL.—On Sunday night last Aaron Connor and Thos. E. Whitefield, confined in the Greensburg jail, succeeded in making their escape from that institution. Connor was sentenced for nine months for larceny, and had already served three months of his term. Whitefield was awaiting trial on a charge of arson. The traces of the fugitives have yet been discovered.

KILLED IN A COAL MINE.—George Beck, a miner engaged at the coal mines at Larimer's Station, was so severely injured on Wednesday or Thursday of last week that he died on the Saturday evening following. He was digging coal at the time, when a large lot of "horse back" fell on him, crushing him in a horrible manner. He was a resident of Ligonier Valley, and leaves a young wife.

DISCHARGE PAPERS FOUND.—The discharge papers of private James G. Williams, of Company A, Capt. Oliver P. Robie, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Cavalry, were found on the Monongahela wharf, yesterday, the owner of which can have the same by calling at this office.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—The draymen in the employ of Clark & Co., freight agents for the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been on a strike for higher wages, for a few days past, and this morning their demands were acceded to. They now get fifty dollars per month.

INTERFERING WITH THE POLICE.—A recruited soldier named Robinson was fined this morning by Mayor Alexander, for interfering with the police while making an arrest a few days ago. The latter was settled by Robinson paying a small fine and costs.

KRAP'S BATTERY left the city this afternoon on the western train, for Chattanooga. A large number of their friends were at the train to see them off.

CARPETS, oil cloths, rugs, door mats, &c., at low prices, at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

GOOD Shirting Muslins at 25 cents per yard at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

SPECIAL SOCIAL NOTICES.

THOMAS PERRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in the Crimea rescued thousands of British soldiers.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high price of drugs, &c., at 30 cents, 70 cents and $1,10 per box or pot.

For sale in Pittsburgh, Pa., by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

For sale also at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE.—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately received by Messrs. John Wier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 146 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock of clothing consists of the finest variety of gents' pantaloons, vests, coats and overcoats. The style of patterns is tasteful and fashionable. We would invite all of our readers to give the above gentlemen a call.

SAMUEL GRAHAM & CO., merchant tailors, are closing out their fall and winter stock of goods at a reduced figure. Gentlemen desiring a fashionable and well made suit of clothing would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. SAMUEL GRAHAM & CO., Merchant Tailors, 54 Market street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—J. M. Roberts, choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the office will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

GREAT bargains in Dress Goods at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported Expressly for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THURSDAY, March 3, 1864.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet but unchanged; small sales from wagon at $1,50 for 1230, and $1,35 for 960. Corn—Sales of 1 car prime Red on its track at $1,35. Corn is firm but without quotable change; sale of 2 cars (old) Shelled at $1,15@1,18. In Ears, it may be quoted firm at $1,10. Oats—sale of 700 bush from depot at 81c—delivered; also, small sales from wagon at 77c. Rye, 76c, and from store at 80@85c. Barley is steady and unchanged. Bye—none offering.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm with a good jobbing demand at 10@10½c for Shoulders; 11½@12c for Sides. 12½@13½c for Plain Hams, and 14½@14½c for Sugar Cured. Lard is quiet but steady, with small sales at 14@14½c—mostly at 14c. Mess Pork is quiet and nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—In the exceedingly high prices now demanded for groceries, has a tendency to retard business, but the market nevertheless is very firm, and our quotations are fully sustained. The stock, although adequate to meet the present demand, is by no means large.

FLOUR—Continues very dull and languid, and the European news by the last steamer is not of a character to stimulate it in the least. There is next to nothing doing, as the demand is very limited, and in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

BUTTER & EGGS—There is a good demand for Roll Butter; and prices are fully sustained; sales of 1 package prime at 32c; 2 bbls choice at 32c, and 18 half bbls at 33c. Eggs are firm and higher; sales of 1½ bbls at 22c per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Firm but unchanged. Sale of 200 bush Peaches at 16c per pound; and 150 bush Apples at 8c; also, small sales at the usual advance.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quiet but unchanged. Sales of 30 bush at $8,00@8,25—mostly at $8,25. Timothy Seed is steady, with sales of 60 bush at $3,25. Sale of 50 bush Flax Seed at $2,80.

HAY—Continues very dull with but little prospect of any immediate improvement. We note sales of loose from scales at $26@28 ¾ ton. Baled Hay is very dull and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

POTATOES—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Sales of 450 bush in lots from store at 90@95c.

BEANS—Firm with regular sales at $2,50 ₱ bush for common and $2,75 for prime small White.

GREEN APPLES—Firm with a good demand, and we note small sales of good qualities at $4,25 to 5,50 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—The market is very unsettled and prices are irregular that it is impossible to quote correctly.

Live Stock Markets—Weekly Review.

CENTRAL YARDS.

The receipts of Stock at these yards during the week ending on Wednesday March 2d as compared with the receipts of the previous week, are as follows:

	March 2.	Feb 24
Cattle	113 cars.	120 cars
Hogs	50 "	40 "
Sheep	25 "	18 "

CATTLE—The market for Cattle has been less active during the past week, and notwithstanding the receipts were less than the preceding week the demand was limited, and while there was no material change, the tendency was downward. There was but a limited demand for government Stock and the few sales reported at $6,50@7,00 per 100 lbs net, were a depressing influence on the market throughout the week, and buyers manifested but little disposition to operate to any extent. Extensive sales were made on the part of the seller. The offerings generally were of good quality, but as we have already remarked, the market closed somewhat especially low at the close, and buyers appeared disposed to buy for any one of the quotations may be fairly given as follows:

	Qlty.	₱ lb.
Prime		
Extra		

The following is a partial report of the few the sales:

Hooks & Flanders 111 head of Indiana Steers of very fine lots; Av. weight 1,400 lbs, medium quality at $5@5,50.

Mc Clurg & Co. sold 100 head of Steers Av. weight 1,400 lbs at $6,50@7,00.

Myers & Bro sold to Greenwald 41 head of Steers and Heifers Av. weight 1,200 lbs at $6,50@7,00.

Keenan & Allison sold to Greenwald 4 Steers Av. weight 1,450 lbs, good quality, at $6,75.

Hooks & Flanders sold to Greenwald 27 head, weighing 34,750 lbs, at $6,50.

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Myers & Bro. sold to Greenwald 4 head of cattle weighing 1,350 lbs each, at $6,50.

Hooks & Flanders sold to Smith 2 head of cattle from Courtney at $4,50.

Hooks & Flanders sold to Smith 2 head of cattle at $5,25 per cwt, everything gross.

Capt. Snow bought some 500 head from M. Pherson, but the market never settled so that any firm and our quotations are fully sustained. The stock although adequate to meet the present demand, is by no means large.

FLOUR—Continues very dull and languid, and the European news by the last steamer is not of a character to stimulate it in the least. There is next to nothing doing, as the demand is very limited, and in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

BUTTER & EGGS—There is a good demand for Roll Butter; and prices are fully sustained; sales of 1 package prime at 32c; 2 bbls choice at 32c, and 18 half bbls at 33c. Eggs are firm and higher; sales of 1½ bbls at 22c per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Firm but unchanged. Sale of 200 bush Peaches at 16c per pound; and 150 bush Apples at 8c; also, small sales at the usual advance.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quiet but unchanged. Sales of 30 bush at $8,00@8,25—mostly at $8,25. Timothy Seed is steady, with sales of 60 bush at $3,25. Sale of 50 bush Flax Seed at $2,80.

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Review of the New York Grocery Market.

[From the Commercial List, March 2.]

COFFEE—The market for Brazil has become firmer since our last, the accounts from Rio Janeiro to Jan. 16th being considered of a favorable tenor, and, with a speculative inquiry, very full prices have been realized, other kinds are without activity, but remain very firm, the supply being quite light. The sales include three cargoes Rio, to private say 3000 bags, besides 2,500 bags Santos, also to arrive, all on speculation, at 35¾ cents. The other sales include 500 bags Rio, in bond, at 28½ cents; 10 bbls Porto Rico, at 36c, usual discount; 125 bags Augustine, and 56 bags stock of Rio in the country, a made up by Messrs. W. Scott & Son, at 31,63 lbs. tar, viz., 2000 here, and at 329 cents, cash.

SUGAR—We note more activity in the market since our last, both for export and home use, and higher, bringing Fair to Good Refining Cuba to 12½ and 13c, cash, while for export sales have been made on the basis of 13¾ cents for Good Refining; there is no change quotably but very strong. Refined our quotations are fully sustained. The stock, although adequate to meet the present demand, is by no means large.

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New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, March 1—6 P. M.

The current prices for the week are as follows:

Beef Cattle—	Per cwt, extra quality
1st quality to good	13,00@15,00
Ordinary	11,50@13,50
Common	11,00@13,50
Inferior	10,00@11,00
Sheep	Per head, extra
Prime	9,00@10,50
Ordinary	8,00@ 8,50
Common	6,00@ 7,00
Swine	Per 100 lbs gross
Still fed	7¼@8c

Speculators had only a limited supply on sale today. Prices for beef cattle on all kinds and sales were from 10 to 50c, and nearly all sold at 12¾@13c. The average must have been 12½ @ 12¾. and some were the most extravagant in the belief that Government agents took 250 head, for which they paid about 13c. The decreased, the supply for butchers, and the demand being very active and the advance was easily obtained. The stock was nearly all taken on sale, and several hundred more could have found ready sale. Milch cows are in demand, and from Sheep and Lambs were in liberal supply with only fair demand. Prices were barely sustained. Swine were in moderate request.

Total receipts of all the Stock—Beeves 2201, Cows, 214, Calves 490, Sheep and Lambs 11,272, Swine 3,444.

Imports by River

NASHVILLE ferryboat Fanny 70 packages Wheat, 40 bush Potatoes, 20 bbls Apples, 12 bbls Onions, 1 bbl Kennedy & Bro.

LINCOLNSHIRE ran three trips to-day, 21 cars and 41 sacks Oats, 1 car Corn, 10 bbls whisky, 15 bbls Lard, 5 hemp, 1 sack Feathers, 1 car Hay, 18 do Straw, 1 do Rye, 1 do Barley, 1 do Bran, 1 do Middlings, 1 do Meal, M. R. Snyder.

ZANESVILLE ran three trips. Gassaway large lot of sundries, 40 bbls Potatoes, 1 do Apples, Fleming & Sheet; 70 cut bbls, Worthington & Sheet; 240 do do do, Hay Taggart & Bro; 60 do do do, Sheet; 20 bbls Apples, Sack Bro; 1 bbl Apples, Fisher; 1 bbl Sorghum, 3 bbls apples, 1 bbl Cranberries, 1 bbl Onions, 1 bbl Potatoes, 1 bbl Beets, 1 bbl Cabbages, 1 bbl meal, Mr. Lytle; 4 pkgs sundries, Reizer & Arm; 1 bbl Apples, Hamilton & Co; 1 bbl Apples, Arnold; Beef Bro; 1 bbl Apples, Jacob Noble; 1 bbl Apples, Noble Bro; 1 bbl Apples, Noble Bro; 2 bbls onions, Clifton & Co; 2 bbls corn, 1 box butter, W. Hoon; 1 bbl Apples, Hoon & Co; 1 bbl Apples, Hoon & Co; 17 bbls apples, 2 bbls rye, 2 bbls dry apples, J. Wilson; 1 bbl Apples, Barber, G. H. Anderson; 1 bbl apples, Monongahela Wharf Boat; 20 sks potatoes, Swan & Knox; 1 do Hides Bros; Jas Gardiner to order; 1 do Wm A Thompson; 1 do Hides, Shanks; 20 do wheat, Vaughy & Rapp; 20 sks meal, Reed & Kail; 3 do Hides, Barrie, Childs & Co; 1 do butter, Adams Express; 1 do beef cattle, owner; 1 do do, owner.

STEAMBOATS

FOR CAIRO & ST LOUIS—The fine steamer ARMENIA, Capt. A. C. McCallum, will leave as above for the above ports on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

mh4 JOHN FLACK.

FOR CAIRO & ST LOUIS—The fine steamer LEONIDAS, Capt. J. W. Scott, will leave as above for the above ports this inst., at 4 p m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

mh4 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

SATURDAY PACKET FOR CINCINNATI—The fine stag ner PARAGON, Capt. Boneberake, will leave as above on SATURDAY, at 4 p m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

mh2 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents. JOHN FLACK, }

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE—The fine new passenger steamer WHITE ROSE, Capt. Joseph Plumb, will leave as above THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 4 p m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents. JOHN FLACK, }

REGULAR WHEELING & PARKERSBURG PACKET—The fine steamer MINERAL BELLE, Capt. John Cochran, will leave Pittsburgh for Wheeling every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock p m, making close connections with the Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets. Returning, will leave Wheeling every MONDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers are for strictly choice and first class.

HOGS—The offerings of Hogs were light, and there was a fair demand for Hogs at full prices, with the exception of a few small lots, and the latter were taken ranging from 8 to 16c, as to quality.

SHEEP—Could be sold to the extent of some 400 head, in all, to small lots, at prices ranging from 6½ to 7½c. The transactions were altogether of a retail character.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

MARCH 3—The reported destruction by fire of 1,000 bbls of Crude on Oil Creek, and the favorable advices from New York, has stiffened up the market materially, and while there is no perceptible change in prices, there is improvement in the demand. We note sales of 200 and 500 bbls in tank at 26c, also 1000 in bulk, deliverable any time in March, and subject to 10 days' notice, at 25c. Refined, Crude, as yet, there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Good standard brands are held at 40c in bond, and 50 to 60c, and 50 bbls prime white at 50c. Naphtha is nominal at 60c, and 50 bbls prime white at 50c. Naphtha is nominal at 60c, and 50 bbls prime white at 50c. Naphtha is nominal at