Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 18, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette

The Moore-Marbourg Homicide.

SEVENTH DAY.

EBENSBURG, March 15, 1864.

Court met at 8½ o'clock. Gen. Potts having concluded his argument at 8 o'clock the previous evening, having occupied six hours in a tedious review of the evidence and law on the subject, Gen. Foster resumed the discussion for the Commonwealth.

His colleague having so fully reviewed the evidence and presented the law bearing upon the questions introduced, he had but little to do. He sought not to convict any man except upon the clearest evidence. The law provides abundant safe guards for the protection of citizens in all its rights; these safe guards must be respected—the law must be vindicated—and men must not be suffered to take life on the demand of a clamorous populace. If it were true that Jordan Marburg had committed adultery with Moore's wife, as alleged by the defence in justification of Moore's conduct, the law provides sufficient redress, and Moore could not be justified in executing vengeance in disregard of law. Such acts, allowed, would be the beginning of the abrogation of all law; and if ever this great government were overthrown, it would be become of such disregard of wholesome law. Crime must therefore be punished.

The counsel then adverted to the law on the subject of murder—applying it to the circumstances attending the shooting of Marbourg, which he reviewed as testified to by many of the witnesses, arguing that it was a murder by "lying in wait"—deliberate and premeditated. Although the criminality charged might be true, Joseph Moore had no right to kill Jordan Marbourg. If such acts were justified, no man was safe—any man might become a similar victim, through the gossips and slander-mongers of the community. Without wishing to say a word that would unnecessarily wound the feelings of the prisoner, he then proceeded to review the circumstances which led him to commit the unfortunate deed for which he was now on trial. If he had surprised Jordan Marbourg and his wife in the very act, the law would not justify him in shooting him on the spot. How much less, then, upon mere rumor, and weeks after the occurrences in testimony?

The speaker then reviewed the claim of insanity set up by the defense, quoting Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence. He argued strongly and at some length against the claim of insanity. He ceased by repeating once again and for all, that the Commonwealth did not seek the conviction of the prisoner, except upon the clearest evidence. If there was the shadow of a doubt in the minds of the jury, in the name of mercy give him the full benefit of that doubt; if there was not, administer the law fearlessly, as the Court will explain it.

At ten o'clock and ten minutes, the Honorgentleman closed his argument, by submitting some authority to the Court on the subject of premeditation and challenging jurors.

The pleadings for the defense were opened by Robt. L. Johnston, Esq. He reminded the jury that, as in the first stage of this highly important case, the Commonwealth had the first and last word, so in the last stage they opened and would close the discussion—again having the first and last word. Although feeling the advantage of this fact, they would remember how gingerly they examined their own witnesses, lest they would testify to that which they least wished the jury to know, while one of the counsel himself dare not trust his own feeling, but read his argument from manuscript. He referred to the singular fact that while every witness testifying to the shooting seemed to know what it was, and what it was for, in advance, no body attempted or thought of arresting the prisoner except a stranger who had been in town but a day, and knew nothing of the wrong of Joseph Moore. They did not say "Joe Moore has *murdered* Jordan Marbourg," but "Joseph Moore had *shot* Jordan Marbourg." He did not attempt to run away, but give himself up, and as the officer testified, he would have trusted him to come to Ebensburg alone.

The speaker then paid a beautiful and eloquent tribute to the early love and subsequent domestic life of the prisoner; his entrance upon the service of his country, his nine months absence from home in the army, and his return, in the language of Burns,

"His knapsack a' his wealth,
A poor but honest sodger."

The speaker's picture of the prisoner's domestic bliss and yearnings for home was extremely beautiful and moving, quoting with the effect Montgomery's fine poem on Home, with adaptations by the speaker.

The counsel then proceeded to a review of the testimony, which he handled with marked ability in favor of the prisoner—a practice in which Mr. Johnston is most tactical, expert and successful. In the course of his argument, he read with excellent point, with running comments, from the 11th and 19th chapters of Samuel, the 34th chapter of Genesis, and quoted various other texts from the Scriptures, in reply to the Scriptural law quoted by the other side. If Joseph Moore should have remembered the command—"Thou shalt not kill," Jordan Marbourg should have also remembered those other commands, given amid the thunders of Sinai, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," and "thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife."

The dinner hour arriving before Mr. Johnston was able to conclude, Court, at 12:10 p.m., adjourned for two hours.

On reassembling, Mr. Johnston proceeded with his argument. Space will not permit us to follow the eloquent gentleman through the various points of his speech. We can safely say, however, that it was the most eloquent and forcible argument made in our hearing on either side, and had an impressive effect upon the jury and the audience. He concluded about 4¼ o'clock, having occupied about four hours—closing with a thrilling appeal to the jury to protect the wives of absent soldiers from the wiles of the lecherous libertine and their daughters from the arts of the seducer.

He was followed by Daniel M'Laughlin, Esq., on the same side. Mr. Laughlin reviewed the circumstances of the killing, and contended by argument and the citation of authorities, that the prisoner was laboring under temporary insanity at the time. The length of my letter admonishes me, however, that I dare not enter upon a synopsis of his argument. Mr. M'Laughlin is yet young in the law, but his effort on this occasion showed industrious research and tact in presenting his facts.

The court room showed a much larger attendance to-day than yesterday, the speech of Mr. Johnston keeping his listeners quietly in their seats during the greater part of its delivery. The pleadings will occupy all of to-morrow, at least, and the case cannot go to the jury before Thursday. There are yet three speeches to make. The trial continues to be the chief topic of conversation, and various are the speculations as to the conclusion of the jury. The prisoner appeared in better spirits to-day, we think, than on any day since the trial commenced.

Throwing Stones.

We wish to direct the special attention of the police of both cities to the dangerous practice of throwing stones in the public streets. Boys are in the daily habit of throwing stones recklessly at one another, and the evil seems to be fearfully on the increase. This morning, on Robinson street, Allegheny, a boy thirteen years of age deliberately hurled a stone through the window of a store, smashing the glass and whatever else stood in the way. This wanton act of destruction was witnessed by two companions who remained on the corner, while the perpetrator fled and concealed himself in an alley. Of course the owner of the store would receive no satisfaction from boys so destitute of principle as these must have been.

We mention the outrage thus to show to the police the necessity of taking prompt measures to punish all those engaged in the practice of stone-throwing. It is only a few days since a man had his brains knocked out in this city, by a stone hurled from Boyd's hill, and unless punishment follows such outrages we may expect to hear of other persons being either killed or maimed for life. Throwing stones in the streets is a most flagrant act of disorder, and the Mayors should inflict the severest penalties, whenever the rascals are caught.

TOM THUMB AND THE ORPHANS.—Gen. Tom Thumb has extended an invitation to the orphans in the several asylums in both cities, to attend his levee on Friday morning. This is very generous on the part of the General, and the invitation will be gladly accepted by the managers of the several institutions. It will be an interesting sight, too, to see so many orphans together—but the hall is large and everybody can be accommodated.

A DISH-WASHING MACHINE is the last invention. It will, among other things, wash knives and forks without wetting the handles. There are so many inventions being introduced into the kitchen for saving labor, that bye-and-bye Bridget will have nothing to do but to keep the machines from going to destruction by neglect, and receiving her wages.

A Literary Curiosity.

The following composition is the product of a lad of nineteen years, who lost his hearing at the age of five. His name is JAMES H. LOGAN, and his home is in Allegheny city, where his mother now resides. He has been a State pupil of the Pennsylvania Institute for deaf mutes for about five years. He is now in the employment of Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, Washington, in the capacity of draughtsman.

The soundness of the views expressed, their comprehensiveness and patriotism, would be creditable to any one. The style and diction employed will compare favorably with the compositions of maturer youth possessed of the advantages of all the senses. The composition sufficiently demonstrates the value of the appropriations made by the State for the education of deaf mutes:

PROSPECTS OF THE REBELLION.

Nearly three years have now elapsed since the boom of the first gun at Fort Sumter roused the patriotic masses of the north to a sense of their imperiled liberties, and inaugurated the gigantic conflict between freedom on one hand and oppression on the other, yet the smoke of battle continues to roll up from many a bloody field, and the thunder of artillery, the rattle of musketry, the clashing of sabres, the shouts of the combatants, the screams and groans of the dying, and all the clangor attendant on war, intermingled in one horrid din, fill the air. Numberless vicissitudes have attended our cause—now disaster has befallen our arms, and enemies, at home and abroad, have looked with exultation for our downfall, but only to be disappointed—now victory has crowned our efforts and sent a thrill of joy through the heart of every loyal American who had awaited the result in hopeful, yet trembling suspense. Millions upon millions of treasure, and thousands of lives have been swallowed up in the vortex of this raging Maelstrom of disunion, and many a heart has been filled with bitter agony by the loss of some loved one. Our heroic soldiers have baptized the soil with their blood, and rendered our annals glorious by their deeds at Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Chattanooga, and on many a field of less note, while our sturdy mariners have nobly done their part at Hatteras Inlet, New Orleans and Charleston. We have been threatened with foreign complications, and have to struggle with internal factions, but in spite of these and many other embarrassments, we have steadily maintained our efforts for the suppression of the rebellion.

The present moment augurs well for the success of our endeavors, and fervently do we wish that our most sanguine expectations may be realized, and that the time is not far distant when we shall emerge from this fiery ordeal. Though the tide of war still surges backward and forward with destructive violence, it is now happily confined to narrower limits. The resources of the rebels are much diminished; ours have developed instead of lessened. Starvation and ruin stare them in the face, while prosperity smiles on us and our armories are heaped to overflowing with the gifts of a bounteous Providence. Despondency weighs down their spirits, but ours are buoyant. The leaders of the rebellion, though as defiant as ever, are now waiting in terror and despair the stern and awful retribution that must sooner or later overtake their crimes. The tone of the southern press, which has so often been wont to misrepresent and twist every event into a success for the confederacy, is despondent, and their people are tired of the causeless strife and anxious to be under the protection of the old flag once more. Their currency is almost valueless, and their whole financial concern is on the verge of bankruptcy. Their army is almost demoralized, and thousands of their soldiers are waiting an opportunity to join the Union forces, and turn their arms against their betrayers. The foreign despots, though willing, fear to afford open aid, and, in consequence of the stringency of the blockade, they (the confederates) are cut off from many articles of absolute necessity. All their prospects are gloomy, and the air is darkening with a storm that shall sweep away the last vestige of that hideous despotism born of treason, perjury, cruelty and oppression.

Let us hope that the war will be vigorously pushed on to a speedy termination, and in the meanwhile we must not forget to give the Administration the hearty co-operation of our heads, hearts, hands and purses. It matters little whether the party in power be Democrat or Republican, provided it is composed of honest and patriotic men, who will have no compromise with traitors. This is no time for party spirit; a nobler question demands our attention; let all join hands in the work of quelling the insurrection and peace will soon come.

When the monster that is now seeking to destroy our national existence has been vanquished, may we not hope to behold our glorious flag purified from the single stain that has sullied and marred its splendor, again wave over a free and united people. May our misguided brothers of the south be saved from the thraldom of the slave oligarchy, profit by the terrible experience of the past, and not suffer themselves to be again misled by political demagogues. May educational institutes spring up among them, and the teachings of true-hearted men dispel the ignorance that has been the cause of their embracing a doctrine so fatal in its tendencies as secession. Elevated by education and friendly intercourse with their brothers of the north, may they abandon their thriftless habits; imitate our ingenuity and enterprise, and be rewarded with an equal degree of prosperity. Then let us consign to oblivion all sectional prejudices, and remembering

"No one's to Union contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours,"

let us hand in hand, and in a spirit of fraternal love, devote our energies to the work of developing the inexhaustible resources of our common country, and fulfilling our brilliant destiny. J. H. L.

Subterranean Oil Transportation Company.

The bill which has just been introduced in the House at Harrisburg, incorporating the Subterranean Oil Transportation Company, named as corporators B. Rush Perkins, Jacob Zeigler, T. J. Power, A. D. Satterlee, James B. Graham, Thomas Smith, Isaac M. Pennock, W. W. Ball, John Black, Jas. F. Duncan, Robt. C. Smerts, Wm. F. Johnston, Jackson Duncan, Wade Hampton, Jas. Park, Jr., Henry A. Weaver, Matthew Graff, Robert Ashworth, W. G. Warden, Conrad Brown and Constant Curtis, and authorizes them to purchase, hold and enjoy such lands and tenements in the fee simple as may be necessary to carry out the design of transporting oil from the oil regions in Western Pennsylvania by the most direct and practicable route by means of conduits, or pipes of metal, or other substance. Section two authorizes a capital stock of $1,000,000, with power to increase the same by a majority vote of the stockholders; each share of stock to be $10, and to be entitled to one vote. Section three designates the officers, to consist of thirteen Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually. Section four subjects the Company to the provisions of the General Railroad Law, approved February 19th, 1859, and gives the Company the right of entry into and upon private property, secured by law for Engineers, Artizans and Workmen in carrying out the interest of this act. Section five constitutes the Company "common carriers and warehouse men to those who intrust them with oil" for transportation, and provides for punishing persons destroying or injuring the property of the Company. Section six authorizes the Company to borrow money, to be secured by mortgage of their property and franchises.

THE BRADBURY PIANO is rapidly gaining in favor and popularity. All who have lately visited the Piano Rooms of Messrs. Wamelink & Barr, the sole agents, must have noticed an elegant Parlor Grand Square Piano, pronounced by judges to be the best instrument of the kind ever brought to this city.

We congratulate F. Sellor, Esq., of East Liberty, on having purchased it. We also notice by the agents' card that a number of our citizens have bought these superb instruments.

ORGANIZED.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, elected on Wednesday, met at the office of the company, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, and organized by appointing the following officers:

President—Gen. Geo. W. Cass.
Vice President—Hon. Samuel Hanna.
Secretary—W. H. Barnes, Esq.
Mr. J. P. Henderson, late Treasurer *pro tem.*, was appointed Treasurer. The other officers remain as heretofore.

THE Maryland Legislature has passed a bill, making it an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment to employ females at places of public amusement to wait on the audience. The bill became a law through the representations of the Marshal of Police, who said the places were frequented mostly by boys from thirteen to sixteen years of age. This is the universal testimony everywhere to the character of establishments where the waiting women are the chief attraction.

THE CASE OF WILSON, THE FUGITIVE.—Chief of Police Long has not yet received an answer to the telegraphic dispatch he sent on Tuesday, to Fairmont, West Virginia, inquiring as to the arrest of Wilson, the supposed fugitive. He has been confined in the watch-house since his arrest, but the Mayor will commit him to jail this afternoon.

The Western Penitentiary.

Mr. Slack, on Monday, read a bill in the Legislature in relation to the appointment of inspectors for the Western Penitentiary. The first section provides that "the Supreme Court shall, within three months after the passage of this act, and every two years thereafter, appoint two taxable citizens of Allegheny county Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, and that the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and District Court of the county of Allegheny shall, within three months after the passage of this act, and every two years thereafter, appoint three taxable citizens of said county Inspectors of the said Western Penitentiary, and in case of any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, the Court having made the appointment shall fill the vacancy thus occasioned." The second section provides "that the Inspectors thus appointed shall, as soon as organized, supersede the present Board, and have all the rights, powers and privileges already conferred upon the present Inspectors of said prison."

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths for the week, commencing March 6, and ending March 13:

Males.....	16	White.....	24
Females.....	9	Colored.....	1 } Total.....25

Consumption, 1; Billious Remittent Fever, 1; Dropsy, 1; Typhoid Fever, 2; Delirium Tremens, 1; Gastritis, 1; Unknown, 1; Encephalitis, 1; Suffocation and Spasms, 1; Convulsions, 1; Still Born, 2; Congestion of Lungs, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Measles, 4; Diptheria, 2; Enteric Fever, 1. Congestive Measles, 1; Constitutional Debility.

NEW ORDER.—Capt Wright, Provost Marshal, has received orders to send all men enlisted by recruiting officers, and who are paid their Government bounty at his office directly to the field, instead of to Camp Copeland; as formerly. A number of men enlisted for the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry will be sent to the regiment to-day.

MR. W. A. GILDENENNEY, 45 Fifth street, has received *Madame Demorest's Quarterly Mirror of Fashion and Journal du Grand Monde*, for the Spring Quarter ending May, 1864. It is full of engravings, many of them beautifully colored, of the Fashions, etc., and contains patterns more than we can name or count of things interesting to the ladies.

POLICE INTEM.—Mayor Lowry had thirteen common cases before him this morning, the majority of whom were committed to jail in default of payment of fines. Mayor Alexander committed two men to jail this morning for drunkenness.

EXTENSION OF BANK CHARTER.—An act has been introduced into the House of Representatives, extending the charter of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, for five years from the expiration of its present charter.

ONE of the agents of an insurance company in Hartford, in sending a small remittance of $12,000 from the west, the other day, wrote upon the foot of the check "Good for burns!"

THE CHARTERS BRIDGE.—An act has been introduced into the Legislature, abolishing the collection of tolls on the Chartiers Bridge.

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BRADBURY'S
CELEBRATED
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The most POWERFUL and ELEGANT TONED INSTRUMENTS manufactured in the country.

SEVEN FIRST PRIZES

Received within a month at State Fairs and Institutes.

We are also agents for Schomacker & Co's and Steinway & Sons' world renowned Pianos, and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Persons desiring a perfect instrument, are invited to call. Manufacturers for portabes, take hint.

Among those who have purchased these instruments in this vicinity we take pleasure in referring to Allen Kramer, Esq., and Barnabas Shaw, Esq., Allegheny City; John McCurdy, Esq., and Park, McCurdy & Co., Mrs. McCurdy, Oakland; Dr. James R. McCullough, A. Hawkes, Esq., Richard Bard, Esq., East Liberty; John Quinn, Esq., Jos. G. M. Hosfelt, Esq., W. Beck, Esq., and Mr. Backstaff, Pittsburgh. A guarantee of five years with each instrument.

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THE HOME CIRCLE, A collection of Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redowas Quadrilla, Contra Dances, Four-Hand Pieces and Piano Gems. 2 Vols.

THE SILVER CHORD; A collection of Songs, Ballads, Quartets, Duets, &c., with Piano Accompaniment.

THE SHOWER OF PEARLS, A collection of Choice Vocal Duets, with Piano Accompaniment.

OPERATIC PEARLS; A collection of Songs, Duets and Trios, comprising the Vocal Beauties of the best Operas, with Piano Accompaniment.

All the above (6 volumes) for $10, or singly at the following prices: Boards, $2. Cloth, $2 25. Cloth, full gilt, $3. For sale by

CHARLES C. MELLOR,
Music Warerooms, 84 Wood street.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our Music Store to

No. 52 FIFTH STREET,

The house at present occupied by Messrs Eicher & Bro. A fine assortment of PIANOS on hand presently at No. 61 FIFTH STREET.

J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

N. SIEDLE, No. 183 Smithfield St.

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Pianos and Musical Instruments,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

NEW PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, &c., which he will sell low for prices.

WANTS.

WANTED

TWO GOOD AXE FORGERS AND HELPERS.

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given. For further information address the subscribers, Providence, near Scranton, Lawrence county, Penna. SILMAN & TOMPKINS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, in the Dry Goods business. To one that is competent, liberal wages will be paid, by applying immediately to DUNLAP, LUKER & CO., No 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GLASS MANUFACTURER, to take charge of a Window Glass Factory in the State of Ohio. Must understand the business perfectly, in all its details. None other need apply. Address BOX 1316, Cleveland, Ohio. mh6:w

WANTED.—$60 A MONTH.—I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Pursers*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen articles sent *free*. Address.

Ja23:2tmdaw7 JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

fa18:4tmdaw7

DISSOLUTIONS &c

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., is mutually dissolved, to take effect from this date. RICHARD BEESON retiring from the firm. The business will be continued as formerly, under the style as heretofore.

WM. G. JOHNSTON,
SAMUEL R. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD BEESON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15th, 1864. mh17

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOS. F. HAMILTON and EVAN DAVIS, under the firm of JOS. F. HAMILTON & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. JOS. F. HAMILTON will attend to the unsettled accounts of said firm, at the old stand, corner First and Liberty sts.

JOS. F. HAMILTON,
ja28:tmp15 EVAN DAVIS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of WARING & KING, as Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its products.

R. S. WARING,
HENRY H. KING.

March 1st, 1864. mh5:1m

100 KEGS NAILS, assorted sizes, at less than manufacturers prices, in store and for sale by PATTERSON & AMMON, mh8 No. 6 Wood street.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

[Reported Expressly for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THURSDAY, March 17, 1864.

GRAIN—There is no new feature in the grain market worthy of notice. Wheat [illegible] and $2.07 for unchanged. There is, apparently, an improved local demand for Oats, and prices from store may be given at [illegible]. Corn is quiet and unchanged; sale [illegible] from store sold at $1.12. [illegible] Barley is steady with but little offering [illegible] Rye [illegible] no sales.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm with a regular country and trade demand, and prices are well sustained. We now quote at 10½@10¾c for shoulders, 12a12½c for ribbed and clear sides; 13¾@14c for plain hams and 14¾@15c for sugar cured. New York is very quiet and in the absence of sales, we quote quotations. Lard is quiet but firm at 14 for prime city rendered. Cheese—The market for groceries is excited and very firm, with a decided upward tendency. The exceedingly high prices now prevailing has a tendency to retard business, as the small dealers do not feel disposed to buy very extensively for fear of a reaction.

BUTTER & EGGS—Roll Butter is very scarce, especially prime qualities, and the market is very firm at full prices; sales of 50 bbls Dairy at 20c. Eggs remain about as last quoted, 20 cts per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady with sales of 60 bush apples at 2@2½c; and 50 bush peaches at 16.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quiet and dull but nominally unchanged. Sale of 50 bus Timothy at $4.00. Flax Seed meets with a ready demand at full prices.

HAY—Quiet but steady, with but little offering at the scales; sale of 7 loads loose at $25 to $26 per ton.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

MARCH 17—The market for Crude was unusually quiet to-day, which may be attributed to the fact that buyers are holding off in anticipation of lower prices in consequence of liberal receipts. There has been no sales made at a decline, as yet, that we are aware of, although we understand that some few holders are becoming a little "weak in the knees," and it is alleged that they would sell at a slight concession if the opportunity offered. We quote at 20½ a21 in bulk, and 22a23½c in bbls; with sales reported of 400 and 126 bbls at 20, and 200 in bulk at 21. Refined is quiet but firm at 42@43c for good city brands of bonded and 55, free. Sales of 150 bbls, free, on outside brand, at 62½; 150 bbls light straw to white at 55 and 30 bbls at same figure. Naphtha is firm with considerable inquiry and the market is firm at 35c for prime deodorized. Residium is firm, at former quotations.

The receipts during the twenty-four hours ending last evening were, 1505 bbls, as follows: R. Ashworth, 58; Jonathan Gallagher, 46; Gallagher & Dayger, 75; W H Byram, 26; H Boenisch, 69; A Hancock, 167; Jas Wilkins, 20; Jas James Bennett, 61; Brewer, Burke & Co 80; Jas Dalzell & Son, 75—total, 1505 bbls.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The market for Crude continues dull, but prices remain the same as last quoted, at 21c and 22c for April delivery. Refined in bond is still and prices are well sustained, the spot at 42@43c. There is a fair demand for free oil but at lower rates, sales on the spot at 55@60c for straw color to white, 62c for March delivery, and 65c for April. The market for Naphtha is excited and somewhat firm, but no fair quotations cannot be given, the nominal rates are 50 to 55c for Refined.

Central Live Stock Market.

The receipts of Stock at these yards during the week ending on Wednesday evening, March 16th, as compared with the receipts of the preceding week are as follows:

	March 9.	March 16.
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	63
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cattle—Several reasons combined had the effect to make a very dull market for cattle during the past week, and what is still worse, there is no indication of any immediate improvement. Notwithstanding there was a material falling off in the receipts, the supply was largely in excess of the demand, and this being the case, the market could not be otherwise than dull, and transactions limited. There was an entire absence of Western and eastern buyers, and there were but very few purchasers in the Philadelphia line, while the past week was the most time for cattle dealers to be in the balance the yards of unmitigated business, and the operators were very small and of a trifling character. Quotations for the different grades of cattle may be fairly given as follows:

Extra	[illegible]
Good	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

Holmes & Pfeiffer report having purchased at Western Reserve steers, averaging 1[illegible] lbs, at [illegible] to 6c.

John Dewitt sold 12 head Ox, [illegible] Newton at from 4½@5c, for net to point.

Hogs—Have ruled very comparatively light during the past week, but the supply was adequate to supply the demand, which was limited. Prices have undergone no perceptible change, ranging from 20½ to $[illegible] per cent. gross, and these are the extreme rates of the market.

Sheep—Sold at $10 head from Wide S, averaging about 100 lbs, at $7.00, and sold one head (a pacific), averaging about 180 lbs at $11.25, delivered in Philadelphia.

We learn the supply of common quality sheep coming about 100 lbs at $7 per cwt.

Holmes & Pfeiffer shipped 3 cars East and Wm. Mingus, shipped 1 do.

The supply market has ruled dull and unsatisfactory during the past week and notwithstanding the receipts were light, the supply considerably in excess of the demand, yet there has been no material change, ranging from $6.00 to $7.00 per net gross.

Review of the N. Y. Grocery Market

(From the Com. List, 16th.)

Coffee—The business since our last has been quite limited, and the market ruled rather extremely firm, and we further advance our quotations to the quality of Rio 2½c. Brazil, and rather more for the other descriptions. The sales include 1,000 bags Rio, delivered, on the per Gerard, at 37½c, 200 do do, to be delivered, at 37½c, 200 Maracaibo, 37½c, 70 Java, 44, 45 mats, 487 bgs and 71 bbls Jamaica, 24, and 1200 bgs St. Domingo, 32½a33, both cash. The stock of Rio in the city is 22,622 bgs, all in New York. The following is the latest from Rio Janeiro for the two weeks ending Feb. 6, 1864, by telegraph per Isaac Bell: Stock 75,000 bgs. Price 7,200 reis. Exchange, 27½d. Cleared for United States 40,000 bgs, of which to New York 30,000; Baltimore 2800, and Philadelphia 600. Loading for United States, 2000 bags, New York, 2000 and Baltimore 2000.

Molasses—We notice rather less activity since our last, but the market continues extremely firm, and sales of new crop Cuba have been made at a further improvement of one cent per gallon. The sales include 579 hhds, 4 tcs and 24 bbls new crop Cuba Muscovado at 46@47c. 40 hhds new crop Cayenne, this part to arrive coastwise, 24c. 40 Porto Rico, 12 215 hhds and 25 tcs old Cuba Centrifugal, 40, 150 bbls Falls sugar, 74, 112 hhds and some Cuba Muscovado, 40, 46a47, 112 hhds old New Orleans, Crocky, and 1518 do new crop, 29a30, 6 mos.

Sugar—Since our last the business has been moderate, and for a day or two past the market has been quiet, but we notice no particular change in prices, the prevailing rates being still current. The sales are 1124 hhds Cuba at 12½@12¾c cash; 114 Porto Rico 12¾@13c cash, 20 do in bond, 9½c (cash), 67 Martinique, 14½, 15 hhds and 70 tcs Havana, 16¼@17c, 504 hhds New Orleans, 13a15¼, 36 Charlestons, 15a16¼, 111 bbls Havana, 14a16½, 4 mos; 1284 bgs Manila, 12a13½c cash, 1000 bgs Bengal, 12½c cash, 1000 bags Calcutta, 10½, 4 mos; and 102 hhds and 55 bbls Demerara Sugar, on terms not made public.

Spices—The question of probable enhanced Duties on these articles continues to attract the attention of the trade and consumers, and the market is kept in a state of activity and excitement, prices in the meantime advancing from day to day, and closing buoyantly, the latest sales being quite active at our outside figures. The sales reach 3300 bgs Pepper at 37½c cash, 500 do Boston, 37½c, 1200 do in bond, 18 a20; 102 do Pimento, 20½a21c, 48c do in bond, 22½; 75 bales Cloves, state, 75c; 200 mats Cassia, 47½, 10 do Mace, 90c and 500 do No 1 Nutmegs, $1.25a$1.27½ cash.

Chicago Market.

March 15.—There was an increased speculative inquiry for Wheat, and the market advanced 1c per bushel with sales of No 1 Spring at 1[illegible]@1[illegible]c, and No 2 Spring at $1.09@1.09½. Corn is easier, however, closing weak, the advance not being maintained.

There was an active demand for old Corn, but owing to the extreme firmness of holders, the only transaction reported was a sale of 10,000 bushels Ordinal offered at 86c. New Corn was also in good demand and firmer, with sales of No 1 at 84@85c, and No 2 at 76@78½c. Two boat loads of New No 2 Corn were also sold at 80@82½c afloat, to be delivered at distillery docks.

Oats were in fair demand and a shade firmer, with sales of No. 1 at 61@62½c for winter receipts, and 60@60½c for fresh receipts, and 61½c for No 2 Oats. Rye was quiet, with sales of No. 1 at 81c. Barley was dull and neglected.

There was a good demand for Highwines, and we note an advance in prices of 2c per gallon—with sales of about 150 bbls at 84@86c—chiefly at 86c—the market closing at 85c.

Philadelphia Fish and Seed Markets.

March 15.—Fish—The arrivals continue light and the market rather quiet, the difference in the views of buyers and sellers limiting operations to state sales of Mackerel at $[illegible] for No. 3, $11½ and 12½ for 2s, and $8½ and $11½ per bbl for medium and large No. 3. Some holders are storing. Pickled Herring range at $4½@5½ per bbl and dry Cod at 20½@5½ the 100 lbs and the demand moderate.

Seeds—There is very little demand for Cloverseed, and only some 500 bushels found buyers at $7.40a7.50. Timothy is quiet at $3.25@3.50 per bushel. Flaxseed comes in slowly, and the crushers are buying at $2.25 per bushel.

Cincinnati Flour Market.

March 15—There was a little spirit infused into the Flour market when Gold touched 60 in New York, but it operated with more power on holders than it did on buyers, and resulted in but little actual trading. At the present time the market wears its old shade of dullness at $5.75a5.75, as nominal quotations for good sup ring, $5.85a5.90 for good and known brands of extra, $6.10a6.15 for trade-brands. To effect sales holders would have to grant concessions of 10c to 15c per bbl. They, however, display but little, if any, disposition to press the market with their stocks.

Imports by River.

CINCINNATI—per PARAGUS—1025 bbls pork, 125 tcs hams, 76 bbls oil, 18 tcs bacon, 500 bbls whisky, 197 bbls hams, 2 cks clay, 16 pkgs liquor, Clark & co; 20 bbls bacon, Cook, Pettit & co; 97 do hams, Knox & Parker; 67 do shoulders, 22 do hams, C L Caldwell; 20 half bbls hams, 26 bbls shoulders, G J Tuttle; 40 bbls hams, 14 bbls, 4 tcs, 5 do do, 10 bbls lard oil, J Kirkpatrick & bro; 10 bbls bacon, 5 tcs do, J Painter & co; 160 oil bbls, 1 tc hams, A D Miller, 152 bgs oil meal, H B Boydam; 20 do do, Simpson & Knox; 10 bbls lard oil, Watt & Wilson; 6 bbls lard, E E Sellers & co; 2 bbls lard, Culp & Shepard; 3 tcs hams, Bakewell, Pears & co; 2 tcs beef, H Childs & co; 1 bbl hams, Lippincott & co; 1 do sundries, G B Jones; 60 do J Walls & co; 7 bgs tobacco, W H Kirkpatrick & co; 10 do do, D M Kingston; 50 bbls flour, H Mowrigan & co; 2 kgs Dalton powder, Geo B Kinzie; 8 bbls mdse J J Gillespie.

New York Seed Market.

MARCH 16—Clover is dull and lower; there is at present no demand for shipment and but little for home use. Sales include about [illegible] at [illegible]; Timothy remains [illegible] at $4.25; Flaxseed [illegible] at $2.25 [illegible] sold to terms [illegible]

Philadelphia Leather Market.

March 15.—The demand for leather continues good and the offerings very light, most of the tanners being sold ahead. Quotations are nominally unchanged, but there are some of the three numbers of Ambrose's [illegible] tions are reported to not [illegible] Rio, cash, [illegible] from the demand to be [illegible] rates.

STEAMBOATS.

SATURDAY PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine [illegible] PARAGON, Capt Donnelly, will leave as above as [illegible] For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, J. B. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. JAS COLLINS & CO. mh18

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE EVANSVILLE & NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer OLIVE, Capt J. M. Stevens, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, 18th inst, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAS COLLINS & CO., Agents. mh18

REGULAR WHEELING & PARKERSBURG PACKET.—The fine steamer MINERVA, Capt. John Gordon, will leave Pittsburgh for Wheeling every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making close connections with the Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets at Benwood, will leave Wheeling every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers and freight receipted through to Parkersburg. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAS COLLINS & CO., Agents, On Wharf Boat, at the foot of Wood street. de31:dtf

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Morris Myers, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every TUESDAY, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock a. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. Denison, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh, or H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, Ohio. no21

BANKS.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Feb. 12th, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of February, 1864.

(SEAL.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK

Having organized under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to do a

General Banking Business.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED