Opening of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

In my previous despatch, published in *The Press* of Friday, was recorded the arrival of the excursionists from the extreme southeastern to the extreme northwestern corner of the State—Philadelphia to Erie—by the line now completed. We arrived at Erie at 5.30 P. M. on Wednesday, very "sharp time" having been kept. After supper and appropriating to the party at the hotels and among the hospitable inhabitants, there was a brilliant display of pyrotechnics in front of Brown's Hotel. There was also a Union meeting at Erie that day, and towards its close Governor Curtin was introduced, and spoke for a short time.

Thursday was devoted to sight-seeing. A very fine steam tug, the Magnet, from Detroit, conveyed the authorities of Erie and their guests some distance upon Lake Erie, outside Presque Island, whose shores enclose a semi-circular area, covered with water to the average depth of twenty feet, making a beautiful harbor, six square miles in extent, within which all the navy of the United States could safely ride in any weather. On the return, the steamer went through this harbor, and its advantages for trade and defence were apparent at a glance. Immediately after returning, the party proceeded to Frazier Hall, a spacious and beautifully-fitted up edifice, where they partook of a liberal and excellent collation given by the city. Two bands of music were in attendance. John H. Walker, Esq., presided, and the guests were successively addressed by him and by W. G. Moorhead, Esq., president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; Gov. Curtin, who never spoke better upon any occasion; by John P. Wister, Esq., Philadelphia; Edward L. Miller, Esq., the first chief engineer of this line and also of the Catawissa road; Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, of *The Press*; Gideon J. Ball, Esq., of Erie, and others.

A little after 7 on Friday morning, the excursionists took the cars to go "back again," as the Scotchman said. They continued an united party, with an occasional thinning at successive stations, until they reached Williamsport, where some fifty of them remained for the night, the remainder passing on to Philadelphia, which they reached at 6 on Saturday morning, about the time that the half hundred who remained behind were taking their breakfast at Williamsport.

T. Haskins Du Puy, Esq., president of the Catawissa Railroad, had improvised an excursion along his line, and also along the Lehigh and Mahanoy and the Lehigh Valley Railroads, returning to Philadelphia by the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The engineering difficulties which have been conquered on the Catawissa road cannot be estimated from any description. Outside Summit tunnel, by the side of the road, was to be seen the spring from which the Schuylkill proceeds, and, a little further on, the highest elevation being reached, the curious might observe a stream, almost stagnant, on the dead level of the table-land, one portion of which flowed off to swell the waters of the Susquehanna and the other to become a tributary to the Schuylkill. From the Catawissa to the Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad the transition was instantaneous, and the party passed through one of the richest coal districts in the world, until they reached Mahanoy, which is literally the coal-breaking capital of a large and increasing number of coal mines. Charles Hartshorne, Esq., president of the road, was of the party, and gave abundant information to all inquirers. From his line the same excursion was passed on to the Lehigh Valley Road, the "points" of which they had the opportunity of learning from the Hon. Asa Packer, who had joined the excursionists at Williamsport. After passing through Mauch Chunk it was discovered that what is called an "officer's car" had been attached to the train, and in that, thanks to the attentive catering of Mr. Robert H. Sayers, superintendent of the road, a very splendid dinner was laid out, and partaken of. This, indeed, was a continuation of the practical hospitality carried through, on the Philadelphia and Erie Road, under the personal surveillance of our respected fellow-citizen, James D. Whetham, Esq., and continued through the supplementary trip, by Mr. Du Puy. The party proceeded to Philadelphia from Bethlehem, without change of cars, by the North Pennsylvania line, and reached their destination a little after 8 P. M.

During the trip, on the return, at Lock Haven, a committee, of which Dr. Mackenzie is chairman, was appointed to frame resolutions of thanks to the President, Directors, and officers of the Philadelphia and Erie line, and, on the banks of the Lehigh, a similar organization, of which General Patterson was made chairman, was made to pass similar votes of acknowledgment to the officers of the lines passed over on that day.

This is but a mere outline, but, on the very eve of an election which, it may be fairly said, will test the political strength of two opposing parties in the Keystone State, it is impossible to spare more space than we give to-day to the subject before us; nor, could we describe with the force of a Macaulay, could it be expected that any one would read it this day. The country which has been opened by the completed road; the connection between Lake Erie and the Delaware thus established; the commercial, social, and other advantages which will be created or increased, and the many pleasant incidents of the journey—all these are worthy of being noted in detail, but, to obtain a chance of our observations being acceptable to the public, we have chosen to defer that extended narrative for a few days. It shall appear in *The Press* on Thursday. R. S. M.

POLITICAL.

BLAIR COUNTY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HOLLIDAYSBURG, October 7, 1864.

We have canvassed this county carefully, and find that we will have about 500 majority in the home vote, and from 400 to 500 on the soldier vote. The greatest majority of voters who have left us since the last election were Union men, and what we lose in the home vote will be found in the soldier vote. The canvass is getting active, but our people, in my humble opinion, do not manifest as much enthusiasm in *country places* as they used to do, and even as the "Peace men" are now doing. Now is the time for active, energetic efforts. We all feel that the last ditch has been reached, but our "Peace" neighbors don't wish their brethren to fall into it. A little more grape, Captain Bragg," and then do it, Captain Grape. We have vanquished the traitors, and the affair is over. Davy Richards, our home-made stump speaker, says that McClellan never had any other use for his balloons than to see where the enemy was retreating to, that he might retreat at the same time. If this was not what they were for, this is much of the use they were put to. The "Peace" men have a grand rally day after to-morrow. I will give you some of the delectable anon. PIONEER.

CARBON COUNTY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

MAUCH CHUNK, Oct. 7, 1864.

On Wednesday evening last the court-house was crowded—aye packed—with an intelligent and enthusiastic audience of ladies and gentlemen, to listen to your gifted, eloquent, and patriotic townsman, Daniel Dougherty, Esq. For two hours he held the audience spell-bound with arguments and appeals, such as he alone can make. It is useless for me to attempt to give even a synopsis even of his address. Suffice it to say it was an address that will long be remembered by all who heard it. His appeal to our Irish Catholic citizens was well-timed; and it is hoped they will no longer be the dupes of their disloyal leaders, but turn away from them and stand by their adopted country. Little Carbon will stand by the country, though infested with traitors and Copperheads, and will give a good account of herself on Tuesday next. M. O.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Oct. 7, 1864.

The Union camp fires are now burning brightly in this once stronghold of the Democracy. From reliable data I consider that I can be assured of a large Union gain. The Democrats see the danger ahead and are doing all in their power to avert the coming doom. Even Senator Buckalew is on the stump for the Chicago nominee and platform. Such is his day of great influence is past. Judge Mercer, the Union candidate for Congress in this district, will be elected by a handsome majority. VERITAS.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

UPPER MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 6.

We had a fine meeting here last evening. Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia, spoke for nearly two hours, affording satisfaction to all his hearers, and making several converts to the Union cause. To-day he will address the citizens of Spring Hill Furnace, and to-night the Smithfieldites will hear him. Mr. Fitzgerald has done his share of hard work in Western Pennsylvania, and the result will be the triumph of the Union cause, and the election of Dr. Smith Fuller to Congress, in place of John L. Dawson. Dr. Fuller is one of the ablest and best men hereabouts, and patriots throughout the country will rejoice in his success. A. W. N.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS SAY.

The following letter was addressed to a well-known gentleman of this city by a brave officer in the army:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 4, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Please accept my acknowledgments for your polite consideration in forwarding me the necessary papers to enable me to vote at the coming State and National elections, in the result of which, as a soldier, and one who has been in the field upwards of three and a half years, I feel the deepest interest—an interest second in importance only to that of the continued success of our armies.

For the first time in my life I cast my vote in opposition to the party calling itself Democratic. So far as I have the power, I stamp falsehood upon the charge, come from whom it may, that "the experiment of war has failed." What *might* have been had the Chicago candidate for the Presidency been retained in command of the army has most happily been provided against by the decided policy of our present determined leaders. Thank God, and our noble President, that the issue is now placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, and those who do not know it and feel it are either cowards or traitors. I speak the sentiments of so much of the army and navy as I am in contact with, and most earnestly hope a heavy majority of the people in civil life will endorse them at the polls.

I herewith enclose my assessment tax.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, S. B. W.

THE FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.—NEARLY ALL THE BANKS THRIVING WELL.—The financial excitement has almost entirely subsided. The run on the State Savings Institution continued throughout yesterday, but was very weak compared with what it was the day previous, and towards evening there was scarcely a vestige of it remaining. Public confidence is being gradually restored in this Institution, and it is safe to predict that the "run" is at an end. The other banks are thriving well, and the general impression is that they are all sound and beyond danger.

Large sums of currency have been received from the East, in consequence of the threatened panic, and the money market is in as good condition as it has been for many a day.

There is some anticipation that there will be an unprecedented inflation of prices succeeding the partial panic that has just blown over. Had the excitement continued and other banks failed, in addition to those already defunct, a depression would have been inevitable, but as the case has turned out, there is no reason for serious fears of a general inflation.—*Chicago Times, Wednesday.*

IRELAND.

SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZERS—IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS—JEALOUSY OF THE UNITED STATES—CONDITION OF THE POOR.

TEMPLEMORE, COUNTY TIPPERARY, Ireland, September 3, 1864.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Since my last letter I have had frequent and interesting conversations with many of the leading gentry of Ireland and England, and, with very few exceptions, indeed, they seem to speak in favor of the South; this, at first, appears strange, and most certainly is displeasing to one who ardently desires the overthrow of the rebellion and the preservation of our free institutions; but a more intimate acquaintance with these foreigners convinces every true American that their sympathy for the South is caused very much from a misunderstanding of the action of the North on the subject of slavery. *They do not think that the Federal authorities will emancipate the slaves, and they plainly tell you "that Mr. Lincoln is not sincere in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the colored race."* I need hardly tell you how very *inconsistent* this professed sympathy for the South on the part of Englishmen is, for if the South were victorious to-morrow the chains of bondage would be bound around the poor negro *more firmly than ever*, and Richmond, Va., would be more than ever before *the nursery for illegitimate slaves.* The truth is, in the breast of every British subject *there is an inward consciousness of the justness of our cause, and an inward dread that the Union will be preserved, and that its preservation will have called into existence nearly one million of gallant and well-disciplined soldiers.* This fact depend upon it, is that which more seriously troubles John Bull than the sanguinary fate of the slaves, and therefore you frequently hear it said *"that America is so large that it would be only right that the Southern States should be permitted to go out of the Union."* It would not be palatable to Lord Palmerston or Earl Russell to apply this argument to Ireland's union with England, and I am fully persuaded that many of these English and Irish speak as they do because *they envy the prosperity and extent of the United States.* And so well they may. In this country (Ireland), especially in the south, your eye rests continually on squalid misery and dirt, and the poverty of the people must be seen to be described or understood. It is true that the price of living is not generally quite so high in this country as in the United States; yet the difference is nowhere so great, comparatively, as to the prices paid for labor. In fact, to live as well as our people of the same class do, the cost would *be very nearly the same.* The price of potatoes is 5 to 8 pence a stone of 14 pounds. That is a cent a pound or 60 cents a bushel. The price of butter is 14d., so that when a poor man has worked twelve or fourteen hours, he has not even earned a pound of butter; and meat and flour are as high here as with us. And, beside all this poverty and wretchedness, a poor man is nobody here, and it is a positive miracle if he ever be anything but poor and unknown. Ah! it is when we are placed in such circumstances, and live amid such scenes, that we begin to value that land where there is at least a chance for the poor man, and where labor is not only well paid for, but regarded as respectable and honorable. Give us "the land of the free and the home of the brave," where honest toil is not regarded as *menial*, and where the truest and best nobility is virtue and honesty and talent. C.

The people of England are watching with intense interest the coming Presidential election, and among those here who desire the dissolution of the Union they are loud in their praises of General McClellan, and for no other reason but because they think he would compromise with the South. *Perhaps he might;* but although I am at present far removed from the land of my adoption, I yet have faith in God that He will overrule all things for His own glory, as also for the permanent welfare of the great American Republic. If the people are only patient, and persevering, and determined, and, moreover, *deeply humbled*, the end must be victory, and the establishment of a peace at which we shall have no cause to blush. Let me say here, the eyes of all the old monarchies, yea, the eyes of the whole world, are now turned toward America, and they watch and wait, and, almost breathless, ask the question, "Will the Republic stand?" Men of America! with you, under God, must rest the favorable answer to this all-important question. That Republic was born amid the graves and blood of your brave and unselfish forefathers. It was watched over and sacredly guarded by the God-fearing and immortal Washington. It has more than once bravely defended itself. It has received for many years the choicest benedictions of the Eternal. It has become the home of thousands and tens of thousands of the oppressed of other lands. Its valleys are so full of plenty that they laugh with fatness, and its people are at once prosperous, happy, virtuous, and brave. O! it is now passing through the fiery ordeal of war, and is being baptized with the blood of patriots and of martyrs. It is a dark day, indeed, for the American Republic; but, men of America, will you despair? Will you forget all the past? Will you cease to be a free and independent people? Will you turn a deaf ear to those voices which come to you from the graves of "the dead in war?" Will you give up the Republic, and permit disloyal men to rob you of your blood-bought heritage? *Pause well before you determine to sustain any man who is not above all suspicion as regards his loyalty.* It is indeed the trying hour, the day of searching for our Republic. But we will leave our cause in the hands of that God who "doeth all things well," and who has been our protector and benefactor for so many years; and we will pray, "Wilt not thou, O Lord, go forth with our hosts!"

I am, dear sir, yours, truly,

RICHARD A. CARDEN.

CELEBRATION OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.—A New York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says: A novel and very beautiful compliment to the poet Bryant has been determined upon in the Century Club of this city. On the 3d of November Mr. Bryant will complete his seventieth year, and it is proposed to celebrate the event by the formation of his brother poets at the rooms of the Century. The club will hold its own regular meeting on Saturday evening, the 5th, when the poets will be invited to meet Mr. Bryant. Invitations to attend this gathering have been sent to Longfellow, Lowell, Dana, Whittier, Holmes, and others, and I understand that acceptances have been received from the three first named. Dr. Holmes writes that he will present if his health permits. Our artists are also understood to be moving in this matter. They have held an informal consultation, at which it was agreed to prepare some artistic testimonial for the occasion, the nature of which is not yet indicated.

THE CITY.

FIFTEENTH WARD GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—A large and fashionable company assembled on Friday evening last, to witness the presentation of the United States Sanitary Fair price flag to the Girls' Grammar School, Miss E. L. Bradbury, principal. The large room in which the exercises were held was draped in mourning in memory of the late Controller, Mr. Jos. A. Hoffman. The flag was presented by Mr. Edward Shippen, who stated that this school had raised the handsome sum of $1,874, a larger amount than any school in the city. It was accepted on the part of the school by Miss Currie. In a speech, which was admirably delivered, shethanked Mr. Shippen, not only for the flag, but for the opportunity afforded to the public schools to evince their love and devotion to the Union. A magnificent vase of wax fruit, the product of the industry of seven of the pupils, was presented to Mayor Henry by Mr. Potter, in a very happy and appropriate address. He said that this fruit realized the large sum of $620, because it was to be presented to the Mayor a proof that "*a good name* is better than great riches." Addresses from Miss Bradbury and Mr. Belden were then presented to Secondary School, No. 1, and Primary School, No. 5, for having excelled every school in the ward, of their grade; and a flag to the second division of the Boys' Grammar School. Resolutions complimenting Miss K. I. Bolton and Mr. Belden, for their successful labor in the fair, were read. All the exercises were of the most interesting character, and evinced a high degree of mental and moral culture. We cannot but congratulate the citizens of the Fifteenth ward on the possession of schools which certainly are not excelled by any in the city.

FATAL CASUALTY.—On Saturday afternoon, a man named John King, employed on the Baltimore Railroad, on Washington avenue, near Eighteenth street, was instantly killed, by being run over by a locomotive. He was at work on one of the tracks, and stepping from the track to hand a man near to avoid a locomotive, was knocked down and run over by one going in a contrary direction on the track upon which he had stepped a moment before. The unfortunate man resided in the neighborhood. He was married.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

ALLEGED POCKET PICKING.

A young man giving the name of Henry Farmer was arraigned on Saturday afternoon at the Central Station on the charge of picking the pocket of Mr. Charles Rubicam, in one of the passenger cars, on Tuesday evening last, of a pocket-book containing $250 and some valuable papers. The defendant denied being in any car at the time specified, and could submit no evidence to this effect if an opportunity were given him. The alderman refused that such an opportunity can only be given in accordance with law, which is at a court of trial. The defendant was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Oct. 8.

BEFORE BOARDS.

1000 Union	2¾	300 McElhenny Oil	6¾
500 Dalzell Oil	b30 6¾	300 Phila & Oil Creek	1¼
100 McClintock Oil	6¾	300 Perry Oil	4¾
200 do	6¾	300 Story Farm	3¾
100 do	6¾	100 Dessmore	9

FIRST BOARD.

50 Noble & Del	13	100 Reading R	b15 60
100 Phila & Oil Crk	1¼	100 do	b15 60
100 McClintock Oil	6¾	100 do	cash 59¾
100 Demmore Oil	6¾	100 do	cash 60¾
100 do	b30 6¾	100 do	b5 60
100 do	b5 6¾	100 do	b5 60
100 do	6¾	100 do	b5 60
100 do	b30 6¾	100 do	b5 60
500 do	s30 6¾	100 do	60
100 do	b30 6¾	100 do	60
100 McElhenny Oil	6¾	100 do	60
100 do	b5 6¾	100 do	b15 60
100 do	6	100 Catawa R	pref 37
100 Northern Central	51	100 Phila & Erie R	22
100 Dalzell Oil	lots 6¾	100 Schuyl Nav 5s	pref 36
10 Lehigh Nav Stock	76	2000 State 6s Loan	95
100 Reading R	b5 60	6000 City 6s old	98
100 do	b5 60	2000 do	new lots 103
100 do	60¾	900 do	new lots 101¼
100 do	b15 60	1000 Reading mt 6s '41	102

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 Sch Nav	28¾	10 Cam & Am R	151
1000 City 6s new	101	1000 US 5-20 bds	cou off 101¾
2000 do	98	3000 do	coup off 101¾
100 Catawa R	b30 pref 31¾	1000 State 6s	lots 95

SECOND BOARD.

500 City 6s new mpl	101	1000 U S 6s 1881	105¼
100 do	101¼	1000 North Penna 6s	95
2700 do	over '70 98	9200 Sus Canal 6s	lots 60
2000 Elmira 7s	105	20 Sd National Bk	101
800 State 6s Loan	105	300 McElhenny Oil	6
1000 U S 5-20 bds	off 101¾	100 do	6
1000 do	coup off 101¾	5 Cam & Am R	152
500 do	coup off 101¾	100 Perry Oil	4
2000 do	coup off 101¾	100 Mineral Oil	2 66
2000 do	coup off 101¾	400 do	2¼
2000 do	coup off 101¾	50 Dalzell Oil	cash 8¾
1000 do	coup off 101¾		

AFTER BOARDS.

100 Noble & Del	12¾	50 Reading	60¾
2000 Cam & Am mt 6s	107	100 Dalzell	8¾
1000 City 6s new	101	100 North Central	50¾
500 do old	98	1000 U S 20s	101¾
3200 Sus Canal 6s	b5 60	2000 do	101¾
2000 Reading 6s '70	100	3 Penna R	56
1000 do	60	100 Reading	60 44
2000 U S 5-20 bds	coup off 101¾	400 Union Pet	2¾
200 Fulton Coal	b30 7¾	100 Noble & Del	13
100 do	b30 7¾	100 Egbert	2 81
100 Reading	b10 60¾	500 Rock Oil	4½
100 Egbert	b5 2¾	100 Dalzell	8¾
200 Curtin	4¾	600 Clinton	7
100 Demmore	s5 6¾	50 Reading	s30 60 31

Drexel & Co. quote:

New United States Bonds, 1881	105 @105¾
New Certificates of Indebtedness	94¾@ 94¾
New United States 7-30 Notes	104 @105
Quartermasters' Vouchers	92 @ 93
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	93¾@ 94
Gold	197 @199
Sterling Exchange	213 @215
Five-twenty Bonds	101¾@101½

There was a little more activity in the stock market upon Saturday, resulting, however, in no material alteration of prices. Government loans were generally better. The 81s advanced ¼, and the five-twenty loan ¼; State fives sold at 103. City loans are unchanged; the old selling at 98, and the new at 101. There was more said in Reading, but at a decline of ¼ at the close. Pennsylvania Railroad fell off ¼; Camden and Amboy declined to 152; Catawissa preferred sold at 37¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 22; and Northern Central at 50¾. Of company bonds there were sales of Reading sixes of 1870 at 100; Susquehanna Canal sixes at 60; Camden and Amboy mortgage sixes at 107; North Pennsylvania sixes at 98; and Elmira sevens at 105. A sale of Third National Bank at 104; 163 was bid for North America; 136 for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 29 for Mechanics'; 44 for Girard; 87 for Western; 28 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 46¾ for Common wealth. In Passenger Railways there is nothing doing and no bids, except for Second and Third at 69, and Arch at 19. The oil stocks were generally quiet; Densmore declined ¾, and Noble and Delamater advanced ¼.

The latest foreign news is of especial interest. Great depression continued to prevail in commercial circles, and much distrust was evinced. The heavy losses which were being incurred by the serious fall in cotton were the main cause of the alarm. One Liverpool house, and also one of London, had suspended payment for large amounts, both firms being engaged in cotton operations. The failure of the Leeds Banking Co. was proving a very bad affair, and had led to the stoppage of several firms. The London money market continued to be influenced by the feeling of distrust which prevailed in commercial circles. Consols were weak and drooping, closing on the 23d at 88@88¾ for money. The demand for discount was still moderate, although there was rather more activity on the 23d. The weekly bank returns were favorable, showing an increase in the bullion of £255,996. Gold continued to be taken to the Bank. Baring Brothers & Co. quote bar silver at 5s 12½d.; dollars, 58. 3½d.; eagles, 75s. 2½d. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. say: "In United States stocks the only dealings have been in 5-20 bonds, and these have been this week to a less extent than previously. These have reached 45, but are now quoted at 43¾@44¾. A small business has been done in Erie shares, which are now at 42@44, and in Illinois Central at 51@53 discount; Atlantic and Great Western bonds, New York section, 74¾; do. Pennsylvania section, 75; other quotations nominal."

The New Orleans *Picayune* of October 1 says:

"The receipts and sales of cotton for the week have kept the exchange market under a good supply of bills, which has caused a large decline since the opening of the week, as reviewed from day to day in this column. The produce market has also received accessions which have reduced, in some degree, prices from last week. There is an abundance of money or available facilities to move all produce coming to our markets. Currency is in ample supply for commercial uses. Speculation and monopolizing have received their quietus for the present, and what little trade is going on is governed by the rules of supply and demand. There will be light supplies of cotton received from day to day from the coast, and places within the military lines, and as the article still remains in good demand, though less than last month, there will be no scarcity of money in general circles of business."

The following comparative table shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago during the first nine months of 1863 and 1864:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Flour, bbls	1,035,597	911,747	957,103	891,876
Wheat, bush	7,489,949	9,090,832	6,025,068	8,281,440
Corn	24,280,419	11,873,592	23,163,178	10,984,496
Oats	5,461,433	9,371,501	3,203,725	8,455,391
Rye	155,497	241,392	140,930	421,301
Barley	653,566	535,922	560,600	101,240

The following returns of the banks of Pittsburg, Pa., compare as follows with the September report:

	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
Loans	$8,371,654	$8,307,618
Specie	1,144,336	1,165,837
Treasury and bank notes	1,678,415	1,605,085
United States and Penna. bonds	7,838,393	7,797,950
Circulation	6,572,403	6,665,665
Deposits	4,438,230	4,412,772

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad earned during the month of September $655,364, which is $132,178 in excess of the receipts for the same time in 1863.

The Marine Bank of Baltimore has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, Government and State taxes paid by the bank.

The Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, has declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, clear of Government and State taxes.

The New York *Post* of Saturday says:

Gold opened at 20 7-8, and gradually declined to 19¾. The loan market is less active. Very little commercial paper is offering, and rates are unchanged. For call loans on miscellaneous securities the rates are seven per cent., and the supply is ample.

The stock market opened strong, became heavy, and recovered at the close. Governments are steady; bank shares dull, mining shares quiet, coal stocks heavy, railroad bonds drooping, and railroad shares irregular and lower.

Five thousand shares of Erie, on sellers' options, were sold for a single prominent house.

Before the board Erie Railway was noted at 94@94¾. Reading Railroad 121¾@122.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of yesterday:

United States 6s, 1881, reg	Saturday. 105¼	Fri. 105	Adv.	Dec.
United States 6s, 1881, coup	105¾	105	¾	
United States 7-30s	103¾	105		1¼
United States 5-20s, reg	101¾	107¼		¼
United States cert. cur	94¾	94¾	¾	
Tennessee 6s	55	56		1
Missouri 6s	61	63		2
Atlantic Mail	176	180		4
Pacific Mail	279	279		
New York Central Railroad	114¾	115		¼
Erie	92	93¾		1¾
Erie preferred	101	101		
Hudson River	113¾	115¾		2¾
Reading	119¾	120		¼

After the board the market recovered ½@2 per cent. Erie closed at 92¾; Hudson at 115¾; Reading at 120¾.

Philadelphia Markets.

OCTOBER 3—Evening.

The markets generally continue dull, owing to the unsettled condition of gold and foreign exchange. Flour is rather easier for the West that keeps the demand, and prices are rather better. Corn and Oats are dull and lower. There is little or nothing doing in Cotton, and the market is very dull. We hear of no sales of either Sugar or Coffee. Provisions continue quiet. Whisky is very dull at the decline.

There is rather more demand for flour, and holders are firmer in their views. Sales comprise about 3,000 bbls, including 1,000 bbls Western extra family on private terms, 1,000 bbls at $10 @ $11, and 500 bbls extra at $9 bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from $9.25@$9 75 for superfine, $10@$10.25 for extra, $10.50@$11 for extra family, and $11 6@$12 $ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn meal continue scarce, and we hear of no sales.

GRAIN.—There is rather more demand for wheat, and prices have advanced 10c $ bus, with sales of 5,000 bus at 230@232c for ords, the latter rate for Delaware, and white at from 235@245c $ bus, according to quality. Rye is held at 150 $ bus. Corn is firm, and prices have declined; sales reach about 5,000 bus at 163@163c for prime yellow, and 160c $ bus for Western mixed. Oats are unsettled and lower, with sales at 80@83c per bus in store and afloat.

BARK.—Quercitron is rather dull; a small sale of lot No. 1 is reported at $45 $ ton.

COTTON.—The market, as we have noticed for the past week, continues very dull, and we hear of no sales: Middling uplands quoted from 110@120c $ lb.

GROCERIES.—There is little or nothing doing in either Sugar or Coffee, and we hear of no sales to fix quotations.

PETROLEUM.—Refiners are firmer in their views, but there is very little doing. Small sales of crude are reported at 20@30c, and refined is firmly held at from 61@63c $ gallon. Free is quoted at 70@80c $ gallon.

SEEDS.—In Timothy there is less doing. Small sales are making at $3.50@$3 75 $ bushel for fair to prime. Clover continues very dull. Small sales are reported at from $8@$10 $ 64 lbs for old and new. Flaxseed is selling at $3 $ bushel.

FRUIT.—Green Apples are very plenty, and sell at from $1.50@$2 50 $ bbl, as to quality. All kinds of foreign fruit is scarce.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in the way of sales. Hams continue firm, but the demand is small. Mess Pork is quoted at $42@$42 50 $ bbl. Beef is selling in a small way at $24@30 per bbl. Bacon continues scarce; small parcels of Hams are making at from 20@22c per lb, for plain and fancy cases sacked. Butter is very dull.

WHISKY.—The market continues dull. About 100 bbls Drudge sold at $1 75; small sales of Ohio bbls are making at $1 78 per gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to day:

Flour	1,300 bbls
Wheat	7,600 bus.
Corn	3,000 bus.
Oats	4,300 bus.

New York Markets, Oct. 8.

ASHES are dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and 2@3c lower. Sales 6,000 bbls at $7.60@7.70 for superfine State; $7 85@8 10 for extra State; $8 30@8.55 for choice do; $7.60@7.75 for superfine Western; $8@8.75 for extra do; $8@8.50 for extra Western; $8.20@9.00 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $9.50@11 for trade brands.

Southern flour is heavy and dropping; sales 300 bbls at $10.20@10.75 for common, and $10 85@13.75 for fancy and extra. Canadian flour is 5@25c lower; sales 200 bbls at $7.55@8.25 for common, and $8@11 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal is quiet.

Wheat is dull and 2@5c lower; sales 40,000 bus at $1.81@1.85 for Chicago spring, $1.80 for Milwaukee club, $1.85 for choice amber Iowa, $1.86@1.87 for winter red Western, and $1.95 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet. Barley is steady; sales 7,000 bushels Canada West at $1.30. Barley Malt is dull and lower; sales at 75@78c.

Indian Corn is heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 62,000 bushels at $1.46 for mixed Western, closing with free sellers at $1.46.

Oats are dull and lower; sales 40,000 bus at 80@83c per bus for Western, and 90c $ bus for Western mixed. Oats are nominally lower, with sales at 80@83c per bus in store and afloat.

BARK.—Quercitron is rather dull; a small sale of lot No. 1 is reported at $45 $ ton.

COTTON.—The market, as we have noticed for the past week, continues very dull, and we hear of no sales: Middling uplands quoted from 110@120c $ lb.

GROCERIES.—There is little or nothing doing in either Sugar or Coffee, and we hear of no sales to fix quotations.

PETROLEUM.—Refiners are firmer in their views, but there is very little doing. Small sales of crude are reported at 20@30c, and refined is firmly held at from 61@63c $ gallon. Free is quoted at 70@80c $ gallon.

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