PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1855.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, of Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
EDWARD D. GAZZAM, Pitt township.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MATTHEW HENDERSON, Elizabeth township;
POLK S. PERRY, Pittsburgh;
J. MAC. McCONAHAY, Mifflin township;
CHRISTIAN SHIVELY, Penn township.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Pittsburgh.

FOR SHERIFF,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, Allegheny.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
THEODORE H. NEVIN, Sewickley borough.

FOR TREASURER,
GOODMAN T. COULTER, South Fayette township.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WM. H. BURCHFIELD, Peebles township.

FOR CORONER,
HENDRIAN NIXON, Allegheny.

FOR AUDITOR, (three years)
JOHN B. MILLER, Pittsburgh.

FOR AUDITOR, (two years)
THOMAS DICKSON, Wilkins township.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
ROBERT A. SAMPLE, McCandless township.

INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

FROM SEPT. 24 TO OCT. 1, 1855.

Diseases.	Adults.	Children.
Whooping Cough	0	1
Typhoid Fever	1	0
Cholera Infantum	0	1
Disease of Brain	0	1
Disease of Heart	1	0
Disease of Bowels	0	1
Consumption	1	0
Old Age	1	0
Do. of the above sexes when	1	1
Under 1 year		1
" 1 to 2		0
" 2 to 5		1
" 10 to 20		2
" 20 to 30		1
" 70 to 80		1

Males, 4; Females, 5; White, 7; Colored, 2; Total, 10.

By order of the Board of Health.

A. G. MURDOCH,
Physician of Board of Health.

COURTS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Before Judges McClure, Adams and Boggs.

In the *cross* suits for assault and battery between David Hutchison and Mitchell A. Kemley, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of simple assault as to both parties. The court sentenced them to pay a fine of $10 and the costs, each.

Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth Pratt, charge, surety of the peace, on oath of Catharine Derry. The prosecutrix is a colored woman and the defendant a white woman. They are neighbors and the suit arose out of a difficulty about a smoking chimney. On hearing the Court ordered each party to pay one half the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Bridget McTiernan, charge surety of the peace, on oath of Bridget Murphy. Defendant not appearing, she was ordered to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Jonathan Davis. Indictment, assault and battery on oath of Michael Marsh. The Court heard the statements of both parties. The prosecutor, it seems, unjustly charged the defendant with stealing sheep and the defendant indignantly planted a blow in Marsh's eye. Whereupon the suit arose.

The Court said the provocation for committing the assault was great and would have its due effect in lightening the sentence. Defendant sentenced to pay 6 cents fine and the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Scott. Indictment, grand larceny, on oath of Michael Kelly.

The prosecutor testified that he and Scott came in the cars from Philadelphia. Scott was without baggage. They went to McCutcheon's tavern in the Fifth Ward, where they sat dinner, left their bundles and went away. Shortly after, according to the evidence of McCutcheon's son, Scott came back and carried the bundles off. Kelly's bundle contained some $5 or $10 worth of clothing. Scott was arrested, but the clothing was not found. The defence contended that the parties were both on a drunken spree, and that prosecutor told Scott to go after the bundles he having been so tipsy at the time as to forget having so directed him.

The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of petty larceny, simply. Prisoner sentenced to three months imprisonment in the County Jail.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Court convened at two o'clock.

Commonwealth vs. John Hephard, charge surety of the peace, on oath of David Davis.

Commonwealth vs. David Davis. Indictment, assault and battery and assault and battery with intent to kill. John H. Hampton, Esq., for the prosecution and Col. R. W. Black, for the Defendant.

The prosecutor testified that on the 3d of July last he went to the house of the defendant in Elizabeth Township, and informed him that some language had been used by his children reflecting upon the character of his wife. He asked an explanation and requested that the children should be punished for the misconduct. The father refused and ordered the Prosecutor, who was somewhat in liquor, to leave his premises, whereupon a sharp contest ensued in which the defendant threw a coal-pick at the Prosecutor which struck him in the back, inflicting rather a severe wound. The Prosecutor then went after his adversary, and, same put fist to his own pavement with a pick. The defendant met him then, when another altercation ensued, and the defendant fired a pistol at him loaded with shot, several of which struck the face of the prosecutor. The injuries received caused the Prosecutor to lie bed for a week or more. The trial of the case occupied the most of the day, a large number of witnesses being examined. Col. Black addressed the Court and Jury in behalf of the defendant, in his usual able manner. Mr. Hampton's remarks were chaste, eloquent and forcible.

The Jury had not rendered a verdict when Court adjourned.

Commonwealth vs. John Kounsler. Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of Martin D. Hartzell. This is another case growing out of the riot in Birmingham, which occurred on Saturday night last. It will be remembered by the readers of the GAZETTE that Kounsler was charged with committing an assault and battery on Constable Hays. The prosecutor, Mr. Hartzell, is also a constable of Birmingham. The case was clearly made out and no defence was offered. A pair of Hunkleore's which were taken from the prisoner, was produced in Court.

The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving the bar.

The prisoner was remanded to jail.

Commonwealth vs. Nelson Jones. Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of Frederick Reese. The case arose out of a difficulty about the payment of toll at Jones' Ferry Landing in South Pittsburgh. The prosecutor refused to pay his toll and Mr. Jones is alleged to have committed the assault when endeavoring to get Reese to the Toll House—the usual place for the payment of toll.

Jury charged with directions to bring in a sealed verdict.

Commonwealth vs. John Hart. Charge, surety of the peace, on oath of Mary Millard. On hearing the Court ordered defendant to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Scott and Michael Reader. The Grand Jury ignored the bill (for assault and battery,) as to Henry Scott, who was brought into court and discharged. The prosecutor was a man named John Paisley, and he was ordered to pay the costs. Scott has been in jail since last May, and when brought into court was as pale as snow from his long confinement. The poor fellow has been living in jail four long months under a charge of which he was entirely innocent. This is very hard—yea such is the law.

DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Williams. Wednesday, October 3, 1855.

Mills vs. Examiston. Trial proceeds and Jury charged.

John Ross vs. John F. Bennett, George Berry, Jacob Hallman, Allen Kramer and Edward Baker.

This was an action for nuisance caused by alleged rotted oxygen gas from the soda works of the defendants in East Birmingham. This suit was entered at the July term, 1851. On trial.

ASTRONOMICAL GAZE.—We were favored yesterday with a copy of a large and beautiful card just issued by P. Duff, of Duff's Mercantile College. It is a lithographic engraving by Schuchman after designs by the steel pen of that accomplished chirographist J. D. Williams. It is in the form of an exceedingly tasteful wreath surmounted by a flying eagle, under a very accurate and life-like portrait of Mr. Duff. The wreath is surrounded by small cards of various business houses. Inside the wreath is a fine interior view of the college with names of the faculty, trustees, &c.

This whole affair is the handsomest thing of the kind we have ever seen, and it reflects credit on Mr. Duff's proverbial energy and taste. We have treated the walls of our sanctum room with the copy furnished us.

MRS. JOHN SARGENT, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Company—a business well known to many of our citizens—met with a severe accident at Eagle river, Lake Superior, some days since. It seems that they were blasting a well in the harbor and Mr. S. had taken out a kag of powder to do the work. The blast had hardly been put in place before it exploded, throwing Mr. S. some fifty feet into the air. He was picked up, and every effort was made for his recovery, but at last accounts he was still insensible. His injuries are of an extensive nature.

HENRY FOSTER—A drowned man was picked up in the Ohio River at Rochester on Monday last. He had apparently been in the water about three weeks. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, about thirty years of age. He had no money or papers about his person. An inquest was held by the Coroner.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The Beaver county Commissioners visited the House of Refuge on the 26th. We copy the following from their report: "In the first place there is the Chapel where the Gospel is taught without sectarian prejudice; the gallery occupied by the girls being so arranged as to preclude the possibility of the male portion from their observation—while all have a full view of the speaker. This department is accompanied with a fine melodian contributed by a friend.

"The school-rooms exhibit a model of discipline worthy of imitation. On entering the room, not the least perceptible move was made by any scholar, each one remaining fixed as an Egyptian Statute, intent only on his study.

"The company of boys while being drilled in the yard presented a spectacle to cheer the heart of the Philanthropist, to see exhibited such progress in Morality, Virtue and Religion, in connexion with the pursuit of industry and the Arts. The intellectual features of the Boys speak strongly of their native genius and endowments which will be developed in time, through the medium of the 'House of Refuge,' no doubt but some of whom in after life will refer with delight and thanksgiving for their reformation. There are twelve or thirteen boys of color, including one from Hindoston, whose features are somewhat European, with straight black hair. In the work shop the elder boys are at work, everything progressing with great regularity and good order. Shoe-making and rush bottoms for Chairs is the principal business, but other branches will be introduced as soon as is expedient.

The exercising yard is spacious and the inmates are allowed the privilege of youthful sports which they seem well to enjoy. In this yard is a Fountain with its Crystal water, as well as a hydrant at hand. Near by in the basement of the building is a pool in which the art of swimming is practised, in connection with bath-rooms, with all the necessary appendages. The dining rooms are fitted up in a peculiar manner—no two persons facing each other. The sleeping apartments are neat and clean, well furnished with necessaries, including books, and some are tastefully decorated by their occupants. In the female department all is exceedingly neat and in order, showing the affairs in that charge to be managed with economy and ability. Here we see the novelty of cooking by steam, washing by steam, drying clothes by steam, heating the rooms by steam, and steam used for other purposes by the power of an engine. Time would not permit a visit to the female pupils; but judging from appearances they are equally well provided for. Much might be said in reference to other matters, but forbear at this time—further than to say the inmates number, at this time, 117—three of whom are from Beaver County.

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.—INFORMATIONS MADE AGAINST OFFENDERS.—The First Informations under the new liquor law were made on Tuesday through the agency of the Temperance League.

James Shannon, landlord of the Good Intent House, at the corner of Liberty and Grant streets, in the Third Ward, was informed against for selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the law approved April 14th, 1855, by John Fox, constable of said Ward, on "information which he had received." The law requires the constable to make information on being informed of breaches thereof, together with the names of witnesses to prove the fact of selling. The information against Mr. Shannon was made before Alderman Steel, and the names of the four persons endorsed thereon as witnesses, none of whom were residents of the city. The information in this case was taken by Mr. Aughinbaugh, and presented to Judge McClure in open court. His Honor referred him to the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Roberts, who informed him that he could not proceed in the matter until an arrest had been made; the information was then returned to Alderman Steel.

William Bennett, of Our House, in Diamond alley, was also informed against before the same magistrate, by Thomas Sharp, constable of the First Ward, in which Mr. Bennett stands to a proposition to mediate, if the allies agree, between them and Russia, and if the latter declines, Austria will declare war.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Cotton dull; prices have given way ¼@⅛d; fair Orleans is quoted at 6¼d; fair Mobile 6¾d; fair Uplands 6¾d; Middling 6 5-16; inferior to good ordinary 6⅛@6¼d. The stock in port is 647,000 bales, of which 340,000 were American.

Gen. Simpson's dispatch to Lord Panmure, giving details of the fall of Sebastopol has been received at London, but it does not differ in its statements from the telegraphic despatches previously received in London and brought to Halifax by the America.

The English attack was led by Sir W. Rodrington and Lieut. General Markham.

The English officers killed in the attack upon the Redan were twenty-five in number; the officers wounded, one hundred and twenty-six, including twenty, dead or grievously.

Gen. Pelissier's official report had not been received. A telegraphic despatch says that Admiral Dundas was to leave Nargen for Leaka, on the 17th.

No later news of importance had been received from Sebastopol. It is considered almost certain that want of provisions will force the Russians to evacuate the northern side of Sebastopol.

It is said that the Czar on hearing of the disaster at Sebastopol dispatched a telegraphic message to the King of Prussia saying that Russia never made peace after defeat.

A dispatch from the Crimea dated the 11th says, that the greater part of the Southern fortifications left standing by the Russians have been blown up by the allies. The allies were quiet, and no new attack had been commenced. The Russians had begun to make their appearance in small groups, among the ruins of the town.

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A dispatch from Varna states that the detachment of French troops that entered Varna on the 14th found that the streets were full of ruins throughout. The obstacles at the entrance of the port were about to be removed to admit the entrance of ships.

A report says that when the Russians saw that the French were masters of Malakoff they blew up the Redan. All the towers were ruined, but they had no time to blow up the Malakoff.

It is reported that Prince Gortschakoff has received an order from St. Petersburg to evacuate the Crimea on condition of being allowed by Marshall Pellissier to quit the north fort with his arms and baggage.

Gen Bosquet was wounded but not seriously.

A letter from Warsaw says that as soon as Marshal Pelissier received intelligence of the fall of the Malakoff, he dispatched his Aid de Camp Demidoff, to Sebastopol.

It is certain that many more troops are to be sent to the Crimea.

BREADSTUFFS.—Gardiner's circular quotes wheat and flour as firmer, with a good demand; western canal and southern flour are quoted at 41@42; Ohio 42@44.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct 2.—Returns from 55 counties, indicate the election of Herschell P. Johnston, Democrat, as Governor. The Hon. Alex. H. Stephens whig and dem, is re-elected to congress in the 8th district. The others are in doubt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Mr. Dellicker Prodoce Broker of this city, received a dispatch announcing the death of his wife. He no sooner read the dispatch than he expired.

The Soft Shell Primary elections came off last evening in many of the wards. They was a good deal of plotting and fighting in the 18th Ward. One man was dangerously shot and several were assaulted with clubs. In the 19th Ward the rioters broke the doors and windows of the place where the election was held and the inspectors were obliged to flee for life. A disturbance also occurred in the 16th Ward.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Oct. 1.—The first coal train over the new link of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad left this morning for Elmira, from whence a temporary track has been laid to the fair grounds. Ex-Governor Bigler, the President of the road accompanied the train.

KANSAS, Oct. 2.—Returns from three counties show a heavy vote for Whitefield, pro-Slavery. Shawnee and Indian bounties are supposed to be pro-Slavery. A few votes were polled for Governor Reeder but the free-soilers generally did not vote. All is quiet.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The Know-Nothing State Convention assembled at Tremont Temple to-day and the attendance was large. Henry J. Gardiner the present Governor was unanimously re-nominated.

Henry W. Benchly, President of the last senate, was nominated for Lieut. Governor. A ticket was nominated, and the platform adopted at Springfield, was re-adopted.

Governor Gardiner has accepted the nomination, and in doing so, he defines his position at length. His speech elicited much enthusiasm. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

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BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—The southern mail brings no news south of Mobile.

Flour has declined 12c on the receipt of the news of the Pacific; sales 2100 bbls Howard; at sod Ohio Flour at $7,75; City Mills is quoted at $7,624. Wheat 5c lower. Corn; white and yellow is quoted at 55@60. Rye, sales Pennsylvania at $1,15.

TELEGRAPHIC.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 3.

The steamer Pacific, with Liverpool dates to the 22nd Sept., arrived off Sandy Hook about midnight. The Pacific arrived out at Liverpool on the forenoon of the 16th of Sept., after a passage of nine days and 23 hours. The Hermann from New York, arrived at Southhampton on the 22d.

The British government has received dispatches from General Simpson, describing the details of the assault and capture of Malakoff. He says that at twelve o'clock on the morning of the 8th of September the French columns under Bosquet, McMahon and De Lamattenuega carried the Malakoff by the most impetuous valor. The British columns stormed the Redan, but after a bloody combat found they could not hold it and retreated. A second assault was organized the following morning when the Redan was evacuated by the Russians. The loss of life was fearful, particulary among the officers.

Pellisier's despatches had not arrived.

The retreat of the Russians to Perekop is contradicted! It is expected that they would be unable to hold north Sebastopol for want of provisions.

Nothing decisive is known with regard to the next movements of the allies. Four thousand cannon and 50,000 balls, with immense stores of gunpowder were taken possession of by the allies at Sebastopol.

The Czar Alexander, in an address to the army, says:—"I rely confidently upon your courage to repel all future attacks;" and in a letter to the King of Prussia he states:—"I will accept no conditions of peace deragatory to Russia."

The Czar, with the three Grand Dukes signify their intention of proceeding at once to the Crimea.

The Turks still hold possession of Kars, having repulsed the Russians on the 7th of August, with considerable loss.

The Russians are retreating to Erzoroum.

There is no, later intelligence from the Baltic.

The Emperor of Austria congratulates Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon upon the victory of the allies. There is more talk about Austrian negotiations. The latest report is that Austria is willing to undertake the work of mediation at Vienna, and that France will consent if negotiations can be carried on at Paris.

It is reported that Prussia has undertaken the task of mediation between Denmark and the United States, on the subject of round dues.

At Paris considerable depression prevailed in regard to the high prices of Breadstuffs.

The inauguration of Don Pedro, King of Portugal, was celebrated on the 16th, with great enthusiasm. The King of Naples has sent apologies to England and France for the recent insults to their functionaries. Massimo' revolutionary Manifesto to the Neapolitans has been suppressed.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Sept. 21.—Flour firm with upward tendency. The prices of Western are quoted at 38s@39s; Southern 38s@40s. Wheat firm, Southern is quoted at 12s.—Corn is a trifle lower, yellow 30s.6d; mixed 38s 6d@39s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef firm. Pork a trifle higher. The Government has contracted for 46,000 bbls and tierces of Pork. Lard has advanced and is quoted at 61s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Sept. 21.—The money market is excited, but no further advance has taken place in the rate of interest. Exchanges have declined ¼ per cent.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

PARIS, 21st.—The rates of interest have advanced to 5 per cent.

The Pacific reached her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning.

LATEST FROM LONDON.—It is rumored at Paris that Baron Rekeap has arrived with the ultimatum of Austria. This is said to be a proposition to mediate, if the allies agree, between them and Russia, and if the latter declines, Austria will declare war.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Stocks improved; Virginia sixes 97; Galena & Chicago R. R. 116½; Cumberland 76½; Reading 93½; Illinois Central 92; Cleveland & Toledo 31½; Mich. Central 95. Cotton unsettled and prices declined ⅛@¼ with sales of 600 bales. Flour firm with sales 24,000 bbls. Wheat unsettled; prices a trifle lower; sales 63,000 bush. Southern White at $2,06; Southern Red $1,90. Corn unchanged with sales 40,000 bush. Pork unsettled; sales 2750 bbls. Beef firm.

Cattle Market.—The offerings of Beef Cattle were 2750 head; Sheep 1500 head and Swine 3500 head. Beeves higher; sales at $8@$11,50. Sheep dull and declining. Swine active at $6,50.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Cotton continues in limited request, and prices are drooping. The Flour market is dull; shipping brands are offered at $8 per bbl; there is little or no export demand, and the only transactions reported are in small lots for the supply of the retailers and bakers at $8@8,25 for common and extra brands. The supplies of Wheat continue to come forward very slowly, but the demand has fallen off, prices being comparatively above those of Flour, and prices are drooping; sales 3000 bush fair and good red at $1,70@1,90 per bushel, including some at a price to be fixed, and a small lot of good white at $1,90. The market is nearly bare of Corn; small sales of yellow, in store, at 91½. Whiskey unchanged; small sales of bbls at 41@42, and in hhds at 40@41.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—Flour market firm and in fair demand, sales 100 bbls at $6,05; sales 80 bbls at $6,62; sales 228 do., half lived at $6,65. Wheat, sales 140 bushels red at $1,85. Received within the past 24 hours, 3857 bbls Flour. Whiskey firm, in better demand; sales 650 bbls at the river at 35½; and 75 bbls from wagons at 31½. Cheese, sales 190 boxes at 9½.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR OCTOBER.
GEO. W. CASS, V. P.—ISAIAH DICKEY, T. B. UPDIKE, SAMUEL DILWORTH, J. B. CANFIELD.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday Morning, October 4, 1855.

FLOUR—sales on the wharf of 170 and 50 bbls superfine at $7,00; 60 do at $7,06; and 15 do extra at $7,38; from store, 75 bbls superfine and extra at $7,25@$7,50.

GRAIN—sales of 100 bus Oats at canal at 27.

MOLASSES—sales of 25 bbls N. O. at 45; cash.

BACON—sales of 3100 lbs Shoulders and Hams at 12@12¼, cash: 2000 lbs Shoulders at 12½, thirty days; and 2000 lbs sugar cured Hams at 13.

LARD—sales of 6 tes No. 1, at 13, cash.

OIL—sales of 15 bbls No. 1 Lard Oil at 85, thirty days.

CHEESE—sales of 34 bxs prime W. R. Cheese at 10¼.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA COTTON CIRCULAR—Monthly Statement, Sept. 29, 1855.

Imports since Jan. 1st, 1855, of Rio		direct	58,742 bags.
Other descriptions			72,188 "
			130,930 "
Same period 1854 of Rio		66,971 bags	
Other descriptions		45,990 "	112,961 "
Increase of direct imports, this year			12,930 "
Increase of Rio, this year			18,771 "
Decrease of other descriptions, this year			9,802 "
Stock in second hands, this day, of Rio			6,300 "
Of other descriptions			3,100 "
			9,000 "
Same time last year, of Rio			12,000 bags
Same time last year, of other descriptions			3,500 " 15,500 "
Increase of stock, this year, all descriptions			7,100 "
Arrivals from Rio, barques Rickland			2,200 "
" Leaguara, barque Sara			1,440 "
" Vera Cruz, barque Prince, brigs Delhi			760 "
Total imports this month, all descriptions			6,900 "
Sales of the month—600 bags Rio, 10½@10¾c; 3150 do 10¾@11c; 6000 do 11¼@11½c; 2500 do 11¾@12c; 1200 do 12¼@12½c; 12,900 bags Rio; 1200 do St Domingo, 10¾@11c; 2400 do Laguara, 11@11½c. Total, 18,500 do, including regulation quotations. Market firm—closing steady; fair to good fair, 11¼@11¾c; prime 12c; choice 12½c.

COTTON STATISTICS.—The amount of Copper shipped for the week ending Sept. 22 is as follows:

Adventure Mine	9 bbls	9
	1 mass	545
Ridge Mine	1 bbls	745
Forest Mine	2 "	1179
Minnesota Mine	29 "	17117
Minnesota Mine	32 "	18102
Rockland Mine	8 "	4651
Rockland Mine		9736
Copper Falls Mine	9 bbls	4437
Copper Falls Mine	20 "	12854
North York Mine	15 "	8616
North West Mine	5 mass	9048
North West Mine	2 "	1026
Isle Royale	8 bbls	4017
Isle Royale	84 bbls	41811
One Mass from Portage entry		1276
Total shipments for the week		163,173
		Lake Superior Journal.

COTTON—The Cotton market continues quiet. The only transaction that we have heard of to-day is one of 200 bags damaged Rio at 9½c. There have been no sales made out of any of the various lots of Cotton in store, so far as reported, for a week past. The holders are very firm, but buyers do not appear inclined to meet the views of the latter demanded. The bark Cora arrived yesterday with a cargo of 3,150 bags Rio Cotton; make the receipts of the past 24 hours, three days—13,350 bags. We quote to-day common to ordinary at 10@10¼c; fair to good fair at 10¾@11c; prime to choice at 11¼@11½c; and prime to fancy at 11¾@12c. There is no change in the Java Coffee in market. We are indebted to Messrs. White & Elder for a copy of their usual monthly circular, which we publish below. The stock is reported by them to be 23,000 bags.

The sales of the month show an amount of business much below our monthly average, only prominent transactions being the purchase of some 4,000 bags Rio, and 2,000 bags sugar. It is worthy of remark, that an unusual proportion of the sales reported have been to arrive, or turns out to be damaged by sea wetness by month. The receipts have been light, only coming to hand, three being three cargoes, comprising 13,000 bags, and these have been mostly sold to arrive, or damaged. These arrivals, however, do not seem so far likely to prevent the market from closing with a very active week from Europe and from Brazil are considered by holders as favorable, and their interests that they oppose the determination to store Cotton, and prefer to see it sold for immediate consumption rather than submit to a decline of ½ to ¾c. The quality of the new crop to arrive is said to be somewhat better than the first receipts usually are, giving promise that the average of the crop will be better than that of last year.

Imports of Cotton into the United States, per circular of Messrs. Wetmore & Jones, Sept. 29:

January 1st, 1855 to Sept. 1st	172,818 bags	
Same period 1854	17,622	
Do.	140,465 "	155,445 bags.
Other descriptions	23,851	
Increase of imports this year	32,800	155,093 "
Other descriptions		25,379 "
Do. same period 1854—Rio	16,900 "	
Other descriptions	1,500	21,400 "
Increase of stock this year		2,400 "
Consumption this month		27,563 bags.
From Rio		

The money market to-day was very active in stock circles, and the demand for money being very much increased by the payments of California gold, which is the good by both routine stock operations found it almost as difficult to procure accommodations to-day as on any day for some time past. Call loans on Government securities were readily made at 6 per cent., and short paper was discounted at the same rate. The payments from the interior being good, and the supplies in the banks of paper from regular dealers continue moderate. The exchanges with the principal cities have very favorably stripped than at present, and the rates for sterling bills has been large, and an advance in all descriptions of funds, giving large profits than heretofore. The specie in the vaults of the banks is to the extent, but desirable names are not in supply equal to the demand, and the rates are firm at 1@1½ per cent. Rates range from 1 to 9 per cent for first class signatures.

The bank statement shows, as was anticipated, a large increase of specie, and loans, but not to the extent of the increase and opposite there was expected. The loss of specie is $1,000,000 and the increase in loans $1,500,000. The loss of specie has gone into the sub-Treasury, and the interior. The increase of loans is in deposits $3,300,000. The country banks have been drawing freely upon their city correspondents for funds to move the crops, which if they continue to go forward as the shipping port, will require $1,000,000 more to be within the expectations of those who have watched the movements of the money market. The aggregate strength, compared with last week, are:

	Loans & Dis.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Sept. 22,	$25,852,774	$4,251,261	$5,191,196	$10,104,147
Sept. 29,	27,353,228	3,251,261	5,234,970	13,418,150
Decrease,	$1,500,459	$1,000,000	$43,774	
Increase,				$3,287,033

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—18 cks wool, 49 bxs cheese, 5 do butter, 10 do tobacco, 4 do candles, 1 do soap, 127 do, 37 bbls pearls, 1 bbl ale, 73 kgs butter, 2 do C Co; 30 bbls pearls, 7 bbls ale, 13 do whiskey, 16 bbls tongues, 20 do lard, 30 do pork, 2 bbls oil, 2 do tobacco, 1 do bacon, 1 do sundries, 1 do hides, 1 do tallow, 3 bxs cheese, 1 do bacon, 1 do sundries, 1 do tallow, 1 do hides, 1 do sundries, 1 do tallow, 1 do hides, 1 do sundries, 1 do tallow, 1 do hides