THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1861.

Death of a Remarkable Woman.

Mrs. Abigail Stafford, a patriot mother of the good old Puritan and Revolutionary stock, died at Trenton, N. J., on the 9th ult, aged ninety-five years. Her remains were deposited beside those of her husband, the late James B Stafford, lieutenant in the army of the Revolution of 1776.

Mrs. Stafford's great length of life exceeding that of our Republic, whose independence she personally aided in achieving, is very remarkable; but the incidents o. her life, and the historic associations connected with it, are still more remarkable. She was descended from distinguished parents and grand parents. Her grandfather, Ephraim Bacon, of Needham, Mass., had five sons and five sons-in-law in the memorable fight at Lexington, in 1775. He was the guide of the troops to Concord on the 19th of April. Her father, Henry Smith, of Natick was wounded in the engagement, and two of her uncles, viz: Lieutenant John Bacon and Jonathan Smith, were killed by the British on that day. Her father was a near relative of Rev. William Smith, whose daughter, Abigail Smith was married to the venerable President John Adams. Their son John Quincy, afterwards President of the United States, was friendly and influential in obtaining pensions for her father, having been over four years a soldier in the war, and having died eventually of a wound received at White Plains, and her husband, who served in the navy, being also entitled to a pension.

Mrs. Stafford's early patriotic feelings and exertions were manifested on several occasions. On the night of the engagement, although a child ten years old, she was active in calling out the farmers for several miles along the road leading to the mustering of the minute men, and was occupied part of the time in making bullets out of the pewter plates which were then and have been within the memory of the writer in common use in most families instead of crockery. Some of the bullets, with the bullet moulds, are still preserved in the family of the deceased, in Trenton, as well as two ancient swords, (apparently old scythe blades,) a king's army musket, the flag of the Alliance, and many other relics of the revolutionary struggle.

The Humiliation of Hungary.

From the Paris "Patrie" we learn the following interesting particulars in regard to the last session of the Hungarian Diet, the dissolution of which was communicated in our last despatches:

'From an early hour in the morning all the approaches to the Chamber were crowded. General Haller had arrived on the previous night, and delivered the royal receipts to M. Ghyczy, the President of the Lower Chamber, who, contrary to the rule hitherto followed, was himself to dissolve the Diet. When the President entered the hall, the deputies in full dress, and the public thronged the galleries, which consisted chiefly of ladies of the highest rank, received him with the loudest cheers. All the deputies wore sabres, and the Diet had the aspect of the celebrated meeting when the magnates and deputies of Hungary took the oath of allegiance to Maria Theresa. Excitement, and even anger, was depicted on every countenance; and when M. Deak made his appearance, the whole Chamber and the visitors in the galleries rose, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the men shouting in the most frantic manner. Baron Vay was also received with the utmost enthusiasm, and soon after the President, in a trembling voice, declared the sitting to be opened.

'One of the secretaries then read the first rescript which nominated Count Haller as the Royal Commissioner charged with the dissolution of the Diet, and then the second ordering the dissolution. The reading of the documents was every moment interrupted by laughter and exclamations; after which M. Deak declared that he wished to deliver a protest against the dissolution, and that since the government threatened the Diet with the employment of force against it all discussion must cease. The President, who was very pale and agitated, then delivered the closing address, in which he thanked the Diet for the confidence with which he had been honored. The scene which followed was very affecting—there was weeping, embracing and shaking of hands. Cries and applause were heard on all sides, and shouts of 'Deak forever!' resounded through the hall. If M. de Sohmerling had been present at this scene and witnessed the enthusiasm which prevailed, he would have been convinced that nothing would ever compel Hungary to renounce the defence of her rights'

COL. RICHARDSON AND PEACHES.—A letter from a member of the Second regiment contains the following: Soon after the regiment went into camp at their present position, near Arlington, a messenger from a rank secessionist asked of Colonel Richardson that a guard be placed around a very fine peach orchard on his place. This was done, and for several days the peaches were allowed to ripen undisturbed. Happening there one day, the Colonel picked from the ground half a dozen peaches, when he was met by the owner, who, in a very pompous manner, said, "Pay me for those peaches, sir." "Certainly," said the Colonel; "how much shall I pay?" "Fifty cents," said the rebel. Handing him the money, the Colonel turned to the guard and said, "now go to your camp, boys." "Hold on there," said Secesh; "Col. Richardson sent these men here." "To be sure he did," replied the Colonel, "and he now sends them back."—[Detroit Adver.

WINTER QUARTERS.—A letter published in the Phenix Journal describes McClellan's visit to the camp of the Second Regiment, and adds:

"Just as the General was about to mount his horse to leave, Col. Wheaton asked him when we were to return to our old quarters at Camp Sprague. He very modestly replied—'Do you know of a place called ——, between Mobile and Richmond?' (I have forgotten the name of the place mentioned.) 'Yes,' said the Colonel. 'Well, that is the place I intend having your regiment quartered this winter.' The Colonel smiled and seemed quite willing to make such a change, and of course every one of us will be the same."

THE New Haven "Palladium" says:—"We learn from a friend recently from Hartford, that Secretary Welles has been of late so constantly occupied night and day, that when his wife recently went home from Washington he requested her to write her letters to him—as few lines as possible, as he could not find time to read long letters, even from her. What a compliment this upon his slanderers!"

ARMED RESISTANCE TO THE WAR TAX.—There is an organization in Aroostook, Maine, and the adjoining townships numbering several hundred, composed of men who have banded together to resist the government in collecting taxes, &c. On Saturday last they had a muster at Freedom, where over one hundred paraded. One company had uniforms and muskets.

ALL the factory bells in this immediate vicinity have resumed their former morning jingling, and it is really encouraging to hear in the early morning and to see the people begin to work, even on half time.—Phœnix Journal.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, September 18, 1861.

FLOUR—The demand for Flour continues light, while prices remain unchanged; sale of 200 bbls Extra Family and 100 do Extra on private terms. 50 do at $3 85 for Extra and $3 for Family; 80 do Family at $3 75@3 00; 25 do at $3.

GROCERIES—In active request with an advance in prices. Sugar is firm, with sales of 20 hhds at 9½; 16 do do at 8¾. 8⅞ and 9⅛; 5 do do at 9; 6 bbls do at 9¼c. Molasses—Sale of 35 bbls in two lots, to city trade at 40c—cash; 12 do do at 42c, and 10 do do at 43c. Coffee—Sale of 30 bags at 17@16¾c; 16 do do at 16½c.

GRAIN—Oats steady but unchanged; sale from store of 160 bush at 25c. Corn quiet; sale of 140 bush prime Ear at 40c. Wheat—Sale from first hands of 130 bush prime red at 90c, 1000 bush do on private terms.

BACON—dull, the demand being limited and the transactions confined to small lots. Sale of 2,000 lbs Shoulders at 6c. Plain Hams are held at 8c, and Sugar Cured at 10@10¾c.

SEED—unchanged; sale of 20 bush prime Timothy at $2, and 40 do Flax at $1.

BUTTER & EGGS—There is a better inquiry for Butter, with a sale of 300 lbs prime Roll at 16c. Eggs firmer; sale of 8 bbls at 6¾c, and 3 do at 7c.

HAY—Cropping; sale from scales of 20 loads at $—@ 9 ton.

CHEESE—unchanged; sale of 15 boxes W R at 8¾ @9c, 14 do do at 7c.

MESS PORK—dull; sale of 20 bbls prime at $14,50 ₩ bbl.

CRUDE OIL—Sale on wharf of 150 bbls, from Allegheny Wells at 10c ₩ gall—bbls to be returned.

WHISKY—dull; sale of 10 bbls Common at 18c per gallon.

GREEN APPLES—Sale of 20 bbls at prices ranging from $1,75 to $2,25 ₩ bbl, according to quality.

SALT—scarce and prices are firm and advancing. sale from depot of 100 bbls No 1 Extra at $1,40, and 50 do from store at $1,50.

BROOMS—Sale of 11 doz Common at $1,40 ₩ doz.

NORTHWARD AND COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI MARKET, Sept 18.—There was an active inquiry for flour, and we note an improvement of fully 10c ₩ bbl—notwithstanding the advance of 10c ₩ bbl in freights. About 6000 bbls changed hands at $4,05 @4,35 for white winter extras; $4@4 55 for red winter extras; $3,50@4,35 for common to very choice spring extras; and $3@3,25 for spring superfine. The demand for wheat bronks continues to be in very limited request.

The wheat market was buoyant, and nearly all grades advanced 1@2c, finishing yesterday at 90c for No 3 spring. About 223,000 bushels changed hands at 93c for No 1 white; 84@86c for No 1 red; 76c for No 2 red; 76 @77c for No 1 spring; 70@72c for No 2 spring; and 63 @63½c for rejected spring—the market closing quiet but firm at 76c for No 1 spring, and 70@72c for No 2 spring.—[Trib.

CINCINNATI MARKET, Sept. 16.—Flour—The market continues firm and the demand fair at $3,70@3,80 for superfine, and $3,90@4 for extra.

Whisky—A fair demand and the market firm, sales 500 bbls at 15½@15¾c; cents, the latter rate for wagon.

Provisions—There was quite an active demand for Bacon Sides, and large sales were made at a shade below above. Mess Pork is held at $13. We quote Bacon at 4¾, 6¾ and 9¾c.

Groceries—The market continues buoyant and unsettled, and holders are unwilling to sell. Sugar may be quoted as 8¾@9¾c; No sales 38@39c, and Coffee 16¾@16c.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16
Capital Stock.....	$11,811,030	$11,811,030.—
Loans.....	28,828,495	27,871,497.—Dec 156,999
Specie.....	5,017,370	4,944,536.—Dec $70 834
Due to other banks	1,251,951	1,116,942.—Dec 16 409
Due to other bks.	3,054,097	2,951,496.—Dec 81 603
Deposits.....	18,146 837	16,976,611.—Dec 1,230,223
Circulation.....	2,111,439	2,148,86c.—Inc $7 445

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD—Sept. 18—5 bals wadding, 2 do do, 2 do do, 2 bbls cheese, 2 bales linen, 1 ck wool, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 do do