Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 3.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	70	64
12 " M.	100	80
6 " P. M.		67
Barometer		29 7-20

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
WM. S. ROSS, of Luzerne Co.

Republican County Ticket.

Congress—XXII District.
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.
Congress—XXIII District.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.
President Judge Court of Common Pleas.
JAMES P. STERRETT, Collins Tp.
Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.
EDWIN H. STOWE, Lawrenceville.
State Senate.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
Assembly.
I. PETER C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.
II. ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
III. WILLIAM HUTCHMAN, McCandless Tp.
IV. A. H. GROSS, Peebles Tp.
V. JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair Tp.
District Attorney.
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, Pittsburgh.
County Controller.
HENRY LAMBERT, Pittsburgh.
County Commissioner.
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
Director of the Poor.
GOODMAN Y. COULTER, South Fayette Tp.

Statistics of the Draft.

Commissioner Negley having heard all claims for exemptions, and made all additions to the returns from the various districts when certified upon oath by the respective deputy marshals, has closed his doors absolutely against the outside world, and has resolutely set himself and his assistants at work to ascertain the number enrolled, the exemptions by law and physical disability, the number of men in home and foreign organizations, and the number subject to draft, for the purpose of ascertaining the basis for the quota of each. As the districts now are, so must they stand! We have prepared a table which we will publish from day to day, giving the returns for each district as far as calculated. The blank column in the table is designed for the quota which each district will have to furnish—without reference to credits of excesses of other districts. We shall also, hereafter, publish another table, showing the excess, or deficiency of each district, with a column showing how many men, after all credits, deficient districts must furnish. That column can be filled only when the excesses are properly apportioned to the deficient districts.

DISTRICTS.	Total Enrollment.	Exempt by Law.	Exempt, Disability.	In Penna. Reg'ts.	In Foreign Reg'ts.	Subject to Draft.	Original Quota.
PITTSBURGH.							
1st Ward	923	94	63	152	11	603	
2d do	957	103	79	273	31	471	
3d do	2095	172	154	314	34	1421	
4th do							
5th do							
6th do							
7th do							
8th do							
9th do							
ALLEGHENY.							
1st Ward	1089	61	15	430	28	655	
2d do							
3d do							
4th do							
BOROUGHS.							
Sewickly	188	14	4	62	5	103	
Manchester							
Duquesne	364	31	13	103	3	214	
Sharpsburg	270	23	13	75	8	151	
Tarentum	172	15	1	110	00	46	
Lawrenceville	844	235	35	149	9	416	
Temp'ville	383	25	5	121	3	229	
W. Pittsburgh	332	22	10	75	1	225	
Monongahela	212	18	4	67	3	120	
S. Pittsburgh							
Birmingham							
E. Birm'ham							
M'Keesport							
Allizabeth							
W. Elizabeth							
TOWNSHIPS.							
Collins	419	72	21	125	00	201	
Peebles	537	68	9	161	6	293	
M'Clure	290	32	9	72	7	170	

The New Stamp Duties.

The act imposing stamp duties, under the Internal Revenue law, went into effect on the 1st inst., and all persons should make themselves familiar with its provisions.

The following are among the stamp duties that will affect the generality of persons doing business:

For a bank check or sight draft for an amount exceeding twenty dollars, a two cent stamp will be required; for a promissory note or draft, (other than sight,) stamps of various amounts, from five cents upwards, are required; a certificate of stock in an incorporated company, twenty-five cent stamp; a power of attorney, twenty-five cents; a passage ticket to a foreign port, fifty cents to one dollar; merchants and shippers have to pay stamp duties of from ten cents to one dollar on bills of lading, manifests for entry or clearance, certificate of damage, entry of goods at custom house, &c.; for a protest of note, or marine protest, the stamp duty is twenty-five cents; on a deed of grant, from fifty cents upwards; a lease or protest, fifty cents to one dollar; a policy of insurance on life or property, will have from twenty-five cents to one dollar added to its cost in the way of a stamp; telegraphic despatches are taxed from one to three cents each; bonds and mortgages have to be stamped according to their amount, the lowest denomination of stamp for this purpose being fifty cents; probate of will, or letter of administration, pays a stamp duty of fifty cents upwards, proportionate to the amount involved; while an express company's or "common carrier's" receipt is taxed from one to five cents. There are heavy penalties for "making, signing or issuing any instrument, document or paper of any kind, whatsoever, without the same being stamped," and the instrument or paper becomes invalid and of no effect from the want of such a stamp.

The stamps will be purchased from the government, but as yet a full supply has not been prepared, and business will have to be conducted as usual, from necessity. Those stamps which have been prepared are sold only in limited quantities, and we believe none at all have as yet reached this city. Every one, however, should make himself familiar with the requirements of the law.

Difficulty Among Recruiting Officers.

We learned last evening that a difficulty is likely to arise between some of the recruiting officers for the Corcoran Regiment, and the United States authorities. It is said that some of the Captains have told their men to go where they please—releasing them from any further obligations to serve. The matter was brought to the notice of Capt. Ludington, the Mustering Officer, who informed the Provost Marshal what was being done, and it is said that the Provost will hold all the recruiting officers to a strict accountability for every man recruited. We are not advised as to the cause of the difficulty, but it is not wise for any man to trifle with the United States in the manner indicated.

MINISTERIAL ORDERS CONFERRED.—On Friday last, Rev. Bishop Domenec conferred the order of Deaconship on Rev. John A. Shell, and Francis L. Tobin. On the following day he conferred the order of Subdeaconship on Messrs. John Scanlon and Joseph Heaney; that of Deaconship on Rev. Edward A. Bush, John C. Bigham, Walter L. Burke, Charles V. Neeson, James A. Holland and Philip M'C. Morgan; and elevated to the Priesthood Rev. Edmund J. Barnes, John A. Shell, and Francis L. Tobin. The above named Reverend gentlemen are students of St. Michael's Seminary.

DEATH OF THOS. D. FERGUSON.—We regret to announce this morning the sudden death of Mr. Thomas D. Ferguson, of Lawrenceville. It appears Mr. F., a few days since, attempted to carry a bureau up stairs, at his residence, and ruptured himself, which caused his death. He was an honest, industrious man, and leaves a wife to mourn his loss. Particulars of his funeral see notice in another column.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of this body was held last evening, members generally present.

In *Select*, the Finance Committee reported in favor of allowing but $11 to the election officers of the several precincts, for expenses in holding the late special election for Mayor, with resolution for the payment of the same. Accepted, and resolution adopted.

The Water Committee reported resolutions in favor of the extension of water pipes on East Lane, between Long alley and Third street; also on Shetland and Centre streets. Adopted.

Petition of Isaac Craig, for privilege to build an extension to a frame building on Bagaley's lane. Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

The Street Committee reported an ordinance for the grading and paving of Shields alley, from Jefferson to Jackson streets. Read three times and passed.

Also, a resolution providing for the widening of the west sidewalk on Pasture lane, from Jackson street to Island lane—and designating James Lockhart, Wm. Park and John Ramsey, Viewers, to assess damages. Resolution adopted.

The Railroad Committee, to whom was referred the matter relative to the erection of gas lamps at the railroad crossings, reported that no lamps were needed, except at the crossing on Sandusky street. The Railroad Company had agreed to pay one-half of the expense of erecting said lamp, and keeping it in repair; and an ordinance was reported to have the lamp erected—the city to pay half the expense. Referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

In *Common Council*, a petition was read from the Trustees of the African Mission Church, setting forth the damage to their building, in consequence of the riotous proceedings of a mob, which the Mayor of the city was unable to quell, and asking compensation for the loss sustained. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Petition from citizens of the First Ward, asking for the grading of the triangular lot of ground bounded by the railroad track, Marion avenue, and Martin street. Referred to the Committee on City Property, with power to act.

The reports of the Committees on Engines, Gas and Markets were presented, and resolutions for the payment of sundry bills adopted.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Railroad Committee to confer with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, relative to the necessity of having a flagman stationed at the railroad crossing on Marion avenue.

A resolution was presented, requesting the Manchester Passenger Railway Company to enlarge their culvert at the intersection of Isabella Court with Lacock street, to prevent the overflow of water into the cellars. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution was passed, instructing the City Regulator to fulfil his contract for numbering the houses, and placing the names of the streets and alleys upon the corners.

In all of the above business there was a mutual concurrence, when Councils adjourned.

Our Book Table.

BRISEE. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1862. Pittsburgh: for sale by Kay & Co., Wood street.

When the title of a book is written in one word, we at least enter on what follows with as light a burden on the memory as consists with having a title at all. This is sometimes a pleasant relief and variety, after reading the works of some authors—not only those in book form, but even when there is barely so much authorship involved as goes to make up a modern magazine or newspaper article—where imposing titles spread out in detail, like a table of contents, the fairest of promises, exciting the expectation of the inexperienced and forestalling the judgment of the weak, but taking off the edge of curiosity and uselessly burdening the memory of all worthy and honest readers. This short title, moreover, is truly descriptive and significant—and the book on which it is written contains a story of great interest, told with remarkable power. It is a love-tale—but with the depth and scope of a tragic plot—and by no means amusing, the reader with the mere trivial melo-dramatic scenes and dialogues so frequent in our modern sensation novels. Whether the author meant it or not we cannot assume to judge, but we are free to confess that our impression is, that the common characteristic of selfishness, developing itself variously but unmistakably in every living thing in the book, is one of those ignoble realities that are too much "of the earth, earthy," to be the sole main-spring, the master-passion, the environment, and as it were the very atmosphere to be breathed, from the beginning to the end of a story that would truly depict life as it is, or rather as it was, in the Washington society of our times, before the war convulsed and overturned it. But we are not in the spirit of fault-finding, when we speak thus; for even if the exception we have taken be fully allowed, enough merit, undisputed and not to be disputed, will remain to give "Brisee" a distinguished place among the best novels of the day.

THEATRE.—Mr. J. Proctor takes his second benefit at the Theatre to-night and concludes his two weeks engagement to-morrow evening. He has appeared in a great variety of characters during his stay, none of which are more interesting than those offered for to-night. The Chief in the Indian piece of "Ontalanchet" and "William Tell," in the interesting drama of that name, comprise a programme that would be hard to excel. We look for a crowded house. Therefore go early and get a good seat.

MR. J. P. HUNT, Masonic Hall, Fifth St., has received *Frank Leslie* and the *Illustrated News*, both highly interesting numbers of these favorite weeklies.

MARRIED:

JOHNSTON—EWING—On the 30th ult., by Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, Mr. GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, of Brownsville, Penna., and Miss M. JOSEPHINE EWING, of this city.

DIED:

NEVIN—At Washington City, on Monday, Sept. 29th, of typhoid fever, WM. I. NEVIN, in the 19th year of his age, eldest son of T. H. Nevin, Esq., of Sewickley. Mr. Nevin enlisted some two months since for service in Hampton's Battery.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, in Sewickley, at 1 o'clock on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, October 3d.

BUCHANAN—On Thursday, 2d inst., Mrs. JANE ELLEN BUCHANAN, in the 32d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of the family, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

HOWARD—On Thursday morning, October 2d, WM. J. HOWARD, in the 52d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 173 Third street, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FERGUSON—On Thursday evening, at 10 o'clock, THOMAS D. FERGUSON, in the 34th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Lawrenceville, opposite the Citizens' Passenger Railway Depot, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WANTS.

WANTED—100 Saddle and Harness Makers, immediately. None but good workmen need apply. Enquire of WM. BELL & CO., Saddlers, Diamond, Allegheny. se27:1w

WANTED—A Bond and Mortgage for $6,000, having 5 years to run, on improved city property, which we will cash at the rate of 8½ per cent. per year. Apply to se27 B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth st.

JOHN SHEATS, Builder of BARGES, COAL AND OIL FLATS, At the Saw Mills of Isaac Craig, CRAIG STREET, First Ward, Allegheny City, Pa. Specifications of work sent by mail to Allegheny City P. O., or left at the Hardware Store of B. Wolff, Jr., corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, will receive prompt attention. au26:tf

NOTICE.—A Chestnut Sorrel Mare, said to trot a mile in three minutes, will be sold at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, October 2d, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Eagle Livery Stable, Seventh street. se27:1w

SOAP STONE DUST—50 bbls. received and for sale by oc1 HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUTTER—15 tubs prime Table Butter just received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, oc1 114 Second street.

CHIMNEY TOPS, various patterns just received and for sale by oc3 HENRY H. COLLINS.

POTASH—3 casks No. 1 just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—50 bbls. fresh Lime for sale by oc3 HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1862.

GEN. HOOKER'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Wilke's Spirit of the Times, for next Saturday, contains Gen. Hooker's official report of the battle of Williamsburg, thus published for the first time. This report makes some startling complaints about failure to furnish needed reinforcements in that battle, and adds: "History will not be believed, when it is told that the noble officers and men of my division were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle from morning until night unaided, in the presence of more than thirty thousand troops with arms in their hands, nevertheless it is true."

DEATH OF WESTERN SOLDIERS.

The following Western soldiers died in the hospitals here to-day: Jasper Dordon, Co. G, 16th Mich.; Wm. Mitchener, Co. B, 20th Ind.; Samuel Macroy, Co. D, 10th Pa.; R. Sanford, Co. C, 1st Mich.; Sergt. W. C. Besh, Co. E, 7th Michigan.

THE REBELS IN FORCE NEAR WINCHESTER.

It is reported that the rebels are still in force in and about Winchester, and whatever movements they have been making, there is yet no reason for doubting that if we move they will give no battle there.

The firing heard yesterday in the direction of Winchester, proves to have been a salute to one of the Governors, who was visiting troops from his State in one of the Upper Potomac encampments.

THE NOMINATIONS OF GROSBECK AND GURLEY.

There is a feeling of decided gratification, in Government circles, at the nominations of Grosbeck and Gurley for Congress from Cincinnati on the Union ticket, as nominations imminently worthy the occasion and worthy the Queen City.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

"Occasional," in Forney's *Press*, to-day, says that Secretary Seward gave his cordial assent to the proclamation emancipating the slaves of rebels on the first of January, 1863. The statement is evidently designed to relieve Seward from the odium of opposition to the Administration, but as the proclamation emancipates more than the slaves of rebels, an occasionable version does not so much conflict with the popular impression.

He says also that Smith was not opposed to the proclamation, which is clearly a mistake. We have undoubted authority for saying that he opposed it as long as opposition was of any use. The *National Intelligencer*, which has been regarded as Seward's organ, copied to-day the statement made in these dispatches, of the position of each Cabinet officer on the proclamation, and editorially confirms it.

OFFICIAL MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

An official correspondence is published this morning between Governor Gamble, of Missouri, and General Halleck, on the right of United States officers to command the militia of any State called into the United States service. Governor Gamble denies the right of any officer but those whom, as Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia, he commissions, to command the State militia, and also denies the right of a United States commander anywhere to assume command of enrolled militia before they are called into the service. Gen. Halleck's reply, in an elaborate letter, agrees with him on the last point, and takes issue on the first, and argues that while a Governor has the original right to appoint Regimental and Brigade commanders to the militia, still, after they are once in service, they may be transferred like other troops, and be made subject to the command of any officer in the United States service, whether regulars or volunteers.

The Rebel Force in Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct 30.—A highly responsible and reliable gentleman who has enjoyed advantageous opportunities for ascertaining the number and location of the rebel forces menacing our southern border, and who has been in some of their camps within ten days, represents that in Newton county, five miles south of Granby, there are 4,500 rebels, under Coffee and Shelby. Seven miles west Neosho, in the same county, there are 7,000, under Gen. Cooper, brother of the Adjutant General of the rebel army. Half of this number under Cooper are Indians—all well armed. At Pea Ridge, Gen. Rains has 4,500 men and Gen. Carroll 2,000. South of Forsyth, just over the Arkansas line, General Parsons has 3,000. Near Parsons, towards the east, Gen. McBride is encamped with about 3,000. At Little Rock, Gen. Holmes has 17,000. The above figures show an aggregate force of 40,000 rebels. Of these 23,000 are either within the boundaries of Missouri or on its southern line. The whole force is under the command of Gen. Holmes.

The rebels in all the camps in confident expectations of wintering in St. Louis, and entertain not a shadow of doubt of their ability to do so.

The conscript act of the rebel States is in full force in Newton and McDonald counties. All citizens of the requisite age are seized and compelled to enter the rebel service, or leave the country. Many prominent citizens of these counties have fled to avoid conscription.

Gen. Hindman is under arrest, arising from a misunderstanding between himself and Gen. Pike, the precise cause of which has not come to be known.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2.—The steamship S. R. Spaulding left Fortress Monroe this forenoon for New York, having in tow the hospital ship Saint Marks, with about four hundred patients from the hospitals in this vicinity.

The flag of truce boat Metamora left for Aiken's Landing to-day. It is expected she will bring down a load of our Richmond prisoners.

Some buildings in the rear of the Hygea hotel are being removed.

The Washington *National Republican*, of Thursday, says it is said that Gen. McClellan was in town on Tuesday.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon at Upton's Hill in the direction of Leesburg. It was sharp and rapid. The cause is not known as yet.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Trade is dull and depressed. Considerable quantities of drills, turpentine, tar, pitch, and rosin, are going on shipboard for New York.

Money is tight, and the demand active. There is an advance in rates of one and a half and two per cent., the stringency being caused by the large shipment of coin. Exchange on New York, 12@16c discount; Sterling 48; for Banker's 49, and 49¼ for Commercial bills; legal tender notes, 9@10c discount.

Sixty-thousand dollars goes forward in to-morrow's steamer for the National Sanitary Committee, being an additional contribution from San Francisco alone. This sum will be materially increased by city subscriptions. The balance of the State have commenced to earnestly swell the amount.

Recruiting in New York.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—The Governor has issued a general order authorizing the recruiting of nine months men until the order for drafting is issued. They are to be formed into companies only to fill up the old regiments.

The State has raised 20,000 three years men over the quota under the first call.

Nominations for Congress.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Col. John Grosbeck was nominated for Congress in the 1st district, and John A. Gurley in the 2d district, by the Union Convention to-day.

MOVEMENT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Richmond Again Threatened.

WORTHLESS OFFICERS OUSTED.

All Military Posts Greatly Strengthened.

BATTLE SOON EXPECTED AT WINCHESTER.

M'Clellan's Army Across the Potomac

LEE'S CONSCRIPTS DESERTING.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1862.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *Press* says that an advance movement is going on there which may take a prominent place in history. It has Richmond for its destination.

Major General Dix has succeeded in ousting nearly all of the worthless, pro-slavery officers who infested this point, so that in the movement now about to take place the rebels will be minus their mail bags.

All the military posts in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe have been greatly strengthened of late.

The enemy is evidently contracting his lines about Winchester, awaiting the battle which will soon be forced upon him by General McClellan, who has cautiously moved a large army across the Potomac.

Gen. Lee's conscripts are deserting in large numbers. The Maryland hills are full of them. D.

Address to the President by the Governors of the Loyal States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The following is the address to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of the Governors of the loyal States, held to take measures for the more active support of the government, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on the 22d day of September, 1862:

After nearly one year and a half being spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the national government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue and must always remain as they were at its origin, namely: to restore and perpetuate the authority of this government and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless this work of restoring the republic, preserving the institutions, and justifying the hopes and terms of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge without hesitation to the President of the United States the most loyal and cordial support hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, their responsible and Constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the Constitutional powers of Congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the condition on which all of our form of government and the Constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the rule of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been, or which may be, duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the National Government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion or the public enemies; and whether in public life or in private station, supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer—until victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall make a dutiful, rightful and unconditional submission. We are impressed with the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot; to be raised, armed, equipped and trained at home and ready for emergencies. We respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service of not less than 100,000 in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quota of the requisitions already made, both for volunteers and for militia. We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people.

We hail in heart-felt gratitude and encouraged hope the proclamation of the President, issued on the 22d inst., declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the rebel States, whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January next. The right of any persons to retain the authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies all those who are allowed possession of such authority the right to rebel themselves; and, therefore, the right to establish martial law, or military government, in a State or Territory in rebellion, implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein, by appropriate proclamations and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason as the unwilling tools of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support and stay of the rebellion, would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, and would have discriminated against the wife, who is compelled to surrender her husband, against the parent, who is compelled to surrender his child, to the hardships of the camp and the perils of the battle. If rebel masters were permitted to retain their slaves, it would have been a final decision, alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against sound and wise national policy.

The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people. Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success—will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this nation and this people the blessings and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain.

The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men, whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference and now presenting to our National magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President in our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with the vigor this war, for the preservation of the National life, and the hopes of humanity.

A. G. Curtin,	William Sprague,
John A. Andrews,	F. H. Pierpont,
Richard Yates,	David Todd,
Israel Washburne,	R. S. Berry,
O. P. Morton,	Austin Blair,
E. Solomons,	Samuel J. Kirkwood,

by D. G. Ross, his representative.

The Gunboat Monitor.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The *American* has news from Fortress Monroe that on Monday the Monitor gunboat, which for some weeks past has been lying off Newport News, was taken in tow by a large steamer, and after leaving the roads went up the Chesapeake, it is supposed for Washington. The object of her removal is not known.

Among the arrivals in Hampton Roads was the steamer North America. She was literally crowded with soldiers, and laden with military equipments and stores.

Sale of the Western Division of the Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—The Western Division of the Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad was sold to-day at $1,800,000, by order of Judge Miller, of the United States District Court, in foreclosure on a land grant on first mortgage. Isaac Seymour, F. P. James and D. M. Hughes were the purchasers in trust.

Affairs in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—The *Journal* is informed of a sharp skirmish last night with Gen. Sill's advance, and two thousand Rebel Cavalry, at Floyd's Ford, the enemy being posted in the surrounding hills. We repulsed them when they returned. We then brought our artillery against them, when they again fled. We captured in an old house in that vicinity, forty thousand rounds of ammunition.

Heavy musketry firing was heard on the Shelbyville road, 16 miles distant, at 9 o'clock this morning. The result is unknown.

The *Journal* also says there was a skirmish this morning, five miles distant, on the Bardstown road. The rebels were repulsed. Their loss is unknown. Our loss is twenty-five in killed and wounded.

Gen. G. W. Morgan, with his whole force from Cumberland Gap, reached the Ohio river opposite Portsmouth.

Cannonading has been heard to-day near Mount Washington, in the vicinity of Salt river.

The rebels evacuated Shelbyville last night, first compelling the store-keepers to receive Confederate scrip in payment for what they wanted.

At Paris, Ky., all the store-keepers, except two secesh, sent their goods away. The rebels procured of the two a supply of bankets, paying in Confederate scrip. The blankets giving out, they insisted on cutting up these store-keepers' carpets for blanketing. These store-keepers have been arrested for refusing to take Confederate scrip for their carpets. The same game has been played at Lexington.

Departure of the Danish Minister—Illinois Congressional Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Col. W. R. Raaslaff, for several years past the esteemed Minister of Denmark to the United States, left Washington yesterday for his own country and China, having been commissioned by his Government to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Celtsian empire.

Col. Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, has received information that he was yesterday re-nominated for Congress by the Republican Union Convention in the Second Illinois Congressional District, on the first ballot.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2—Noon.—Flour is held very firmly, and 2,000 bbls were disposed of at $5 00@5 25 for superfine; $5 75 for extra, $6 25@6 50 for extra family. The receipts and stocks are light. No change in Rye Flour and Corn Meal. There is a good demand for Wheat, and 8,000 bush sold at $1 25@1 33, and white at $1 45 up to $1 60—the latter for Kentucky. Sales of old rye at 72c, and new at 65c. Corn in good demand; 3,000 bush yellow sold at 70c; white at 71c, and mixed western at 68c. Oats are firm at 40@41c for new southern, and 43c for Penna. In Provisions there is a firm feeling. Small sales of cloverseed at $5@5 12½, and Timothy at $2@2 25. 5,000 bbls of Ohio Whisky at 38c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Noon.—Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat declined 1c; sales of 80,000 bush at $1 10@1 16 for Chicago Spring; $1 15@1 18 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 27@1 30 for red. Corn declining; 5,000 bush sold at 58@60c for mixed. Pork is firm. Lard firm. Whisky dull at 33@33½c.

Receipts of fl. ur, 13,956 bbls; wheat, 157,156 bush; corn, 67,224 bush.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Evening.—Cotton steady; 600 bales sold. Flour firm; 26,000 bbls sold; State sells at $5 25@5 40. Wheat declined 1c; 185,000 bush sold at $1 30@1 42 for white. Corn heavy; 121,000 bush sold at a decline of 1c. Pork is buoyant and active. Lard firm. Tallow active at 11c. Whisky is steady at 33½@34c. Rice firm. Sugar quiet. Coffee buoyant; also at 22½@23½c. Freights firmer.

Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island 80¼; Illinois Central Railroad 79; Cumberland Coal 9½; Illinois Central Bonds 104; Michigan Southern 75; New York Central 98⅞; Reading 74; Milwaukee and Mississippi 65¼; Gold 22⅜; Demand Notes 19.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONY, General Agent, No. 18, Fifth street.

WE take great pleasure in recommending the Rev. R. R. Williams, who is engaged as a teacher in the Academy of Science and Languages, Allegheny. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Princeton College, N. J., also of the Western Theological Seminary—is an excellent scholar and a practical and successful instructor. This valuable acquisition to its corps of teachers, and the experience and efficiency of the Principal, Rev. J. Davis, render this institution especially worthy of the patronage of the public.

Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, D.D. | Rev. E. P. SWIFT, D. D.
Rev. D. ELLIOTT, D. D. | Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D.D.
au9-12teTuThS-ow

CHEAP DRY GOODS, Fancy delaines at 12½ cents per yard, grey goods at 12½ cents; prints at 10 and 12½ cents per yard; fancy dress silks at 50 and 62 cents; red, white and yellow, all wool, flannels at 25 and 28 cents per yard, and up; extra fine and heavy bleached and unbleached muslins at 12½ and 16 cents per yard. A large lot of stella shawls to be closed out at less than Eastern cost; a large assortment of sacques and cloaks was opened this morning. Where to get the above goods is at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

GREAT BARGAINS in carpets, mattings, oil cloths, rugs, door mats, &c. For the benefit of our readers we give below a few of the prices: Two hundred prices of extra superfine double ingrain carpets at 70c per yard, usual price $1; a large lot of imported carpets at 87½c, cheap at $1; rag and cottage carpets at extremely low prices. Oil cloths, mattings, &c., at old prices. The place to get the above goods is at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth street, opposite the Court House.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, merchant tailor, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the East with his new stock of fall and winter goods. His stock consists of the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring a neat fitting garment, and at prices lower than at any other tailoring establishment in the city, would do well to give him an early call. Samuel Graham, merchant tailor, No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

WE would call attention to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, for gentlemen and boys' wear, to be found at Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square. It has been selected under the supervision of the proprietors, and it covers every description of goods for gentlemens' dress or business suits. Gentlemen's furnishing goods, such as white shirts and flannel undershirts, drawers, gloves, cravats, &c., will also be found in the establishment, in a very select and large assortment.

HEALTH FOR THE SOLDIER.—For one who dies from the effects of the bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of Holloway's Pills, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, purify the blood, and insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 222

IRVING W. COMBS, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.

THE lady teachers of the Pittsburgh Industrial school will meet at their church building, corner of Diamond street and Pennsylvania Avenue, on Saturday next at 3½ o'clock, p. m., to elect officers for the ensuing year, and arrange for opening the school for the season. Punctual attendance is desired.

ATTENTION, PUBLIC.—It is a fact worth remembering that the cheapest place to get boots shoes, gaiters, &c., is at McKelvey's Auction Rooms, 47 Fifth street, opposite the theatre. The stock is large. Call and satisfy yourselves. Remember the place, 47 Fifth street.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 6m

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY.—Winter session will commence Monday, Nov. 3d, 1862. Address Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, Sewickleyville, Pa. 130:2w

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

NEW BOOKS AT DAVIS', 93 WOOD STREET.

THE PATIENCE OF HOPE—A religious book of unusual interest and beauty, with a charming introduction, by John G. Whittier. Just from the press of Ticknor & Fields. Price 75 cents.

COUNTRY LIVING AND COUNTRY THINKING. By Gail Hamilton. $1.25.

NEW GYMNASTICS, for Men, Women and Children. By Dio Lewis, M. D., proprietor of the Essex street Gymnasium, Boston, with 300 illustrations. Price $1. oc1

GREEN JAMAICA GINGER, for pickling and preserving purposes, just received; also, all kinds of pure Spices and pure Cider Vinegar, for sale wholesale and retail at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, oc1 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

The Antietam Victory and its Non-Results—The Feeling of the Army on the Escape of the Rebels, etc.

The following eloquent and interesting letter is by the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, to whom we are indebted for the excellent description of the battle of Antietam, published in our columns. The date of this letter is Sept. 25th, and it was written at Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry:

Adieu to Western Maryland, where the stanch loyalty of the people, after all they have suffered, is still an agreeable surprise. Adieu to Sharpsburg, which, though cut to pieces by our own shot and shell, as no other village in the Union was ever torn and plowed, gave us the warm welcome that comes from the heart. Adieu to the drenched field of Antietam, with its glorious Wednesday, winning for our army a record than which nothing brighter shines through history—with its fatal Thursday, permitting the clean, leisurely escape of the foe down into the valley, across the difficult ford, and up the Virginia heights.

Intervening days have softened, not healed, the army's disappointment. The explanation offered is that both armies were reeling under the shock of Wednesday—that with our stricken ranks, despite the large reserve and the fresh men who had come up, it was unsafe to renew the attack. But what was the worst that could befall us? The road behind was open, there was no Potomac in our rear. I think all who saw the battle will agree that whatever the odds against it, the army of the Potomac was too strong in its discipline and its heroic determination to suffer any great disaster. It might be defeated, driven back; it could never be captured or cut to pieces. The men who, through a whole September day, waded that Red Sea of death, driving back the enemy without losing a gun or a caisson, after a nights rest, and with the great gaps in their ranks filled up by fresh troops, were not to be scattered or made prisoners.

Failure was only repulse; success was crowning, decisive, final victory. The enemy saw this, and, being permitted, walked out of the snare into which his own audacity had led him. Two nights and a day we waited; then moved, but, as in the old legend of the brazen head, Time was Past.

While the battle raged Gen. McClellan regarded it as a great crisis in the war. At 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, he met one of his brigade commanders, an excellent officer, an old, trusted friend. "How are your troops?" he asked. "They have done well, but suffered severely, and are somewhat scattered." "Collect them at once," said Gen. McClellan. "15,000 fresh troops have already come up; more will arrive during the night. Tell your men that! We must fight to-night and to-morrow. If we cannot whip the enemy now, we may as well all die upon the field. If we succeed, we end the war."

"To-morrow" came; we had all the new troops; we had Fitz-John Porter's corps—the flower of the army—which had not yet fired a gun; we had a part of Franklin's corps, which had not been engaged; but we did not fight. If our delay was a necessity, it was a most lamentable necessity. If it was a mistake, it was the saddest, costliest, most fatal of mistakes.

On Monday morning, a part of the army left Sharpsburg, moved past Porter, past Burnside, to the Potomac. Down the left bank, climbing the narrow, tortuous road that winds among the feet of the mountains; under Maryland Heights, across the long, crooked ford above the blackened timbers of the railroad bridge; then up among the long, bare, desolate walls of the ruined government armory; past the engine-house which old John Brown made historic; up through the town of Harper's Ferry, sadly worn, almost washed away by the ebb and flow of war's tide; on through the village of Bolivar and Mile's fortifications, to those heights, where it pitched its tents.

Once more among the mountains! As the day was dying, I halted my horse on the long hill upon the Virginia bank, to look back upon a picture of memorable beauty. Behind and below rushed the gleaming river, shrunken till its dark, shining surface was broken with rocks. Across it came a line of our stragglers, wading to the knees, with staggering, uncertain steps. Beyond it the broad, abrupt, forest-clad Maryland Heights rose gloomy and sombre.

Down the hill behind me, to the river, winding crookedly across it like a slender letter S, then for half a mile back again, on the other side of the canal, thence far up the long Maryland hill, stretched the division train, its wagons separated at equal distances by the mules, and their white covers—the sails of the great land fleet—standing out in strong relief upon the background of water and mountain. Before me, a mile to the west, the horizon was bounded by Bolivar Heights, down to whose long, level crest, the sky glowed like living fire. Their smooth, equal slope, facing me, was occupied by an entire corps, but nothing of the camps was visible, except the innumerable fires that flickered and twinkled like glow-worms.

Less than two weeks ago, exchanging shots between the army of Slavery and the army of Freedom flew shrieking and screaming over the engine-house where, for two days, old John Brown held the State of Virginia at bay. A week ago, its walls were again shaken by the thunders of cannonade, when those armies met in the greatest battle of the continent. On Tuesday night, within rifle shot of it, the Proclamation of Emancipation was heard gladly among thirty thousand soldiers. His soul is marching on.

MILITARY NOTICES.

STANTON CAVALRY!

TWO WEEKS MORE FOR VOLUNTEERS.

A SELECT CORPS, AND THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ARM OF THE SERVICE!

$177 BOUNTY.

Under the following special order, issued by the Secretary of War—for whom the Battalion is named:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. —.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1862.

Lieut. James H. Schoonmaker shall raise five companies of cavalry, within three weeks, with the sanction of the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. They will be accepted by the War Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
Harrisburg, August 19th, 1862.

The above authority of the Secretary of War is approved.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

From the above it will be seen that the undersigned has been duly authorized to raise the five companies within three weeks. As this is positively the only opportunity that will be offered for those who desire to engage in this branch of the service, it is highly important that it be embraced without delay. Two companies, already nearly full, have been accepted, and will go immediately into encampment.

Companies, parts of companies, and squads, not already accepted, have now the last and undoubtedly the finest opportunity for entering the service. All Bounties from the United States will be given to the men, and the Allegheny County Bounty to such men as may be enlisted from Allegheny County. This Battalion has been called for special service by the Secretary of War, and will be armed, equipped and horsed with the least possible delay.

The Washington Cavalry, of Philadelphia, has been accepted in this Battalion. It is undoubtedly one of the finest companies in the United States.

The Lieutenant will for the present be found at the office of the Pittsburgh White Lead Company, on REBECCA STREET, Allegheny City, or at the Recruiting Stand, in the Diamond.
au22-tf

KNAPP'S BATTERY.—Recruits wanted for this celebrated Battery, now with the army of Virginia, Gen. Pope commanding.

LIEUTENANT ATWELL,

Who has been detailed on recruiting service, is now in the city. In the meantime, persons wishing to join the Battery will call at
au16 67 FOURTH STREET.

MEN'S BALMORALS AND GAITERS, at Masonic Hall Auction House.

WALL PAPER, at the old low prices, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

THURSDAY, Oct. 2.—The general market continues quite active with a fair demand for most of the leading articles. In quotations, however, we have no change worthy of notice. We had several refreshing showers of rain, which we hope will continue for several days as the fall crops are suffering, and our rivers are almost dry.

GRAIN—We continue to quote Red Wheat at $1,00 to $1,03 from wagon, and $1,06 to $1,00 for Ohio and Pennsylvania White, Sale from store of 1,200 bush Red on private terms. Barley is firm and wanted at 75c for Spring and 80c for Fall. Corn is steady at 55 to 60c. Rye is scarce and sells readily at 60c. Oats unchanged at 45@50c for new and old.

FLOUR—Continues firm with a good local demand. Sale of 175 bbls Extra Family at $5,50 to $5,60; 60 do do at $5,60; and 125 do do in lots at $5,50 to $5,70. Extra is scarce; it would bring from $5 to $5,12; there is no superfine in market.

GROCERIES—We continue to notice a good jobbing demand for groceries at full rates. Sugar ranges from 10 to 11c; Coffee 22½@23½c; and Molasses 55@56c.

BACON—Is rather dull with an exceedingly light stock in market. Sale of 1,500 lbs Shoulders at 6½c; and 1,000 do do at 7c. Plain Hams are scarce and may quoted at 9½ to 10c and Sugar Cured 12½c.

SEEDS—Sale of 120 bush flax seed at $1,60—an advance. Timothy is held at $1,75 and Clover $4,50.

WHISKY—dull but unchanged; Sale of 10 bbls at 34c.

SALT—Sale of 60 bbls No. 1 Extra at $1,85.

CHEESE—firm with a sale of 75 bxs prime selected at 9c.

HAY—is selling from scales at $11 to $13 per ton.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY, October 2.—This has been a very sorry week to many who came here with the expectation of making money. Many were very glad to get off with losing a nice little sum, and many no doubt began to think that this droving is not such a lucrative business after all. When we looked over the yards on Tuesday afternoon, and saw about 1500 head of cattle there on sale, and among them all, not one such bullock as many of our best butchers would buy, we came to the conclusion that some one must lose for this day's experience; and if we had been told that there could have been so many mean cattle produced in two States, and Butler county besides, we would not have believed it. Of one thing we are very certain, which is that this class of stock will cease to come before long, as it is nearly run out. There seems to be a perfect "Bull Run panic" among classes of stock men, to get rid of their stock of cattle, and thus they are crowding the market to overflowing, and will not allow either themselves or neighbors to get a fair equivalent for their cattle, when a little patience in holding back might vary prices considerably. But all this is no go; as we have said before, in this country what one man does, all want to do, and that too at the same time. We saw many gray haired men in market, who never thought of shipping cattle before, but were induced to do so in consequence of the extremely low prices now prevailing. But they are frightened for fear that they will be obliged to sell for still less. But mark it, we do not pretend to be very good judges of matters so far ahead, but this much we know, already, that many who have been here this week will wish next December that they had the cattle again which they have disposed of this week.

There were some very good lots of cattle came in too late for the retail market—mostly from southern Ohio. Some of these were wholesaled, at an average of about 3c.

Below will be found an accurate list of the sales at the different yards, and the number offered and sold.

Whole number of cattle offered 1993
Number sold 1171

UNION YARDS—J. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

Harris & Eckels, 72 head of small inferior stock sold at 1½@2½.

Ross & Co., 61 head of Indiana steers in fair flesh; 40 sold at 2¼, weighed 1000 lbs; balance sold at 1¾@2.

J Voter, 21 head of small poney cattle from Mahoning county, Ohio, at 2@2½.

Wm Bullock, 19 head of fair 1000 lb cattle from Jefferson Co., Ohio, sold at 2@3; was offered much more in the morning.

J Crawford, 20 head of very small Ohio stock retailed at 2@2½.

Wm Lynn, 17 head of rough steers and heifers from Belmont Co., Ohio, at 2@2¼.

J Shehard, 64 head from Belmont Co., Ohio; 17 sold at 2¼, weighed about 900 lbs; balance 1¾@2¼.

G W Barnes, 20 head weighed about 900 lbs, sold at $19 ₩ head.

Joe Myers & Bros., 100 head some very good but could not be sold at prices to please these worthy men, some of the best sold at 3¼, balance from 2@3¼.

J Hendrick, 38 head Northern Ohio steers and heifers, 20 head of very good steers among them but could not be sold at prices to please the owner; 10 head sold at 3¼, and 10 to Merrick at 2½; balance of cattle at 2@2½.

Sam Warren, 45 head of steers and oxen, bought about 60 miles North of this and of course were not extra, though many of them had plenty of size, sold at 2@3.

H A Merrick, sold 40 head of small puny cattle from Jefferson Co., Ohio, for J Norice at 2@2½; also 19 head for Munroe & Co., fair Western Reserve steers at 2@3, and 23 head on own account at 2@3.

S R Christ, 22 head which he thought to poor to feed the iron men of Youngstown, Ohio on, sold at 1½@2¼.

S Casterline, 21 head of fair Western Reserve heifers, wholesaled at 2¼.

S Sheridan, 12 head of things at $10 ₩ head.

J Turner, 34 head of very fair 1000 lb Ohio steers at 2@3.

J M Bigger, 21 head small stock at 2@2½.

Greenawalt & Co., 40 head of very good cattle, retailed at 2½@3½.

Buchannon & Co., 22 head, some very fine; 10 sold at $3,60; balance 2½@3.

E Main, 10 head of fair Indiana cattle, wholesaled part at 2, and the rest at 2¼.

L Branley, 30 head of Indiana cows, heifers, steers, and oxen, wholesaled at 2¼; all thought a big sale.

MORGAN YARDS,—D. SHAFER, PROPRIETOR.

G W Evans, 20 head of small Ohio stock, wholesaled at $20 ₩ head.

L M Funk, 20 head of small Allen Co., Ohio, steers, some very thin retailed at 1½@2½.

J Gordon, 24 head small stock—all kinds at 2@3.

W Prinsle, 18 head of Mercer Co., Pa., cattle, light inferior stock at 1½@2½.

E Butler, 26 head of Beaver county, Pa., stock, thin and light at 2@2½.

Libe & Graff, 31 head of very good cattle, about 1200 lbs weight, at $3,20.

R Namer, 18 head retailed at 2@3¼.

Wm Partridge, 37 head of small fleshy 900 lb Perry Co., Ohio, stock, sold at 16 ₩ head, said to be cheap, and were, if any are cheap in this market.

Marks & Co., 50 head of fair retailing cattle at 2@3; also 17 head of good Ohio 1100 lb heifers, $31,50 ₩ head. 50 head of small stock cattle bought in market, part sold at 2.

Grimes & Co., 50 head of very good Ohio cattle wholesaled at a trifle less than 3c, would weigh over 1100, would seem very cheap to some of those Ohio feeders, who want 3½ there for cattle no better.

Crouse & Co., 50 head of all kinds as usual at 1½@3.

We do not think that taking the different sales, that they would average 2½c, and many of them sold without weighing at much less than actual weight. While these are what seems extremely low prices, we feel justified in saying that much of the stock was sold for all it was worth. Good cattle could have been retailed at paying prices this week, as is always the case in almost any market, and all we have to say, is, that men who ship such infernal stock as many do, ought to lose money. We have no pity for them, let them try it on and the same consequences will surely follow.

HOGS.

There has been a very large supply of Hogs in market this week, amounting to 6000, and as we predicted sometime since, a large proportion of them were light and thin, and while all heavy fat hogs could readily be sold at from at 3½@3¾, and some extra lots of heavy Illinois hogs as high as 4c; light could hardly be sold at 3c, and none of the buyers (seemed anxious to buy at that, and at our writing, the pens are still full of this class still playing their music for buyers. Some one has to lose money on this class of hogs, for they cost about the same in the country as good ones and here there is a wide margin in prices. About 2500 changed hands at the above figures.

SHEEP.

The sheep fever still runs higher and higher, and with 2500 on sale which is a good supply for this market, all were sold at prices ranging from 3 to 4c, the latter for extra good ones, of which class there is not an over supply, and those that would not fetch 3c were poor indeed, such mutton as many of us would not like to eat. It is the pelts and wool that all are after now, and it is a chance if some of our men who are so anxious to get sheep to winter, do not have enough of the wool sticking in their teeth next April to keep them warm all summer—enough at least to remind them of past follies.

ICE FROM THE LAKES DIRECT.—I have succeeded in making arrangements by which I will be enabled to furnish ICE to the citizens of Pittsburgh by the car or wagon load. It will be of superior quality, and I can sell it lower than it can be furnished by any other person. I can be found at the SCOTT HOUSE, corner of Irwin street and Duquesne Way.
se6:1m MARTIN JOHNSTON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The last installment on the assessment for Grading and Paving, made under the supplement to the City Charter, is due, and if not paid before the 1st DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection, subject to costs of suit.
se9:3wd WM. EICHBAUM, Treasurer.

REVOLVERS—
Colt's old and new model;
Smith & Wessons;
Allen & Wheelock's;
Bacon Manufacturing Company's;
Sharpe's;
For sale low to the trade by:
se27 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.

NEWLY INVENTED TEST FOR EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL.

Made and sold by G. E. SHAW,
se4 Practical Optician, 55 Fifth street.

GUNS.—We have just received a very fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, to which we invite the attention of Sportsmen and others in want of a superior article.
se27 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

PONY AND WAGON.—A Canadian Pony, five and gentle, suitable for any business, for sale by Solar Oil Works Company. Apply to
se27 J. WEAVER, Jr., Sec'y.