# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## From Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

### Horrible Accident--Man Burnt to Death in a Limekiln.

On Saturday, Coroner McClurg was called upon to investigate a most horrible case of death from burning, the particulars of which, so far as could be ascertained, are these:

On Saturday morning, a workman employed at a limekiln in Collins township, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, eight miles above this city, discovered the remains of a man in the kiln, at once gave notice of the fact to others, and had the fire put out. The body was mostly consumed, the legs, arms and head having been burnt off, leaving nothing but the crisped and blackened trunk. The skull was removed, but the bone had become so soft and brittle, from the intensity of the heat, that it fell to pieces. The jury was unable to find the name of the unfortunate man, but from what they could learn, he had fallen into the kiln during Friday night.

No one has yet been missed from that neighborhood, but it is supposed that the deceased was an Irishman, who frequently visited the kiln at night, for the purpose of warming himself. He roamed about and spent his time between his friends in Allegheny and Armstrong counties. He was at a house in the neighborhood, on Wednesday last, and asked if the kiln was still in operation, but it is not known where he spent the time between Wednesday and Friday night. A stick, with a string tied to the end of it, was found at the mouth of the kiln, but it was not identified, and there is no positive evidence as to who the deceased was. His name, however, will doubtless be ascertained in a day or two.

### The Levy on the City Water Works.

We have already mentioned the fact that the attorneys for the railroad bondholders had made a levy upon the City Water Works, for the purpose of forcing the works to a sale, and getting control of the revenue, which, exclusive of the expenses, amounts to some $40,000 per annum. To-day was the time fixed for the inquisition, before the United States Marshal, which it was hoped by the aforesaid attorneys would be followed by a condemnation and sale of the property, thus placing the works in the hands of a receiver, and appropriating the revenue to the payment of railroad judgments.

At the opening of the United States Circuit Court, at eleven o'clock, J. W. F. White, Esq., City Solicitor, moved for a rule to show cause why the levy in this case should not be set aside. Judge M'Candless granted the rule, and the matter will come up for argument on Saturday. The Court ordered that all proceedings be stayed in the meantime, and there the case rests for the present.

### Important to Drafted Men.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of to-day, publishes the following special order:

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 8, 1862.

The officers of Pennsylvania Volunteers, with their non-commissioned officers, are relieved from the duties assigned them in the Special Order of the 5th inst., and will immediately join their respective commands.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

The *Telegraph* adds: "This is of course tantamount to the rescinding of the first order on the subject of taking the men in question for the old regiments. In view of those facts, we infer that it is the intention of the War Department to submit the matter of the organization of companies and regiments of the drafted soldiers, to the men themselves. In fact we have reason to believe that a full understanding has been had between the government and the War Department, and that the matter at issue has been satisfactorily arranged, and that the drafted men are conceded the right of controlling their own organization."

### Discharged on Habeas Corpus.

Two young men, privates in the Anderson Cavalry, who are under age, and who had enlisted without the consent of their parents, were taken into custody on writs of habeas corpus, and this morning brought before Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court. One of these is a son of Mr. Thomas Moore, distiller, and the other is a lad named George G. Tuck, step-son of Mr. Charles Jeremy, butcher. The parents of the young men testified to their minority, and the Court discharged them, upon condition that they should return their arms and clothing to the United States. Young Moore had received a $50 bond for the county bounty, which he was also ordered to return; but young Tuck had enlisted without regard to bounty, and had not received any.

### Charge of Bigamy.

Officer Will, last evening, arrested a German named John Arnold, residing in the Third Ward, Allegheny, on a charge of bigamy. The police have been on the look out for Arnold for several weeks past, but he had managed to keep out of their way. The allegation is, that he married a woman in Germany, where he left her with two children; and came to this country. About two years since he married again, in Allegheny, and is now living with his second wife. It is further alleged that the priest who married him in Germany, has sent over a certificate to that effect, addressed by Arnold's wife, who is still living. The accused will have a hearing this afternoon before Mayor Alexander.

THE BOOK OF DAYS.—Parts VII. and VIII. Messrs. Key & Co., 55 Wood street, Agents for the publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, have received Parts 7 and 8 of the Book of Days, bringing the Calendar down to the 14th of April. Such a work forms a constant companion, whose company is most delightful and profitable, recalling for every day in the year, some memorable facts in the history of literature, science, or art, or some achievement, associated indissolubly in the memory of mankind with the great land-marks of the past, or floating uncertainly in the dim distance, like waifs of time, and only preserved to us in the form of traditions and legends, redolent always of the poetry which has conferred on them their immortality.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—The notorious Ann Snare, whose name has frequently graced the "commitment book," was lodged in jail today on a charge of stealing a valuable lot of wearing apparel from the residence of George F. Rahauser, East Liberty. Ann had been employed but one day at the house, and in the evening embraced the opportunity to carry off a victorine, two or three silk dresses, stella shawl, bonnet, veil, and other articles, which for a time at least, would have enabled her to "throw on airs" of the most aristocratic character.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL.—We acknowledge an invitation to attend the opening celebration of the new Insane Asylum at Dixmont, which will take place on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th inst. Cars will leave the Allegheny station at 12 o'clock, noon, returning at half past four. Ceremonies of an appropriate character have been arranged, and the occasion will doubtless prove highly interesting to the contributors and friends of the institution, who are cordially invited to be present.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Hugh Lauter, residing near Kittanning, accidentally shot himself through the thumb, on Saturday, while examining a pistol belonging to his son. The accident happened at the house of a relative, on Logan street. The thumb was amputated at the second joint.

On Thursday last George Beams, of Mifflin township, had his arm torn off by a threshing machine.

On Saturday a man named Cox, of the 9th Ward, had three fingers cut off by a circular saw.

ENGAGEFUL CONDUCT.—Those young men who stood at the corner of the Fifth Ward School House, yesterday, and amused themselves by throwing snowballs across the street at an aged negro, who was passing quietly along, and minding his own business, ought to be in some region where their superiority over the negro would be more likely to be appreciated.

TIME FOR TAKING TESTIMONY EXTENDED.—On the application of J. H. Hampton, Esq., the time for taking testimony in the matters at issue between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad Companies has been extended until the 6th of December. The time was first limited to forty days.

THE LADIES of the Sixth Ward Soldiers' Aid Society have forwarded four large boxes of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the Sharpsburg, Md., Hospitals.

### Our Book Table.

THE WAGONER OF THE ALLEGHANIES. A Poem of the Days of Seventy-six. By Thomas Buchanan Read. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1862. Pittsburgh: for sale by Ray & Co., 65 Wood street.

We are glad that Mr. Read has at length published "The Wagoner." The passages which Mr. Murdoch selected for his readings seemed to all lovers of poetry rather to whet their desire for what was omitted, than to produce *that* feeling of satisfaction, which would have been a most unsatisfactory testimonial to the interest of the poem. Mr. Murdoch's fine, effective reading carried our satisfaction up almost to the point of rapture—but left us all the more intensely desiring the publication of the poem, that we might supply the omissions, and read the whole continuously. We see by the few words of preface, (for that is all Mr. Read indulges in,) that his publisher remarked, "that the present is not a favorable time to expect the country to receive a volume of poetry with any marked attention,"—which remark had but little encouragement in it for the author. Such a view, indeed, it must be confessed, seems both plausible and probable; and yet the well-known facts of literary history disprove it. Without referring to earlier periods, suffice it to adduce the splendid era of English poetry which commenced with the war following the French Revolution—when Coleridge, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Shelley, and so many others, found that a time of war *was* "favorable time,"—in fact more so than either before or after—for volumes of poetry to be received with marked attention. We trust that both author and publisher will be agreeably disappointed in the matter of finding that the relations of poetry and war are different from what they have supposed, and that "The Wagoner" will probably be received, as its striking originality and vigor entitles it to be received, as were Scott's "Border Minstrelsy," "Lay," "Marmion," and the rest, during the war with France, which convulsed Europe in all the years from 1805 to 1815. We would fain direct attention to some of the abounding beautiful passages in the "Wagoner of the Alleghanies,"—but our space is too limited to permit this gratification. At any rate, it is unnecessary, so far as our readers in the city are concerned, who will remember enough of those passages, impressed as they were by Mr. Murdock's effective recitation of them last winter, to excite a desire to read the whole poem for themselves, and to give the beautiful volume containing it an honorable place in the "poets' corner" of the library. The publishers have done their part exceedingly well in every respect, and while the volume is uniform in size and binding with the former volumes of Mr. Read's Poems, published by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, it is decidedly in advance of even those elegant volumes, in point of paper and typography. "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," we predict, will be a favorite present during the approaching holidays.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—On Saturday night, officer John Glynn, of the Night Police, was assaulted, disarmed of his mace, and badly beaten by two or three men in uniform. One of them, J. Oliver, has been arrested and committed on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, and also upon a charge of assault and battery preferred by John Conway. Oliver is said to be a member of the Stanton Cavalry.

LARCENY.—A colored man named C. Butler was committed to jail to-day, by Alderman Donaldson, charged with the larceny of a lot of clothing from Mary Jackson. He denies the charge, and says the articles were carried away and torn up by hogs.

EDITORS RESIGNED.—Lieut. H. J. Keenan, of the Greensburg *Democrat*, attached to the Signal Corps in South Carolina, and Lieut. R. B. Brown, of the Brownsville *Times*, attached to the 155th Regiment, have resigned their commissions.

MR. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, baggage master on the Wellsville Accommodation train, has resigned his position on the road, with the intention of going into business in Wellsville. His successor is William H. Michael.

DIED IN TEXAS.—Francis Egan, of Greensburg, died recently at San Antonio, Texas, whither he went to look after the property of his deceased son, Frank Egan, Esq., who was well known in this city.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—David Coffee, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Sarah Jane Allen, has been committed for trial. The parties are colored.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Elizabeth Smith was committed to jail to-day, by Alderman Davis, charged, on oath of John Taggart, with malicious mischief.

## LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### [FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

### The Removal of Gen. McClellan--The Letter of Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The following important correspondence will perhaps give some of the reasons which actuated the War Department in recommending the President to make a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac:

LETTER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, OCT. 28, 1862.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

SIR: In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report: First—That requisitions for supplies for the army under Gen. McClellan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus at once. That is, the Quartermaster applies by his Chief Quartermaster on the Quartermaster General for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary or Commissary General, etc. No such requisitions, to my knowledge, have been made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second—On similar occasions Gen. McClellan has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of the bureaus, with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions had been immediately filled, except where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, &c., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any department or bureau, in issuing all the supplies asked for by General McClellan or by his officers of his staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad on account of the crowded condition of the railroad depots, or of a want of sufficient number of cars; but whenever notified of this fact, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Haupt, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usually the case with freight trains. An army of the size of the Army under Gen. McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies it has asked for, on account of a neglect in making timely requisitions for them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and distributing them to the different brigades and regiments. From all the information I can obtain, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than in the case of our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the source of supplies, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no army in the world, in campaigning, has been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third—Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington, the reinforcements could be sent from this place.

On the 1st of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the Autumn rains had swollen the Potomac, and impaired the roads.

On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him South. "I said to him, 'your army must move now while the roads are in good condition.'" It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth—In my opinion, there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north side.

Fifth—On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movement, General McClellan stated that he would require at least three days to supply the First, Fifth and Sixth Corps; that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies.

On the 11th of October he telegraphed to me that a portion of his supplies sent by railroad had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward on the same date, the 11th. General McClellan spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue.

On the 12th of October he complained that the rate of supply was only one hundred and fifty horses per week for his entire army, there and in front of Washington; I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished to General McClellan. General Meigs reported to me on the 14th of October that the average issue of horses to General McClellan's army, in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all. In addition, he reported to me that a number of mules had been supplied; and the number of these animals with Gen. McClellan's army, on the upper Potomac, was over 3,100. He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, General McClellan stated, in regard to General Meigs' report, that "he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing. General Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is concerned." I immediately called General Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department. On the 24th of October he reported, as the result of his investigation, that 4,800 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quartermaster of Gen. McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown; 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry upon the 21st, and that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more had been ordered.

Col. Ingalls, Aid-de-Camp and Chief of Staff to Gen. McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The suffering for the want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by the regimental and brigade commanders." On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quartermaster Gen. Meigs that "the clothing was not detained in the cars at the depots. Such complaints are groundless. The fact is the clothing arrives and is issued, but more is still wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as one notice is given. I can foresee no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles.

In regard to General McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me, or to the proper Bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph.

It is due to General Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from General McClellan.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
H. W. HALLECK, Gen.-in-Chief.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS—*To Brigadier General Meigs:* Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended, in any letter or dispatch, to make any accusation against yourself or your department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. I believe everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have to'd to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move until it was supplied.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major General.

### The Surrender of Harper's Ferry--Report of the Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The *Tribune* has an abstract of the report of the Commission relative to the surrender of Harper's Ferry. In relation to Col. Ford it says: In so grave a case as this, with such disgraceful consequences, the Court cannot permit an officer to shield himself behind the fact that he did as well as he could, if in so doing he exhibits a lack of military capacity. It is clear to the Commission that Col. Ford should not have been placed in command at Maryland Heights; that he conducted the defense without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the opinion of the Commission, for a command in the service.

Regarding Col. Miles, it says: Early as the 15th of August he disobeyed the orders of Major General Wool, to fortify Maryland Heights. When it is surrounded and attacked by the enemy, it naturally strong positions are unimportant, and from his criminal neglect, to use the mildest term, the large force of the enemy is almost upon an equality with the small force under his command. Immediately previous to and pending the siege of Harper's Ferry, he paroles rebel prisoners and permits, indeed sends them to the enemy's headquarters; this, too, when he should have known that the lack of ammunition, the bad conduct of some of our troops, the entire absence of fortifications, and the abandonment of Maryland Heights, are important facts they could, and undoubtedly did, communicate to the enemy. Sixteen of these prisoners were paroled on the 13th, and a pass given them in the handwriting of Col. Miles, while a rebel officer by the name of Rosser, after an escape, is retaken, and subsequently has a private interview with Col. Miles, is paroled, and, after the surrender, appears at the head of his men, among the first to enter Harper's Ferry.

The Commission would not have dwelt upon this painful subject, were it not for the fact that the officer, who placed this "incapable" in command, should share in the responsibility; and, in the opinion of the Commission, Major General Wool is guilty to the extent of a grave disaster, and should be censured for his conduct. The Commission has remarked freely on Col. Miles, an old officer who has been killed in the service of his country, and it cannot, from any motives of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command when it thinks such censure is deserved.

The General-in-Chief has testified that Gen. McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day on an average when pursuing this invading enemy.

The General-in-Chief also testifies that in his opinion, General McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry. In this opinion the Commission fully concur.

The evidence thus introduced confirms the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Maryland Heights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would have come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss had the post been saved, and probably saved two thousand at Antietam.

How important was this defence we can now appreciate. Of the 97,000 men composing at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one-third were attacking Harper's Ferry, and of this the main body were in Virginia. By reference to the evidence it will be seen that at the very moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights his little army was in reality relieved by Generals Franklin's and Sumner's corps, at Crampton's Gap, within seven miles of his position; and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry no time was given to parole prisoners, before twenty thousand troops were hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam.

Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the Army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or would have been taken in detail, with the Potomac dividing his forces.

**Nashville not Attacked--Arrival of General McCook's Advance--The Rebels Repulsed--Bragg's Captured Property Destroyed, etc.**

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—There had been no assault on Nashville up to Friday evening.

Nothing has been heard of Gen. Polk.

On Wednesday night the rebel pickets on the Murfreesboro' Road, McMinnville and Franklin pikes commenced skirmishing, when eight hundred of Stokes' cavalry charged upon Starns' cavalry, and drove them within five miles of Franklin. Meanwhile a rebel force, supposed to be Morgan's, made a dash on the new railroad bridge north of Nashville, but were repulsed.

The Federal loss in the various skirmishes is one killed, thirteen wounded and three missing.

Gen. McCook's advance reached Nashville on the afternoon of the 6th.

It is reported that the rebels have evacuated Murfreesboro and McMinnville, and gone to Chattanooga.

It is reported that Gen. Joseph E. Johnson had arrived at Chattanooga and assumed the command of the Department of Tennessee and North Alabama.

Breckinridge's command is at Chattanooga.

Deserters from the rebel army say that Bragg was obliged to destroy the most of his property, captured by his forces in Kentucky, to prevent its falling into Buell's hands.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

MONDAY, Nov. 10.—Business, on the whole, has been quite active to-day—more so than is usual for Monday. We have however, but few changes to make in quotations—none of them worthy of special notice. The general market, with but few exceptions, continues firm with a good demand for most of the leading articles.

GRAIN—Wheat is steady but unchanged at $1,15 for Red from wagon and $1,20 for White; sale of 600 bush Red from store on private terms. Rye is firm and wanted at 75c. Corn sells readily from depot at 62c, and 65@68c from store; sale of 200 bush shelled from store at 65c. Barley is rather dull, and a decline of about 5c per bushel is looked for. Oats quiet but unchanged; we quote from store at 50 to 55c for new and old.

GROCERIES—The market remains quiet but with only a limited demand. Sugar ranges from 11 to 12c; sale of 5 hhds choice Cuba at 11c and 5 hhds fair N. O. at 11½c. Coffee is very firm at 32@33c and Molasses 55@58c.

FLOUR—The flour market is less active and there appears to be but little disposition manifested among buyers to operate, unless at a small decline. Sale of 100 bbls Extra Family at $6,62 and 40 do do at $6,62 @6,75. Extra is held at $6@6,12, and Rye Flour $5,25.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is dull with a drooping tendency; we quote Shoulders at 5½c; Sides 6¾c; Plain Hams 10c and Sugar Cured 12½c. Lard is steady at 9½c for Country and 10½c for City Leaf. Mess Pork is selling in the small way at $12 per bbl for city.

OILS—There is an active demand for Crude and the market is very firm and prices tend upward; sales on Saturday of 250 bbls at 19c; 600 do do at 19½c and 250 do do to-day at 19c and $2 for bbls. Refined also is very firm at prices ranging from 40c in bond to 47@50, free; sale of 100 bbls white, free, at 50c.

BUTTER & EGGS—Sale of 5 bbls prime Roll Butter at 18c; Packed is held at 12½@15c. Eggs are in good demand at 16@16c per dozen.

APPLES—In good supply but unchanged; sale from store of 50 bbls at $1,75 to $2,00; 30 do do at $2; and 40 do do at $2@2,25.

CHEESE—Is firm at an advance; sale of 50 boxes prime selected W. R. at 8c.

SALT—Sale of 75 bags of Liverpool at $3 for ground alum and $3,50 for fine. No. 1 Extra is a shade easier; we quote at $3,30@3,75 per bbl.

HILL FEED—Sale from depot of 10 tons Middlings at $22 per cwt; shorts may be quoted at $1. and Bran at 90c.

HOMINY—Sale of 10 bbls at $5 per bbl—an advance.

ST. LOUIS TOBACCO MARKET.—There has been an active demand for all descriptions, but the small supply and indifferent quality of most of the offerings were not sufficiently attractive to call out buyers and fully test the character of the market. Prices ruled higher than at our last date. Sales have included 6 hhds sweepings at $4,10; 16 do inferior to No. 1 stems from $4,35 to $5; 1 hhd scraps at $2; 2 hhds lugs from $12,60 to $14,15; 5 do common leaf from $14,40 to $17,50; 5do medium leaf from $18 to $21; 1 hhd good do at $22; and 1 hhd fine do at $25 to $31,50 $ 100 lbs. Several hhds lugs and leaf were also sold privately from second hands at prices not made public. Sales to-day were confined to 17 hhds common and medium stems from $4,50 to $4,75; 2 do good common leaf at $17,50@$18, and 1 hhd good leaf at $22,25 $ 100 lbs—the market closing steady and firm.—Price Current.

FLAXSEED.—The price of this article has suddenly advanced from $1,35 to $2,75 per bushel, with sales yesterday at the latter figure, which is the highest rate it ever realized in this country. This increase is owing to the advance in Linseed Oil and Oil Cake, the former having risen from 65 cents to $1,17, and the latter from $30 to $50 per ton. This unusual high price for seed will be an incentive to the farmers throughout the Northwest to prepare a large quantity during the ensuing season, and the crop next year will probably be as largely in excess of the wants of the consumers and consumers as it is now below the actual necessities of the trade. Besides this, a large amount of soil, which would otherwise be sown in wheat, rye, corn, and oats, will be displaced by the introduction of this article.—Philadelphia Price Current.

PETROLEUM AT PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—There is no falling off in the activity noted in Petroleum for some time past, but the absence of supplies tends to restrict speculative operations. Sales of 33,000 bbls, including Grade at 19@21c, and refined at 42c in bond, and 50c free—packages, $1,20—barrels or the packages are to be merged and included in the sales. The article is now generally held at 52@57c. A sale of Natrona at 60½c. Camphene is selling at $2,70, and burning fluid at $1,15@1,20.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The price of Gold is 131½ ⅜ cent. to-day, and Exchange 145½ ⅜ cent. The variations from the last price of yesterday are very slight. The price of Money remains at 5 ⅜ cent. as the rule to the established stock firms. Exceptional loans are made as low as 4 and as high as 6 ⅜ cent. The supply both at Bank and from private lenders continues good, and the probability of any immediate alteration in the market is certainly less to-day than some of our cotemporaries appear to have reported yesterday. The deposits with the Treasury to-day are $ ⅜ cent. Interest amount to $200,000. The office here has received from Washington, this week $4,000,000 in United States Notes of lawful tender. The price of the United States Custom House Notes to-day is 125¼ ⅜ cent.—Times.

### Imports by Railroad.

ZANESVILLE—PER EMMA GRAHAM—320 bbls flour 7 bbls roll butter, 155 kegs butter, 17 bbls eggs, 4 bxs butter, 1 bx beeswax, 7 bbls beans, 38 rolls leather, 1 hhd tobacco, Clark & co; 25 bf ale bbls, and 2 ale bbls' Fawcett & co; 2 bbls lard, 2 bbls sorgum, 26 bbls apples, J G Guttendorf; 8 rolls leather, J R McCord; 15 pkgs sundries, 3 bxs butter, J S Dilworth & co; 10 bbls flour, Thos Bell & co; 5 rolls leather, G H Anderson; 1 bbl copper scrap, J Dunlap & co; 79 bf ale bbls and 2 ale bbls, Rhodes & Verner; 4 jars butter, Jno S Thompson; 4 bbls apples, 1 bx do, 1 bbl flour, 1 bbl meal, 1 bbl sorgum, 4 sks sundries, 7 bxs jug fruit, J H Kinsey; 2 bbls scrap iron, Chas Dobie.

WHEELING—PER MARKET BOY—164 bbls apples, L H Voigt & co; 455 do do Jas A Fetters; 147 sks do, A Ballou; 42 sks barley, Joshua Rhodes; 65 doz brooms McKinney & co; 104 oil bbls, W F Woolridge; 50 sks wheat, J L Noble & co; 47 sks seed, Jno I House & co; 2 bdls sks, McKane & Anjer; 8 bbls lard, Graham & Thomas; 8 bbls flour, H Riddle.

## FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE—150 ACRES OF COAL PRIVILEGE, adjoining the town of Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio. The Steubenville Coal and Coke has been fairly tested at the Belmont Furnace, at Martinsville, Ohio, nearly opposite Wheeling, where full information may be had of its qualities for smelting iron ore. This Coal and Coke proves to be the best for smelting purposes of any west of the mountains. Iron can be made for less money at Steubenville than at any point west of the mountains. The important fact is, the receiving and shipping of all materials without hauling. This property is finely located, lying one-third of a mile upon the Ohio river, and the Wheeling extension of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad running the whole length of said coal field. Also, the Fee-Handle (so called) Railroad crosses the other railroad upon this property. Coal can be dropped from the pit cars upon the railroad, or upon boats in the Ohio river, or into the top of a furnace, without second handling. There is a large body of coal adjoining the above tract that can be secured if required. The following are prices that iron ore has been offered and sold for, furnished by persons conversant with the business, and may be relied upon: 10,000 tons of native ore could have been contracted for, delivered at the furnace, burned ready for use, 50 per cent. ore, at $3 per ton; Lake Superior iron ore has been bought at Cleveland for $6 per ton, freight from that point to Steubenville $1 67;—cost, dropped at the furnace, $6 57; Lake Champlain and Missouri Iron Mountain ore about the same. There is an abundance of fire clay, limestone and sandstone upon it, and in the vicinity. The present rates for all materials cost more now; also the metal. Any person wishing to make an investment will please call upon WM. O. ABRAHAM, at Steubenville, who will be ready to show the premises and explain its advantages; or upon the undersigned, at No. 112 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

no4:2md P. G. SHANNON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, I will sell at Public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SUNDAY, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., That valuable tract of land and coal, of which William Chess, late of Pittsburgh, died seized, situate on the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 220 acres and 142 perches. Said land will be sold in purparts or pieces, containing different quantities, from 8 to 61 acres. The coal, about 30 acres, will be sold separate from the land.

On the same time and place, I will sell Lot No. 20 in Thomas Sample's plan of Chatham, in Allegheny City.

Also, the undivided half part of a lot on the south side of Robinson street, 237 feet westwardly from Corey street in said city, being 30 by 100 feet.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, the residue in equal payments, in one, two and three years from date of confirmation of sale—said residue to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Title indisputable.

MOSES CHESS,
Administrator of Wm. Chess, dec'd.

no3:td

SUPERIOR BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, on reasonable terms, some of the choicest spots for building purposes that are to be found around Pittsburgh. They are situated within one hundred yards of the terminus of the Centre Avenue Horse Railway, and are beautiful locations for private dwellings. The scenery and everything renders them extremely desirable for any one wanting to locate outside of the city limits, and at the same time so near as they that communication can be had with the city at all hours. Lots from one-fourth of an acre upwards.

Also, some Western Lands, situated in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Also, several small lots in Minerville, 50x250 feet. The above property will be sold on accommodating terms. Inquire of JOHN HERRON, corner Sixth and Wood streets, Or, WM. A. HERRON, Clerk's Office, Court House.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE—
New crop N. O. Sugar;
Porto Rico do;
Cuba do;
Green and Black Teas;
Tobaccos;
Syrups;
Chetoka extra family Flours;
Bacon,
And a general stock of Groceries, in store and arriving and for sale by

MCDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty street, near head of Wood.

SELLING OUT.—The undersigned, executors of the late Col. Leopold Sahl, offer the stock of choice WINES and LIQUORS of his estate (in store at the corner of Market and Second streets, Pittsburgh,) to the public, at private sale, and at prices as low as can make it, to induce merchants to give them an early call. The former friends of the establishment are especially invited, and expected to favor the estate with their custom, as they had the best opportunity to know the superior qualities of the stock kept by the deceased.

O. SAHL,
G. KRETZ, Executors.
H. P. MUELLER.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A Tan Yard in Duquesne Borough, in complete order and having all the modern improvements, and capable of tanning 100 hides per week.

A so, for sale, two building lots, on West Common, Allegheny city, having a front each on Common of 38 feet 8 inches, with a depth of 220 feet to a 20-foot alley.

Also, 50 or 60 building lots in the Second Ward, Allegheny, suitably located; all of which will be sold cheap by inquiring of

JOHN TAGGART,
or JOHN BROWN, Jr.,
Corner of Federal street and Diamond.

FRUIT AND GARDEN FARM FOR SALE.—The place known as "Mt. Pisgah," situate in Ross township, four miles from the city, on the New Brighton Road, containing 34 acres, on which are erected one frame and one log dwelling, with other necessary outbuildings; an orchard of 1200 bearing fruit trees, of choice varieties, all in a high state of cultivation. Will be sold cheap.

For further particulars apply to J. W. BALL, No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, on the premises.

A. CAMPBELL.

no10:1md

ENGINE FOR SALE,
ABOUT EIGHT HORSE POWER
IN GOOD ORDER.
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.
Enquire at the
GAZETTE OFFICE.
Fifth street, above Smithfield.

FOR SALE.—One Steam Engine, cylinder thirty inches diameter, 6½ feet stroke; balanced Poppet valves, wrot iron pitman, all complete to the crank pin, exclusive of bed plate.

The above machinery is entirely new, never having been in use, and constructed with all the latest improvements. Apply to

ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLES.

no4:1md4twF

COUNTRY SEATS.—We have for sale 22 acres of land within the boundary line of the city, adjoining Dr. Denny, Mrs. Arpenwall, fronting Railroad and other streets, which we will divide off in portions to suit purchasers, and sell at 25 per cent. lower than land in the neighborhood is selling for. Persons wanting a beautiful forest plot for a country seat, at a low figure, can be suited by calling on B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

A FIRST RATE FAMILY & BUGGY HORSE FOR SALE.—Having no use for, I will sell my BUGGY HORSE. He is a strong, fine looking horse, seven years old, perfectly safe. Although gay looking, any lady can drive him just a locomotive or band of music. He can be seen at A. Jackman's Livery Stable.

no8:1w J. B. MORGAN, 115 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—One Boiler, 6 feet long and 24 inches diameter; one fine, 8 inch. Suitable for a small engine, 6 horse power. Inquire at No. 183 LIBERTY STREET.

oc28:tf

## TO LET.

FOR RENT—A large well lighted room in the GAZETTE BUILDING, fourth story. Apply at the Counting Room of THIS OFFICE.

se16:tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—An Oil Refinery, in complete order. Apply to

ROBT. ARTHURS,
Att'y at Law, No. 135 Fourth st.

ms8:d1f

## MEDICAL.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE MEDICINES.—For unpleasant and dangerous diseases use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, which has received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States. Is now offered to an afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases arising from excesses originating from diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact all the concomitants of a nervous and debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Cures guaranteed.

See advertisement in another column. aug26:dw1

MANHOOD, HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—*Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.*

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

"A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,

127 Broadway, N. Y., Post-Office Box 4586.

au7:3mdawT

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
300 hhds. prime to choice N. O. Sugars;
75 do do Porto Rico do;
20 do do Cuba do;
30 tierces do do do;
100 bbls. 'B' Coffee do;
50 do Crushed do;
20 do Powdered do;
50 do Refined Yellow do;
700 do N. O. Molasses;
50 hf. hhds. do;
200 bbls. Golden Syrup;
375 bags prime Rio Coffee;
In store and for sale by JOHN J. HOUSE & CO.

oc30

INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS—Another lot, warranted to stand heat and cold, just received at 55 and 57 St. Clair street.

oc28 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

## OILS, &c.

PETROLITE OIL WORKS.—REESE & GRAFF, Proprietors; Refiners and Manufacturers of

Pure Burning Petrolite—trade mark,
Pure White Carbon Oil,
Pure