Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—SEPT. 23, 1863.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

### Capt. Kountz and the Negroes.

We were waited upon to-day, by a couple of respectable colored men, one of whom informed us that, while passing the Allegheny market, on Monday evening, he heard Captain William J. Kountz addressing a Democratic meeting. The orator was just then on the subject of the negro, and our informant waited to hear what he had to say. The substance of his remarks on this head was, that the war "was a war for the negro;" that he always had an aversion to the blacks, and never wanted to have anything to do with them; that the Republicans liked them because they could get them to work for nothing; that they (the slaves) get plenty to eat and wear in the South, and they ought to be content to remain there.

Now the object of the colored man, in calling on us, was to put us in possession of the following facts: That when Capt. Kountz first began life, he engaged as cabin boy on a steamboat, under a colored steward named Gardner, (once known in this city, but now deceased,) and the "captain" is pleased to relate, even to this day, that the "cabin boy" often felt in his rear the toe of the colored steward's boot, when his orders were disregarded, or not properly executed. Still he continued to serve under Gardner, and was accounted a pretty good boy. Now this is mentioned to show that Capt Kountz did not *always* exhibit aversion towards the black man, when he would serve under him, and even suffer himself to be kicked occasionally. But it may be said that he was only a boy then." Well, so be it. What traits did he exhibit in his manhood? Our informants state that once upon a time he hired a free black woman, and took her to New Orleans upon his boat. For some reason or other he flogged her severely at New Orleans, and she sued him for assault and battery. On the trial, he was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 This woman is now living in Allegheny, and the statement is made on her authority. This case is cited to show that he "has had something to do with negroes."

But there is a graver charge still against this "negro hater." It is asserted that he purchased a colored female, in Louisiana, for the round sum of $1,000, and afterwards brought her to Allegheny, where he kept her as a domestic in his family. When she came here, she was warned not to associate with *our* colored people, as they were all "abolitionized," and would put mischief in her head! He soon found, however, that such warning was of no use, and that his "property" was bound to become "abolitionized." Getting tired working for "plenty to eat and wear," she left, and started out in life "on her own hook." She is still in Allegheny, and this statement is made on her authority.

Now when a gentleman aspires to the position of a political leader, and makes assertions upon the stump which do not altogether tally with the truth, he may reasonably expect to be reminded of his error. No one has had more hard things to say about "negro worshippers," "abolitionists," and "woolyheads," than Capt. Kountz, and we think his colored neighbors are perfectly justifiable in having his record on the negro question made public. A man who whips and enslaves colored women may be pardoned for acting with the pro-slavery, Copperhead Democracy, for that is just where he should act, but at the same time he should be careful not to compromise his consistency by making assertions directly at variance with his practice.

### The Dummy Engine.

When will some one or other of our passenger railway companies introduce the "dummy" engine? The day must come when our passenger cars will be drawn by steam, instead of horse-flesh. We are aware of the prejudice against the proposed innovation, but the same opposition was manifested when the steam engine took the place of the horse on our ferry boats—and yet, of the thousands who cried out against the change, there is none now who would not laugh at the folly of the man who would attempt to establish a ferry line on the old "blind horse and treadwheel" principle. There is no reason why a passenger car cannot be run—more safely, cheaply and expeditiously by steam than by horses, and with greater advantage to the public in general. The only difficulty will be in adopting the machinery to the work required to be done—and, Pittsburgh skill and mechanism will easily overcome this obstacle. But the "dummy" engine has already been thoroughly tested in several parts of our country, and has everywhere proved an unqualified success. In New Jersey, from Jersey City to Bergen Point, it has undergone the practical trial of several months daily use, and has demonstrated these facts: That one small engine occupying no more space than a chest of drawers, in the front partition of the car, and entirely concealed from external view, will draw as many passengers as ten horses; that it will draw them two or three times faster than horses, if necessary; that the expense, including wear and tear, is less than that of horses; that the engine throws no sparks in the air, consumes its own smoke and makes no noise; that it can be stopped in less space than a horse can, removing thereby liability to accidents; that the roads are kept in a cleanlier state; and as the business of the road has been increased since the introduction of steam passenger cars, that passengers prefer them to horse cars. The greater cleanliness of the streets is a stronger reason for adopting this kind of car in cities than in less populous places, but it is of little weight in comparison with the saving of horse-flesh and the consumption of feed which would result from the general introduction of these cars.

### Drunkenness in the Army.

Rev. A. M. Stewart, chaplain in one of our regiments, gives a deplorable account of the prevalence of drunkenness in the Army of the Potomac. He says:

Had the pastors of our various churches any adequate conception as to the present enormity of the evil, they would surely cry aloud and spare not until some remedy was found. Did Christians, loyal, country-loving citizens know of the withering drunkenness among so many officers in the army, and the seeming danger of all being engulfed in a common drunkenness, they would, with united and sleepless importunity, besiege Congress, the President, Secretary of War, Commander-in-Chief, Quartermaster-General, &c., to unite in closing up, at once, each and every official floodgate, through which such immense quantities of bad whisky now flow into the army. "But how," some one may ask, "is so large an amount of intoxicating drink obtained as to create such an amount of drunkenness? Did not Congress some years since abolish whisky rations in the army?" Perhaps so; yet certain it is that, by some authority, whisky rations are occasionally issued to every soldier. And whisky, without stint, is at all times officially furnished to commissioned officers. By an army regulation, commissioned officers can purchase from the Brigade Commissary, by personal application or by written order, for his own use, at government prices, whatever provisions may be on hand, after rations have been furnished the private soldiers. A Brigade Commissary would hear less complaint from officers for lack of bread, meat, coffee and sugar, than of whisky. It must be always on hand. Our Brigade Commissaries have thus become extensive retail whisky establishments; all furnished by government. A barrel is often issued by the canteen—about three pints at fifty cents—just as fast as the Commissary's clerk can measure it.

The results are fast becoming most deplorable. Of late, I tremble for any young friend, who gets an advancement from the ranks to the possession of a commission. Those at home who may have a husband, son, or brother thus promoted, had better put on sackcloth and keep a long fast in dread of his near and utter ruin. The vortex seems so overwhelming that he who escapes must be well favored of heaven.

ACCIDENT.—Henry Clouse, aged about thirteen years, and residing on East lane, Allegheny, climbed upon a pair of timber wheels, yesterday, on Wood street, and while fixing himself for a ride he accidentally fell off, lacerating his face severely, and breaking one of his arms.

SMUGGLING WHISKY.—A Philadelphia firm has been detected in the act of smuggling whisky to the Army of the Potomac. Their plan was to put a gallon of whisky in each barrel of flour which they shipped to a certain house in Alexandria.

### Ministerial License Revoked.

We mentioned, a few days ago, that the case of Rev. W. C. Jackson, of Washington county, would come up before the Presbytery of Chartiers, at its meeting on the 15th inst. The following extract from the minutes relates to this case:

The Committee appointed to notify Mr. W. C. Jackson, licentiate, to cease his disorderly course in making appointments and preaching within our bounds without appointment from Presbytery, reported that they had done so, and that Mr. Jackson continued to disregard the authority of Presbytery, and recommending, that, in view of this fact, and also that he had now been on probation before the church for about fourteen years, and his ministrations not appearing to be edifying to the churches, his license be, and hereby is, revoked.

This report was adopted, by taking the ayes and noes, unanimously, and it was directed to be read from all the pulpits of the Presbytery, and the members warned against countenancing his ministrations should he disregard this action of Presbytery.

### New Church in Lawrenceville.

The new United Presbyterian church in Lawrenceville, which was opened for divine service a few weeks ago, is a very fine building and reflects great credit on those who had the matter in charge. It is a frame building with "lazied" weather boarding, and is seventy feet in length by forty in breadth. The interior was neatly finished, the seats being oak grained and the ceilings and walls frescoed in good style. The audience room contains some eighty pews, and is capable of seating over four hundred persons. The congregation, which is under the pastoral care of Rev. W. Andrews, was organized in 1860, with only fifteen members, but was increased until at present it numbers one hundred and twenty-five communicants. The past prosperity of the congregation is due, in a measure, to the efforts of the pastor, and we have no doubt it will continue to prosper under his care.

### Forestalling in Allegheny.

On Monday evening, Mayor Alexander's attention was called, by a friend, to a lot of fine Neshannock potatoes offered for sale by a farmer, who had put up at Newell's tavern, in the Diamond. The Mayor called around, soon after, to purchase a small quantity for his table, when he was told that they had all been sold. Just then an officer ascertaining that the whole lot, about ten bushels, had been snapped up by Messrs. Samuel McNeal and George Fulton, grocers, on Ohio street, contrary to the ordinance forbidding the purchase of farm produce, during market hours, to sell again. A warrant was issued for their arrest, and they were fined ten dollars and costs. The Mayor didn't get any of the potatoes, but he rather *got* the grocers.

### U. S. Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

The Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows met in Baltimore on Monday. All the States were represented except Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. The delegates from Tennessee, which were not represented in the last and preceding sessions of the grand body, were present. James B. Nicholson, grand sire of the Grand Lodge, presides. There will be but little business of interest to the public. The British American provinces are under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and will probably be represented.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have in course of erection, at the outer depot, Allegheny, a fine engine house. The building, which is a complete circle, is located on the north side of the present "Roundhouse," and is over nine hundred feet in circumference; and when completed will accommodate between thirty and forty engines. The work on the building is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it will be ready for occupancy in a short time.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named William Coulter, a resident of Sammitville, Cambria county, was instantly killed near Johnstown, on Saturday last, by falling off a freight train infull motion. He fell upon the track, several cars passing over him and literally cutting him to pieces. His remains were taken to Sammitville on Saturday and interred. The deceased was a brakesman, and engaged in the duties of his avocation when he met his death.

MR. JAMES LONG, a member of the First North Carolina (rebel) Volunteers, who was taken prisoner at the battle of South Mountain, and subsequently took the oath of allegiance, was recently married to Miss Margaret Good, of Perrysville, in this county. He is said to be thoroughly loyal, and an out and out Union man. We hope the happy couple may *long* enjoy the *good* relation which they have established, and that there may be no dissolution of the sacred union which they have formed.

FIRE AT VANPORT.—On Thursday last a fire occurred at Vanport Station, a few miles below Beaver, on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, resulting in the total destruction of two dwelling houses, together with their entire contents. The buildings were occupied by Mr. John Stone and Mr. Reisinger, the latter being in the army. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a locomotive.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Shepley Boston was yesterday arrested and held to answer a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences. He borrowed three muffs from Lewis Miller, furrier, of Wood street, by representing that they were for use at the theatre, where he had been formerly employed as "property man." After getting them, he pawned them for $13. The pawn ticket was found upon his person.

TURTLE CREEK SALE POSTPONED.—The public sale of lots advertised for next Thursday morning, at Turtle Creek, has been postponed; but any part of the plan will be sold at private sale, by calling either at the Auction Rooms, 54 Fifth street, or on Mr. D. H. Toomy, at his office, second floor, over Long & Duff's, Water street, near Market.

HELD TO BAIL.—Martin Brawdy, Jr., was last night arrested and taken before Alderman Humbert, charged with keeping a disorderly house near the Point, known as the Duquesne House. Bail was entered for his appearance at Court in the sum of $500.

PIANOS.

BEST PIANOS MADE.—Splendid new stock of the celebrated GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM PIANO FORTES, manufactured by Knabe & Co. They have been awarded the highest premium for excellence over all competition, and are pronounced by Thalberg, Strakosch Satter, and other distinguished pianists, superior to any made. Warranted eight years.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
sel3 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent.

DECKER'S PIANOS!—THE BEST IN AMERICA!!

We have received a lot of PIANOS from the celebrated manufactory of DECKER BROS. These Pianos are by distinguished pianists, considered as the best in America, and are, in preference to others, used at Concerts in New York.

We invite the public, and especially the Musicians, to call and examine, and see confident that *the instruments recommend themselves.*

J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
s14:tf No. 51 Fifth street.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.—Received the *FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL*, at the World's Fair, London, 1862.

Warranted superior to all others in every respect. A new stock of the above just arriving.

Sole Agency for this district for the Steinway Pianos at
H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,
sel22 No. 23 Fifth street.

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Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of
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Keep constantly on hand a large variety of Pipes and Smoking Tobacco. sel3:y1

# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## Latest from Rosecrans' Army

### THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Attempt of the Rebels to Storm Thomas' Left Several Times Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

### ONE OF THE MOST TERRIFIC FIGHTS OF THE WAR.

### Thomas' Centre Pierced and Driven to the Mountains.

### ANOTHER ATTACK BY THE REBELS AND A BLOODY REPULSE.

### The Result Not Decisive.

THOMAS FALLS BACK TO ROSSVILLE DURING THE NIGHT.

### Our Loss 1,200 Killed and 7,000 Wounded.

### KILLED AND WOUNDED ON BOTH SIDES, 30,000!

### Junction of Burnside's Forces with Rosecrans Certain.

MOVEMENT OF MEADE'S ARMY.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 21, A. M.—The battle on the 19th resulted well for us, having held our own as established on the left and concentrated our forces during the day. Our forces on Saturday morning held a handsome line with the right, on a ridge of hills, and the left was protected by rude works of logs thrown up during the night. The left rested on the east side of the Rossville and Lafayette roads, about four miles south of Rossville. In the fight of the 19th, we lost about six hundred killed, and two thousand wounded, and were ahead three pieces of artillery. The men were in splendid spirits, and the engagement was resumed at nine A. M. on the 20th, by an attempt of the rebels to storm Thomas' left and front several times. They were bravely repulsed with a heavy loss, and a very little to us. This fight lasted an hour and a half, and was one of the most terrific of the war. A continuous firing of artillery and musketry was kept up with deadly effect during the night. The centre was not engaged. Skirmishers were keeping up a halting fire. The enemy finding their assaults in vain, maneuvered to the left with the intention to throw a force on the Rossville road, and attack Thomas on the left flank. At this juncture, Thomas ordered Brannon—who had one brigade on reserve, and who with Reynolds was holding the key of the position, which was Thomas' right—to move to the left of the line to protect the flank.

Gen. Rosecrans at the same time sent Davis and Van Cleve from the right and centre, to support Brannon in his efforts to hold the line to Rossville—Thomas' left flank. On perceiving the withdrawal of skirmishers from the front of the division moving from the right and centre, the enemy made a vigorous attack on that part of the line, piercing the centre, cutting off Davis and Sheridan from the left, and driving the centre into the mountains. Both the right and centre being much scattered, without very serious loss in killed and wounded, Thomas' right became exposed to a most terrific flank attack, and Reynolds and Brannon, on the right of Thomas' line, were swung around, his extreme left being as at first. This, also, fell back a short distance on the Rossville road. Parts of the centre were gathered up and reported to Thomas, who made several stands, but was unable to check the rebel advance until the arrival of reinforcements.

At one o'clock Gen. Granger, with one division of reserve, came up and were at once thrown into the centre, driving the enemy handsomely from his position in a strong ridge, and with a heavy loss—the fire from one of Gen. Granger's batteries mowing them down.

This fight lasted only half an hour or so, with a slight loss to us. I regret to say that Capt. Russell, Gen. Granger's Adjutant, was killed ere he had been in the fight ten minutes.

After this bloody repulse, the enemy remained until about four p. m., persisting, however, in maneuvering both flanks, their full and correct information regarding this country enabling them to do so with great facility.

Having gotten again on the left flank, the enemy made a vigorous attack, and a fight ensued which has no parallel in the history of this army. Both Wood and Harker and Gen. Garfield were present, and the remnant of Johnston's division, holding the left, covered themselves with glory; and on the right and centre Brannon, Bayard, Reynolds and Palmer, with parts of their divisions, fought most gallantly, while Stedman and Granger, with the reserve, drove the enemy at every point where they went in.

At five o'clock Thomas was still triumphant—and on the left he held his line of the morning.

Two lines of retreat were open to him to Chattanooga, on one of which he fell back to Rossville during the night.

Our losses have necessarily been heavy, but the list of killed will be surprisingly light, and in the two days' engagement we have not suffered more in men than the enemy, in the charge by Thomas, on the first day. The enemy lost as many in killed as we did in the whole day. What the losses are in prisoners and artillery, we cannot say; our killed will reach 1200; our wounded will amount to 7000, most of them slight wounds. Among the general officers killed are Gen. Lytle Colking, Commandant of the Brigade; Col. Barton of 101st Illinois. Among the wounded are Gen. Morton, of Rosecrans' staff; Col. Croxton, of the 4th Kentucky; Col. Franklin, of the 96th Illinois; Lieut. Col. Madge, of the 11th Michigan; Lieut. Col. Hunt, of the 4th Ky.; Col. Long, Commanding Brigade, Sherman's Division; Col. Chas. Anderson, 6th Ohio; Maj. Wilmen, 12th Ky.; Lieut. Col. Tripp, 6th Ind.; Lieut. Col. Bryan, 1st Ind; Col. R. Armstrong, 93d Ind.; Major Johnston, 23d Ills.; Lieut. Col. Maxwell, 2d Ohio; Lieut. Col. Vaughan, 17th Ky; Col Stanley, 180th O. Maj. Brown, 58th O; Maj. Dawson, 16th Inf. all slightly. Gen. Jno. H. King, reported wounded and a prisoner.

We have captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, and 1300 of his men.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—11½ P. M.—There is not a word from Rosecrans' army to-day. The reports here of the rebels being in considerable numbers coming into Eastern Kentucky, through Pound Gap, are untrue.

Numerous rumors, impossible to authenticate, now prevail that Gen. Grant is rapidly moving forward to aid Rosecrans. The engagement between Rosecrans' and Bragg's army is still progressing. The military authorities here do not believe that any very serious or disastrous results have occurred to Rosecrans' army.

Capt. Sam. Black, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of forage, was arrested here to-day, charged with defrauding the Government.

Tobacco is excited and largely advanced on account of the injury to crops by the frosts of Friday and Saturday nights.

There has been no disturbance to the telegraph lines between here and Chattanooga.

NEW YORK, September 22—The morning papers contain various speculations relative to the late battles of Gen. Rosecrans, all of which are, however, discredited by the last report sent to the press at an early hour this morning, under the date of Chattanooga, Sept. 22d.

The *Tribune's* specials say that the general summary is, that after two day's severe fighting, in which Gen. Rosecrans, with greatly inferior forces, bore the shock of 140,000 rebels, comprising the armies of Bragg and Johnston, half of Lee's army and all of Pemberton's scattered troops that could be gather, he deemed it prudent to fall back on Chattanooga, which he did in good order.

The *Herald's* Washington special says:—Nothing has been talked of or thought of for Washington to-day except the fate of General Rosecrans' army. It is officially ascertained that he has fallen back to Chattanooga to await the arrival of Burnside's forces, which were reported within thirty miles, and it is expected he will be up with him

## VESSELS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

### Eleven Privateers at Wilmington.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF THE SUMTER AT CHARLESTON.

### London Papers on the Situation in America.

THE BATTLES IN TENNESSEE.

### Non-Exchanged Paroled Prisoners to be Shot.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1863.

Reliable advices received here show that eleven vessels run into Wilmington, N. C., being fitted out as privateers. They are all first class, and of extra speed.

The notorious Sumter entered Charleston on the 23d with four hundred and two 600-pound guns.

A powerful fleet is fitting out in Wilmington, N. C.

At Bermuda there are 75,000 bales of cotton waiting for shipment to England.

In relation to arming the slaves, the London *Post*, the Government organ, says: "Such a measure, therefore, must receive the sympathies of Europe, with the Southern cause, by lessening or even abolishing the only counteracting influence to its general popularity on this side of the Atlantic.

The London *Times* says: When a nation like the South is fighting for bare existence, all terms of submission are impossible. The invader may cut deep into the country, but the soul of the national life escapes his sword and his cruelties only quicken the pulse of the heart of independence. The Federals may gain point after point, but they can not conquer the hatred which they have raised and inflamed themselves.

The London *Post* says the idea of driving France out of Mexico with the thirty thousand troops employed to keep down the New York mob, is about on a level with that of seeking the means of terminating the struggle in a foreign intervention, which would have the obvious and direct effect of influencing and prolonging it, besides adding as European war to the American strife. Bootless would be the attempt and terrible the consequences of trying to put out a fire with a copious stream of petroleum."

There is intense anxiety for further news from Rosecrans.

Gold is at 40 this morning, and business is at a stand-still.

The Louisville dispatch is received with distrust.

It is expected that Gen. Meade has taken advantage of the depletion of Lee's army.

Gen. Bragg was reinforced, in violation of the cartel, by Vicksburg paroled prisoners.

Rosecrans and Burnside are pledged to shoot all non-exchanged paroled prisoners, and the President will not interfere.

The rebel government has had difficulty already with honorable paroled officers, who refuse to fight until exchanged.

There is nothing further from Charleston.
W. J. J.

### Arrival of the Etna from Europe---The Rebel Rams---League Between France, Mexico and the South Decided Upon.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 22.—The steamship Etna arrived from Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th—one day later news.

*Liverpool, Sept. 9th.*—Cotton buoyant and unchanged. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions quiet. Consols 93¼@93⅝ for money.—Illinois Central shares 5⅝ discount.

The English papers are canvassing the propriety and non-propriety of the Government detaining the two steam rams built by Laird, supposed to be for the Confederates.

A French paper says there are two clipper steamers building at Nantes and two at Bordeaux, suspected to be for the Confederates.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* repeats the assertion that a recognition and offensive and defensive league between the French, Confederate and Mexican governments, is decided upon.

### Subscriptions to the Sanitary Commission---Deserting Substitutes Shot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Private advices from Virginia City, Nevada Territory, say: That additional subscriptions to the amount of $90,000 have been made there, for the Sanitary Commission. The money is to be forwarded in silver bricks of about $1,000 each. This is a good evidence of the mineral resources of that Territory, as well as of the liberality of its inhabitants.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac to night states that many of the substitutes who had deserted, were shot in the several corps, towards the close of last week, and prompt and extreme punishment now awaits this class of offenders, without hope of pardon.

### Railroad Collision.

TOLEDO, Sept. 22.—A collision occurred near here, this morning, on the Dayton and Michigan railroad between a wood and passenger train. Two persons were killed and seventeen wounded.

### Specifications Against Gen. Schofield's Organ.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—On Friday last the *Union* newspaper, the semi-official organ of General Schofield and the Conservatives, published an editorial reflecting on Gen. Curtis, for disputing certain border counties. On Saturday, Captain Price, of the First Kansas, made charges of specifications, charging D. M. Greswald, editor of the *Union*, with violation of Schofield's order 96, by publishing a matter calculated to embarrass the military authorities, and filed them with the Adjutant General, and demanding an investigation. Mr. Greswold has not yet been arrested, but as Capt. Price is not the man to withdraw the charges, it seems the organ of the authors of the order is likely to be the first victim.

### Additional Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—It is again asserted that the Grand Duke Maximilian accepts the Mexican throne. Official Vienna papers represent matters still undecided

The French pamphlet referred to by the last steamer, is said to have been issued at the expense of a large Confederate loan contractor, to bolster up that speculation.

French Ministerial councils occurred almost daily. Bourse steady, 69f 30c. Polish question unchanged. The rumored proffered reforms will prove unimportant and unsatisfactory.

### From Charleston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The steamer Fulton arrived from Charleston bar on the 19th. No news.

### Sales of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The sales of 5 20s to-day amounted to $453,150.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.—Gold was a shade lower in New York to-day, being quoted at 138⅛, a decline of ⅛ per cent. below the rate of Monday. Silver was quoted at 135, also a slight decline. Here, our bankers are buying what little coin offers at 135 for Gold, and 120@121 for Silver. Eastern Exchange is steady at par, buying, and ¼ per cent. premium, selling. Old Demand Notes—if which there are but very few in circulation—command about the same premium as gold.

The advance in Gold has had the effect of producing considerable firmness in the produce market, especially in flour and grain, which have advanced materially all over this country within the past few days.

On Saturday, in Philadelphia, Allegheny County Railroad Shares closed at 53@53¼. Pennsylvania first mortgages sold at 10, and the shares, early in the day, at 49, and subsequently at 48¾.

A numerous class of people, says the Philadelphia Press, afraid of foreign war, are buying gold largely, and each advance in the price frightens them worse and renders them still more persistent in their purchases. These folks should remember that it is against the interests of the Government and its loans for gold to advance; that the Government is bound to protect its issues and will not allow them to depreciate, simply because a few operators wish they should. The sub-treasuries any time can spare two or three million of gold to throw on the market and depress the price, and what would seem profitable and profit by for Secretary Chase to do, it is at least possible he may do. The operation is plain. Any man would do the same to protect his business, and why should not the Secretary employ all the vast means at his command to save his paper from depreciation? It may be foresight which impels the buying of gold at these advancing figures; but if it is of that kind which a buyer exhibited to-day when he said confidentially, "Gold will be 160 in thirty day;" we pity the foresight and the possessor together, at the same time sincerely hoping that such may not be the fact.

Three hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred dollars, left New York on Saturday for Europe. For the week there was imported and thrown on the market of dry goods, $1,624,416. The amount imported at New York since January 1st, $46,318,494, and the amount thrown on the market in the same time is $48,893,932. These goods are all to be paid for in coin, if not, in produce.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS, Sept. 22, 1863.

GRAIN & FLOUR—Wheat is quiet, with but little offering; small sales from first hands at former quotations. Corn is very firm and higher; we heard of sales of Shelled on track at 83c, although this is an outside figure. Oats firm with an upward tendency; sale on track of 1 car at 66c—holders, generally, asking from 69 to 70c. Barley—sale of 1 car No 1 Spring at $1,25. Rye firm with sales from first hands at $1 @90c. Flour is firm and good grades are from 20 to 25 cents per bbl higher, ranging at $5,00 to $5,25 for Extra, and $6,00 to $6,25 for Extra Family. Sale of 200 bbls Extra Family on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm, with a regular jobbing demand, and prices are fully maintained—6¾@6¾c for Shoulders; 7¾@7c for Ribbed Sides; 10¾@10¾c for Plain Hams, and 13 to 14c for for Sugar Cured. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged; sale of 25 bbls at $18 per bbl. Lard is firm with a sale of 25 tcs prime kettle rendered at 11c.

GROCERIES—The market is firm with a fair demand, while prices remain about as last quoted. Sugars may be quoted at 12 to 12½c for Cuba; 13¼ to 13½c for prime New Orleans, some holders asking 13c. Coffee stiff, with sales of Rio at 30@32c for common to prime. Molasses steady, with small sales at former quotations.

MILL FEED—is firm with a sale of 10 tons Shipstuffs from depot at $1,15 per cwt, and 100 sacks Middlings at $1,05. Bran may be quoted firm at $1,05.

HAY—is firm with sales from scales at $30@37 per ton. Sale of 17 bales from depot, prime, at $1,50 per cwt.

POTATOES—The market is steady, with small sales from store, at 90c to $1,00 per bush for good qualities. Sale of 10 bbls Sweet Potatoes at $5,25 per bbl.

APPLES—dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; sales of 110 bbls in lots at $1,50 to $2,25 per bbl, for fair to prime.

CRANBERRIES—firm with sales of 5 bbls Michigan at $13@13½ per bbl.

CHEESE—firm with sales of 90 bxs W R at 12 @12½c.

### Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

SEPT. 22—The firmness noticed our last report, still continues, and an advance over last week's rates is now generally demanded. Crude is firm, with a fair local demand, and some few small sales were made at 27c, packages returned, and 32c, packages included. The stock is exceedingly light, and the receipts are exceedingly limited. Refined, in bond, is decidedly firmer, and an advance, both for present and future delivery, is demanded. There was not, however, a single transaction, and, as rates are rather irregular, we quote, for the present, delivery (gotation: Free Oil, also, is firmer and higher, with a demand fully equal the supply; 65 cents was offered for 500 bbls of a popular brand, and this, we think, may be regarded as a fair quotation for prime city brands. Benzine is in active demand, with an upward tendency, sale of 4,000 gallons, in tins, at 35c, delivered in New York. There is also considerable inquiry for Residium, and buyers are offering $3,50 per bbl, and holders generally, asking $4,00.

We have received advices from Liverpool up to the 8th inst. Petroleum is quoted very strong at 2s 6d for refined, and higher prices demanded. For Crude 4½d was freely offered, but holders are asking 4½.

### New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1863.

There is a full demand for Crude with an upward tendency in prices; sales on the spot at 30¾@31c. Refined, in bond, is firm with sales on the spot at 38 @39c—an advance—and 44c for October, buyer's option. Refined, free, has advanced to 63@70c. Naphtha is strong at 70@75c on the spot for Refined.

### The Barley Crop of 1863.

[From the Annual Circular of R. D. Ford.]

In New York the breadth of land sown to Barley was one third greater than 1862. The yield is fully equal to last year—the quality better. That portion of the crop harvested early (two-thirds the entire crop) was secured in good condition. The remainder harvested after heavy rains set in, is considerably stained, but otherwise in good condition, with the exception of one or two counties where it is reported grown. In Illinois and Wisconsin the crop is represented to be about the same as last year in quantity and quality. Canada West has one of the best crops ever grown there. The quantity will exceed that of last year by fifty per cent, and the average quality is very fine. The crop has begun to move. The receipts at Oswego being quite large, and two weeks earlier than last year. In Canada East the crop will exceed that of 1862 by one-eighth to one-fourth in quantity, and the quality is said to be as good, if not better, than last year. The crop of California is large in quantity, and fine in quality, but the difference in exchange will prevent any coming to this market unless prices should rule much higher than there is reason to anticipate. The high prices current last year brought such barley from sections not hitherto known as growing barley to any extent. It is estimated that 500,000 bushels were received from Maine alone, which nearly supplied the deficiency caused by the absence of California barley. I have no full information with regard to the crop in Maine this year, but considering the very satisfactory prices obtained last season, it is reasonable to expect that the present crop will be quite as large. The following statement shows the comparative movement of the crops of 1861 and 1862 to this market and Albany. Receipts by railroads are not included, and are not material to the comparison, as the quantity coming forward by rail each year would not vary much.

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Received by canal from September 1 to close of canal, 1861 | 1,852,200 |
| Received by canal from May 1, to September 1, 1862 | 377,000 |
| Received coastwise | 491,848 |
| Total | 2,717,148 |
| | Bushels. |
| Received by canal from September 1, 1862, to close of canal | 1,017,000 |
| Received by canal from May 1, 1863, to September 1st | 73,700 |
| Received coastwise | 337,774 |
| Total, 1863 | 1,428,474 |
| Apparent deficiency | 288,674 |

The stock of malt is considerably larger than at the commencement of the season last year, and the demand less active.

### Baltimore Grain Market.

SEPT. 21—There was very little Grain at market, the receipts on the Corn Exchange barely reaching 7,000 bush. Under a fair inquiry prices of all descriptions favored sellers and closed firm. We now quote damaged to fair Southern white Wheat at $1,20 @1,65, good to prime do at $1,70@1,80, Family Flour at $1,63@1,85; common to fair Kentucky white at $1,30@1,50, good to very prime do at $1,65@1,00. Inferior to ordinary Southern red at $1,10@1,25, medium to fair do at $1,20@1,35, good to choice do at $1,40@1,45, and ordinary to extra City prime Pennsylvania do at $1,50@1,60 per bush. Fly-cut and inferior white and yellow Corn 85@87c, fair to prime do 88@90c per bush. Damaged and common Maryland Oats 52@55c, measure, fair to prime do at 57@60c, and Pennsylvania 75@78c weight. Maryland Rye 90 @93c per bushel.

### Hay Contracts.

Captain Chapman, A. Q. M., let the following contracts on Friday last, for furnishing hay to the Government: Henry A. Hunsicker & Co., of St. Louis, 5,000 tons, to be delivered at St. Louis, at $20,50 per ton; Goff, Cochrane & Co., of Aurora, Indiana, 10,000 tons, to be delivered at Memphis, Tenn., at $22 per ton

### Chicago Market.

SEPT. 21.—Flour was in active demand and advanced 20@25c per barrel, but the limited offerings restricted business. Some 400 barrels changed hands at $5,00@5,25 for common to good White Winter Extra, $5,50@5,75 for fair to choice Spring Extras; $5,00 for Winter Superfine of a choice grade and $4,40 for Spring Superfine. Corn was firm and buoyant and advanced 7c per bushel with an active demand at 68@70c for No 1, and 66@67c for No 2 in store. Canal Corn also sold early at 65@67c, but in evening the demand was limited and prices advanced 2c per bushel, closing firm at the higher figure. There was a good demand for Oats, and prices advanced 2c per bushel at the close buyers bending off and the market was easy. No 1 sold at 49@50c, and No 2 at 48@49c in store. Rye was in good request for shipment, and prices advanced 7c per bushel, with sales of No 1 at 81c, Barley was firm and moderately active at an improvement of 1@2c, sales being made at $1,05@1,10 for fair to prime. There was an active demand for Timothy Seed at $2,00@2,25 for common to prime samples. Flax Seed continues scarce and firm at $2,20@2,25. High wines were firm and advanced 1@1½c per gallon, with liberal sales at 47@48c.

### Buffalo Market.

SEPT. 21.—Flour, good demand. Market 10@15c better. Wheat, Market excited and prices better for all varieties. $1 14@1 15, $1 17@1 17½, for Milwaukee Club in port and to arrive; $1 15½@1 16½ No. 1 Chicago Spring; $1 18 Northwestern club; $1 11@1 12½ No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 19@1 20 red winter western; $1 22@1 24 amber Michigan. Corn, in fair demand and market better. Sales of 50,000 bush, at 70@70½c. Oats in good demand and market better. Sales 21,000 bush, at 55@57c. Whisky, in moderate demand. Sales 300 barrels at 47½@48c.

### Cleveland Market.

SEPT. 21.—Flour, Sales 40 bbls fresh ground XX Red at $5,62½c, 35 bbls do do $5,50; 125 bbls XX White, old, at $5,75; 100 bbls Red wheat, in sacks, at $5,00. Wheat, Firm; market 2@5c better. Sales on Change 4 cars red on track at $1 15c; and 2 cars do do $1,16c. Since the Board we hear of sales of 1 car Ohio White on track at $1,25c; 2,000 bush Red afloat at $1,14; 2,000 bush do do at $1,15c; 1 car Red from store at $1,18c; 2,000 bush on board at $1,16c. Corn, Sales 2 cars f. o. b. at 70c; 1 car on track at 65; 3 cars in bags, at 71c. Oats in sacks 3 cars on board at 56c; 2 cars do at 57c. Barley, Sales 100 bush at $1,00. Highwines, advanced 2½c; now held at 50c. Timothy Seed, Sales 110 bush at $2,75. Clover Seed, Nominal at $5,75.

### Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, Sept. 22.—180 bgs barley, Jean Rhodes; 324 dg corn, J & W Fairley; 10 do mill feed, S & J Carothers; 29 bls high wines, H Monnegger; 91 blocs, Dean & Livingston; 62 sgs barley, Hitchcock, M'Cleary & co; 110 do mill feed, S B Floyd; 30 firc sticc, Bissell & co; 110 oil bls, Lyal Water; 1 car fire clay, Jones & Laughlin; 56 bls apples, Hen & Kell; 25 bgs rags, R U Howard; 400 bxs starch, E B Godfrey; 15 bls lard oil, B A Fahnestock & co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Sept. 21.—125 bgs wheat, J S Liggett & co; 20 bales hay, 67 sks potatoes, S B Floyd; 179 do do, J M Snowden & co; 15 bxs cheese, F Van Gorder; 181 cases boots and shoes, H Child & co; 7 do do, Jas P Tanner; 4 tns castings, W Oppenheimer & co; 13 sks rags, A H English; 52 bls whisky, Wm Carr & co; 8 sks apples, Potter & Allen; 25 do do, J H Voigt & co; 25 boxes