Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING.....OCT. 2, 1863.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

The State Fair.

The Pennsylvania State Fair opened at Norristown on Wednesday, with a grand cavalcade of all the animals on the ground. In the afternoon there were several racing matches. The attendance was very large, and the exhibition promises to be entirely successful.

The display of horses is unusually large. Every stall was occupied, and new ones had to be erected. Many of the animals are first class, comprising some of the most celebrated stallions in the country, together with a large number of crack trotters and pacers, as well as roadsters and family nags.

The Chester county pigs attract a large share of attention, and the improvement in this department of stock-raising is very marked and gratifying.

In the stock department the entries are large, and the animals good. The Durhams are particularly fine, eliciting general admiration. There are also some Alderney and Devon cattle on the ground; a few Herefords, and a fair show of natives and grades.

The sheep are good, though not in very large numbers. The Southdowns and Cotswolds are the best on the ground, giving unmistakable evidence of being thorough bred.

There is but a small display of poultry, but the fowls are good, and the roosters keep up crowing enough to make the visitors believe that they stand at the top of the heap.

In the Implement Department there is everything to satisfy those interested in agricultural implements and machines. There is a very large show of reaping and mowing machines which attract great attention. The immensely important relation which these machines now hold to the gathering of our hay and grain harvests, invests them with peculiar interest. Every improvement made in their construction, every pound-less of draft, and every removal of complicated machinery, and the substitution of that which is more simple, easy of management and durable is a national benefit. There are many other useful machines on exhibition, such as threshers, horse powers, straw and fodder cutters, grain fans, separators, cleaners, corn shellers, rollers, harrows, &c; all of them built in a workmanlike manner, and evidently intended for service.

The Floral Hall, with its really handsome arrangements, is the theme of general praise. The display of its fruits is, by all odds, the best ever made by the Society. Up to the time of our leaving the grounds new contributions were coming in.

The principal Hall, which is devoted to articles of domestic manufacture, such as needle work, embroidery, preserves, jellies, canned fruit, wines, &c., pianos, melodeons, sewing machines, photographs and other useful and ornamental articles, is now full, and presents a very handsome appearance.

As a whole the exhibition is a very good one—far better than was anticipated, and all that could have been expected when we have had so much to interfere with the industrial pursuits of our farmers, mechanics and ladies.

An Attempted Swindle on Country Banks.

The officers of country banks are put on their guard against the attempts of a swindler calling himself W. B. Howard. We first hear from him at the Harrisburg Bank, on Saturday, the 26th inst., where he used the name of the cashier of the Girard Bank in Philadelphia as recommending him to open an account with that institution. He also had a letter purporting to come from J. W. Caldwell, No. 68 South street, New York, which promised to the bank considerable business for general account. Grinnell, Minturn & Co's check on the Merchants' Bank of New York, for $7,000, to the order of J. W. Caldwell, was then offered for deposit, and was duly entered to the credit of Caldwell. Howard then presented Caldwell's check for $3,500. This awakened the suspicion of the cashier, who declined paying it without more satisfactory reference, whereupon Howard gathered up the two checks which were still lying on the counter, saying Mr. Caldwell would himself be in Harrisburg on the following Tuesday; and as this agreed with a statement in the New York letter, he was permitted to depart. Though a watch was set upon him, not being very vigilant, he eluded it and escaped to Philadelphia in the afternoon. On Monday he appeared at a country bank in the coal region, and went through pretty much the same programme, still using the name of Mr. Schaffer, of the Girard Bank, in recommending him, but substituting that of J. A. Barclay, No. 58 South street, New York, for that of J. W. Caldwell.

During his negotiations at the latter bank, the cashier's suspicions were so strongly awakened that he gave expression to his belief that the transaction was fraudulent, and that he would have him arrested. At this he protested his innocence in the matter, declaring that if there was anything wrong he was the victim of those by whom he was engaged to use the proceeds of the money realized in the purchase of coal, etc. He manifested distress even to tears at the injury to his reputation, and the suffering that would ensue to two dependent sisters, should he be arrested, and he was allowed to depart. Howard is represented as an Englishman, about 5¾ feet high, quite stout, of round full face, and apparently some thirty years of age. He wore a light gray sack, a stove-pipe hat, and his appearance came within the term "shabby-genteel." Inquiry of the New York parties, and of the cashier of the Girard Bank, whose names were used, prove the transaction at the country banks named bold attempts to swindle. As a guard against any future efforts of this Howard in the same line, we are informed that he has lost the thumb and two of the fingers on his left hand.

Wounded at Chicamango.

There are three Pennsylvania regiments in the Army of the Cumberland—the 78th, 77th, and 79th—originally forming Gen. Negley's Brigade, and commanded respectively by Cols. Stambaugh, Sirwall, and Hambright. Numerous changes have taken place in their officers since General Negley led them into Kentucky, but they have always sustained a high reputation for bravery, and it would appear that they have been engaged in the great battle of Chickamungo. The following is a list of wounded, belonging to these regiments, who had reached Nashville up to Sunday:

Seventy-seventh.—John Kelley, Co. G.

Seventy-eighth.—W. H. Frasier, Co. G; Jas. McBride, Co. C.

Seventy-ninth.—J. Bennett, Co. B; John Crawford, Co. C; Charles Meyer, Co. E; Wm. Preston, Co. C.

Fatal Accident.

On Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, an accident of a fatal character occurred at the planing mill and box manufactory of Mr. J. P. Pierson, near the line of the Ninth Ward. A workman named Anthony Broadhurst, was struck in the stomach by a board, which sprung back while he was sawing it with a power saw. The injured man was taken to his home, on Carson street, near the Allegheny Valley Railroad, where he died about seven o'clock the same evening. The deceased was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and six children, the oldest child being eleven years and the youngest five weeks old. The Coroner held an inquest this morning, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.

Escape of Convicts.—On Thursday morning last three convicts escaped from the Lancaster jail. Their names are William Beck, John Frankfort, and William Dorwart. Beck was convicted of robbery, and sentenced to six years and three months imprisonment. He is of florid complexion, with blue eyes and brown hair, and stands about five feet eight inches. Frankfort is of florid complexion, grey eyes and brown hair, and five feet eight inches in height. He was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Dorwart has grey eyes and brown hair, and is five feet eight and a half inches high. He has been convicted on four charges of larceny.

Wounded at Chattanooga.—Elias Devell, of Co. F, 85th Pennsylvania (Col. Howell's) regiment, was among the wounded at Charleston in the late engagements.

The Penn Street Accident.—Coroner McCoing held an inquest, this morning, on the body of Louis Glatzenkamp, aged seven years, who was run over yesterday by car No. 12 of the Citizens Passenger Railway. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The little boy, Martin, who was dangerously injured at the same time, was somewhat easier this morning. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Walter about ten o'clock. He is receiving every attention that can be bestowed—especially by the doctor and the ladies of the church of which his father is sexton.

Reckless Driving.—This morning while an aged countryman and his lady were driving across the canal bridge, on Penn street, a reckless young fellow driving a wagon loaded with sawdust, wanting to get ahead of some wagons, turned to his left and struck so violently against the countryman's buggy as to throw the man out under the wheels. The old lady was severely jarred by the collision, and fainted. The man was not hurt, but the lady had not recovered when we left. The sawdust wagon was driven rapidly on as soon as it got out of the jam.

Motions Overruled.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, this morning, in the case of Rosanna Boulton, of East Liberty, Collins township, indicted for selling liquor without license, the Court overruled a motion for a new trial.

In the case of the Commonwealth against Chapman and others, for conspiracy, (commonly known as the coal diggers' conspiracy, which was tried some two terms ago,) the Court overruled a motion for a new trial.

In the case of Sarah Leslie, (House of Ill-fame,) the rule to remit recognizances was discharged.

The Ghost.—The great spectral illusion of the *Ghost*, which has produced such a sensation in the Old World, and in the principal cities of the New, will be produced here in a few days, by Manager Henderson. The necessary arrangements are now being completed, and the phantom will be introduced here in an entirely legendary drama. Look out for the Ghost.

Editors Gazette: Here are the sentiments of a Union Soldier, regarding our candidate for Governor: Andrew G. Curtin is a true patriot and Union man, and as such deserves the votes of all Union-loving citizens, whatever his failings may be. George W. Woodward is a traitor, and that is sufficient to damn him, whatever his virtues may be.

A Subscribers.

A Straw.—The 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers, now stationed at Crab Orchard, Ky., and which has been reduced by two years' hard service to 300 men fit for duty, of whom 236 are present with the colors, recently concluded to take a vote for Governor. The result was as follows:

Curtin.....	203	Woodward..	28

Meeting at Long's Store, Union Township.—The citizens of Union township held a large and enthusiastic Union meeting at the above named place, on Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., which was addressed by Benj. White, Alex. H. Watson, Wm. H. Denniston and Thos. J. Bigham, Esqs.

Larceny of a Cable.—John Weaver was arrested to-day by Mayor Alexander's police, on a charge of stealing a cable from the house of Mrs. Moll, Chestnut street. The stolen property was recovered, and Weaver was held for trial.

Committed.—James Cole, colored, found in possession of a ham which he had stolen from the stall of Mr. Partridge, in the Allegheny market, was committed for trial today by Mayor Alexander.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ADVICES FROM RICHMOND.

Rosecrans Reported Heavily Reinforced.

RUMORED FEDERAL REVERSE IN LOUISIANA.

GEN. WEITZEL DEFEATED AND KILLED.

Rebel Fruits of the Battle at Chattanooga.

THE SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA.

&c., &c., &c.

New York, Oct. 1.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 29th, says that Lee has officially communicated to the War Department that Howard's and Slocum's Corps, of the army of the Potomac, have gone to Rosecrans. Also, he said that Rosecrans has been reinforced by Grant to the amount of 16,000 men.

The *Examiner* says Gen. Lee will act as his military judgment best dictates.

A Mobile dispatch, of the 26th, says that the New Orleans *Era* states that a most disastrous reverse has occurred to the Federals in Louisiana. This concurs with the rumors that Gen. Weitzel has been defeated and killed by Gen. Dick Taylor, at Napoleon, La.

Gen. Bragg states the fruits of the battle at Chicamungo at 7,000 prisoners, of whom 2,000 are wounded, 26 pieces of artillery, 25 stands of colors and guidons, and over 15,000 small arms.

Gen. Lee has issued a congratulatory order to the army of Virginia on General Bragg's victory.

An Atlanta dispatch says that Bragg, in reply to Rosecrans' request for permission to bury the dead and care for the wounded, said that he had enough Yankee prisoners to bury the dead, and Yankee surgeons to attend to the wounded.

Another Atlanta dispatch reports General Wheeler, with his cavalry, across the Tennessee. Another dispatch, of the same date, reports the Lookout mountain held by Hood's Division, now under General Jenkins. It is not supposed an assault will be made, as we command the situation and need not sacrifice our troops.

General Rosecrans has two lines of defense, 600 yards apart.

General Longstreet commands the river and railroad below Chattanooga.

Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed 12,000.

The Yankee loss in killed wounded and prisoners will reach 25,000.

Five Yankee hospitals are in our hands, full of wounded.

On Thursday night the enemy made two attempts on our lines, and were driven back both times to their entrenchments.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 28th, reports slight skirmishing in Upper East Tennessee, near Zollicoffer. A battle in that quarter is hardly probable, as Burnside will be forced to retire to reinforce General Rosecrans.

Charleston, Sept 27.—The enemy is evidently making himself impregnable on Morris Island.

Bristol, Sept. 28.—The enemy burned the Railroad bridge at Carter's station, twenty miles from here, on Saturday, evacuating the place and is now retreating in the direction of Knoxville. Our forces are pursuing. Our cavalry occupied Jonesboro at 10 o'clock last night.

A Gordonville dispatch, of the 28th, says: The federal force beyond the Rapidan is represented at 60,000 effectives. The opinions are conflicting as to whether there will be a fight soon or not.

Important from Mexico—Organization of Troops by Juarez against the French.

New York, Oct. 1.—The *Times* has a letter from Queretaro, Mexico, August 11th, which says Juarez and his government is at San Luis Potosi, full of courage and hope. Gen. Diaz had been appointed commander-in-chief, and has a force of 8,000 men at San Luis, thoroughly organized and armed. General Doblado, of Guanajuato, has 18,000 men also thoroughly organized and armed. Queretaro, Ajacio and other States are organizing forces, and the Juarez government will soon have 35,000 or 40,000 men in the field against the French, whom the Juarez government intended to fight now and forever.

The *Herald* has a letter from San Luis Potosi, dated August 21st, which says: General Doblado had been appointed Minister of War, and Sordo de Tejada, Secretary of State—probably the two ablest men at present for the Mexican Republic.

Gen. Negrete is already raising great troops to fire to the French, and the States of Puebla and Telascala. The correspondent thinks that Mexico will be able to place 100,000 men in the field against the French.

THE BATTLE NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

Union Spy Hung in Richmond.

THE REPORTED FEDERAL DISASTER IN LOUISIANA

Return of Franklin to New Orleans.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON QUIET.

Rebel Deserters Shot.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1863.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 28th, says that in the late battle the fatality among the officers was unprecedented. The battle of Chickamauga was the most extensive and desperate of the campaign, and it is not yet over. The fruits of victory, as claimed by the rebels, are 7,000 prisoners, 40 cannon, 15,000 small arms, and we were driven back to the fortifications on the river. Gen. Lee issued a complimentary order to Bragg. The rebels claim command of the situation.

The New Orleans *Era* says that a most disastrous reverse to the Union army has occurred. This concurs with the rumors that Gen. Weitzel has been defeated and killed by Gen. Dick Taylor, at Napoleon, La.

A Mobile dispatch, of the 26th, in the same paper, says Magruder had whipped Franklin's Yankee Corps, taking many prisoners, sinking two gunboats and disabling several transports, at Sabine Pass. Franklin returned to New Orleans.

Kellogg, the western Union spy was hung in Richmond. The *Enquirer* says he had hired himself in the Confederate engineer corps at Island No. 10, for the purpose of gaining information for the benefit of the Federal government, and though at last detected he died with the conviction that he had furnished more valuable information in the character of a spy to that government, than any other ten men in the United States service. He died like a hero.

The Mexican States are making war preparations. Senor Fuenlin has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Juarez has made a new cabinet, with Gen. Doblado Minister of War, and Lerdo de Tegoder, Secretary of State. When arms are got from the United States, it is expected that one hundred thousand men will be raised against the French.

There is nothing from Charleston, except that the *Courier* says our troops fired upon the ruins of Fort Sumter on the 28th ult., for the first time for several weeks. The rebels report no damage done. The rebel batteries were still firing upon the Union working parties.

The Iron-clad fleet were at their old anchorage and perfectly quiet.

The Charleston *Courier* reports that the fleet fired a salute in honor of Admiral Farragut's arrival at that port.

Rebel accounts from Gordonsville, Va., dated Sept. 27th and 28th, state that seven North Carolina deserters were shot at Orange Court House on the 26th.

Meade's army is stated to be sixty thousand strong, with the commanding General's headquarters at Culpepper Court House.

The rebel dispatch states that opinions are conflicting as to whether there will be a fight soon or not.

W. J. J.

DISPATCHES FROM ROSECRANS.

No Rebel Demonstration for Several Days.

STATEMENT OF A NEW DRAFT PREMATURE.

Gens. M'Cook and Crittenden Relieved of their Commands.

New York, Oct. 1.—The *World's* Washington dispatch says it is understood that General Halleck has voluminous dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans, of a very satisfactory character, but improper for the public. The enemy had made no demonstration for several days.

New York, Oct. 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The statement that a new draft for 600,000 men is about to be made, is believed to be premature. No steps will be taken towards making a new draft till the present one is completed in several of the Western States which have not yet exceeded their quota of volunteers sufficiently to cover the draft, as Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The *Tribune* says Gens. McCook and Crittenden are relieved of their commands, and ordered to report at Indianapolis.

The Rebellion in China—Sore Formidable Exploits of Burgoyne, Leader of the Filibusters.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—Hong Kong dates up to the 20th of August have been received. The Taeping rebellion is becoming more formidable owing to the existence of numerous filibusters. Burgoyne, who succeeded Ward as leader of the American filibusters on the imperialists side, had gone over to Taeping, taking many skilled with the ride with him. His first exploit was the capture of an imperial steamer, and immediately afterwards the city of Dunsain. Hong Kong papers attach great importance to his movements. They ask, who can tell how many thousand filibusters will flock to the Burgoyne standard, since every inducement is offered which tends to gratify filibustering expeditions such as animosity to England, woolen, and boundless drains of conquest.

The Defenses of Richmond—Sailors Sent to Charleston.

Washington, Oct. 1.—A deserter from the Richmond City battalion arrived here, and states that there are about 11,000 troops in the neighborhood of Richmond, that the Merrimac is lying near Jones' Bluff, the Lady Davis is fully iron plated, a third iron-clad is on the stocks, and five small gunboats are near the bluff. Nearly all the sailors there, about 5,000, have been sent to Charleston under Capt. Pegram.

Terrible Accident to Rebel Prisoners.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1.—A special to the *Commercial*, from Nashville, says: About 200 rebel prisoners, confined in the extensive unfinished hotel, known as the Maxwell House, were precipitated from the fifth story through a gangway, fitted up with temporary stairs, to the second floor. The prisoners made a simultaneous rush to breakfast, when the stairs gave way under the unusual weight.

Two men were taken out of the ruins dead, two have since died of their injuries, and ninety-six others were injured; some have both legs and arms broken; others are more seriously mangled.

Conspiracy to Burn all Transports on the Western Rivers.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.—It is understood here that a plot has been discovered to burn all the Government transports on the western rivers. Several men have been arrested and are now in irons, upon whom a cypher was found, which, upon being translated, disclosed instructions to destroy all the steamers that can be of any service to the Government. The matter is being thoroughly investigated.

Invalid Corps Organized.

New York, Oct. 1.—The *Times'* Washington dispatch says: The Invalid Corps has been organized into sixteen regiments, and the colonels appointed to command them are selected, from majors previously appointed. Colonel Ramsey has been appointed Brigadier General and assigned to the charge of the Ordnance Bureau, which position he has filled since the retirement of Gen. Ripley.

Wool Sales—Reception to the Russians.

New York, Oct. 1.—Wool is very active; sales 62@70c, and large sales of foreign on private terms.

The Russian Admiral and suite are having a grand public reception in this city to-day.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Thursday, Oct. 1.—Gold is still subsiding slowly, as private advices received from New York to day quote at 140¾—a decline of 1¾ per cent. below the rate of Wednesday. Silver, also, is a shade lower, being quoted in New York at 135. The coin market, here, is so irregular that it is almost impossible to quote correctly. Our bankers and dealers are buying what little offers at 135@136 for gold and 1,30@1,31 for silver. Eastern Exchange remains unchanged.

To-morrow the semi-annual interest of $3,65 will be paid on the 7-30 per cent. bonds of the Government, at the United States Mint. As this sum of 3,65 per cent. is payable in gold, which is now worth some 41 per cent. more than paper currency, it sends the semi-annual interest payment of $3,65 to $4,25 @ cent or $10,50 per annum, instead of 7,30. The interest on the 5-20ty years 6 per cent. bonds will be payable on the 1st of November, one month distant, also in gold, which, if the "premium" should be no greater then than it is at present, will net a semi-annual dividend in currency equal to $4,42, or $8,84 per annum.—*Phila Ledger, Wednesday.*

In noticing the recent advance in gold, the Philadelphia Press very sensible remarks:

"Of course the direct cause of this advance is the news of disaster to our army in Tennessee, which plainly shows how completely gold is a mere commodity, like sugar or tea, only being worth so much more per pound. Not the waste of the mercantile community affected it, nor the legitimate class of buyers who desire to have something tangible saved from the nation's wreck, but simply a combination of operators who purposely buy in the no ning one hundred thousand dollars at a large advance, in order to sell in the afternoon about a million and a half when the advance figure have been maintained, and even a higher price reached. Why should gold be worth any more now than it was before? If the demand came from the merchants or the mass of the people there would be at least reason in the advance. But with no more than the usual amount in demand by those persons, gold is worth five per cent. more, simply because one shrewd operator succeeds in playing upon others somewhat less shrewd. It is a mere matter of business, requiring boldness and nerve, in which the fewer are benefitted, and the majority become losers."

The imports of foreign wools at New York last week were 3,662 bales, valued at $259,066. The telegraph this afternoon reports wore wool as being very active in New York, with sales of domestic fleece at 68@70, and large sales of foreign on private to me.

The New York Times of Wednesday says:

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York, in term at Albany this morning, rendered two very important decisions, affirming the validity of United States Notes of legal tender or *lawful money of the United States*, receivable, the same as gold and silver, in payment of all debts, public and private, except for United States customs and duties, the Government in payment of interest on so much of the public debt which Congress has ordered shall be paid exclusively in specie. The first case decided was made by the Bank Department of New York against the Metropolitan and Shoe and Leather Banks of this city, to compel the payment of their notes of circulation in specie instead of Uncle Sam's notes, which were tendered to the holders of their notes, before protest. The Court affirms the decision of the Court below, against the Bank Departments. In other words, it is made the supreme law of the State of New York that all demands upon the banks of this state, including the demand for the payment of their notes of circulation, may be paid in United States notes, as a *legal tender*, and awful money of the United States. The second case was made by John J. Roosevelt, against his city (late of the Supreme Court,) against Louis Fitz Hugh, to compel the substitution of gold for United States notes, which Mayor Fitz Hugh tendered in satisfaction of a mortgage, made and dated prior to the passage of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, creating these notes of legal tender. The case of appeal, in this case, reverses the decision of the Court below, and is in favor of Roosevelt, or in other words, decides that Mayor has the right to pay off the mortgage held by Roosevelt in United States notes, as a legal money of the United States, in payment of all mortgages and other debts, whether contracted before or since the act of Congress creating such notes a legal tender.

Altogether, these decisions in their scope and bearing could not have be n made more comprehensive. They are, of course, final. The learned bench stood six to two. We presume that our city banks, which, under some vague apprehension that this decision might be otherwise, have of late reduced their own circulation from eight and a half to less than five and a half millions, will now run up their issues again to something like the sum total of State and United States securities, which they have, in pledge, in the Bank Department. The General Banking Law, as amended last winter, would authorize the pledge of a much larger sum of United States stocks, say two dollars to one of New York State Stocks, in place of half and-half, as heretofore.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Thursday, October 1, 1863.

GRAIN AND FLOUR—Wheat is firm with an upward tendency, and Red from wagon may be quoted at $1,12@1,15. Corn is strong and higher, a sale of 3 cars shelled being reported at 95c. Oats very firm, and we note a sale of 1 car at 71c, and 1 car at 73. Barley—prime may be quoted at $1,20@1,25 per bush; sale of 500 bush rejected at $1,10. Rye is selling at 85@90c from first hands. Flour is steady with a fair local demand, and we note sales of 100 bbls at $5,25 for Extra, and $6 20 to $6,50 for Extra Family; 50 bbls Extra Family at $6,40, and 50 do do at $6,25. Rye flour is steady with small sales from store at $5,25@5,50.

GROCERIES—The market continues firm and prices strong and well maintained. Sales of 10 bbls Cuba Sugar, prime, at 12c, and 5 hhds good New Orleans at 11½c. Molasses steady with considerable inquiry; sale of 50 bbls old crop, to the trade at 58c; als ; 100 bbls new crop, to the trade at 51c, and 25 bbls new at 53c. Coffee is steady with small sales at 31@32½c—some holders ask ng 33c. Syrup—sale of 10 bbls "Golden" at 75c.

PROVISIONS—There is only a moderate demand for Bacon, and the market is quiet but prices are steady and fully maintained. Lard is quiet with small sales at 10¼@11c. Mess Pork—no transactions.

HAY—sale on track of 50 bales prime at $1,57 per cwt. From scales price range from $30 to $35 per ton, according to quality.

MILL FEED—sale on track of 1 car Seconds at $1,35 per cwt. Middlings may be quoted at $1,55 to $1,65 per cwt, by the car load, and Old Meal $1,70.

SALT—There is an improved demand, and prices are a shade higher; sale of 200 bbls No 1 Extra from depot at $3,50 per bbl.

BUTTER & EGGS—Butter is unchanged; sale of 28 kgs packed at an average of 16½c, and 2 bbls good Roll at 20c. Eggs steady at 18@19c.

CHEESE—firm with no advancing tendency; sales in lots of 50 kgs prime W R at 12½c.

POTATOES—steady though the demand is limited; sales 250 bush Rockahocks at 80c per bushel.

APPLES—In fair supply but unchanged; sales of 250 bbls at $1,50 to $1,75 per bbl for common to fair, and 150 bbls choice at $2,25.

BEANS—In good demand and firm, with sales of 75 bush prime at $2,75 per bushel.

ONIONS—In active request; sale of 10 bbls at $4,00 per bbl.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

Oct. 1—The oil market continues very quiet and dull, though value have undergone no material change. Crude is steady with a modera e local demand, and quotations may be fairley given at 27@ @27½c package returned, and 32½@33½c packages included. There is no demand whatever for Refined the markets, as prices here are relatively higher than in New York. Refined, in bond, is exceedingly quiet, and has been so for several days past. A sale of 100 bbls for present delivery was reported at 53c, and this was the only one. Free oil is also quiet, though we note small sales at former rates.

The New York Tribune, of Wednesday, says a large business could be transacted in Petroleum there, with the improvement in exchange, if holders were to make a slight concession in rates.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Oct. 1.—Crude is quiet and almost nominal with sales at 34½@35c. Refined in bond, is dull and lower, being offered at 56c on the spot; October delivery 60 to 62c; and November 62c. Refined, free, is quiet at 65c. Naptha is steady with sales of Refined at 28@30c.

C.

Chicago Market.

Sept. 30.—The decline of Gold caused a reaction in the grain markets, and, with scarcely an exception, prices ruled lower on everything. Wheat was in moderate demand, but declined fully 2c per bushel from the ruling figures of yesterday, and at the close there were very few buyers of No. 2 Spring at $1,02. Sales of No. 2 Red were made at $1,10; No. 1 do ing at $1,06@1,07½; No. 2 Spring at $1,01½@1,02½; Rejected Red at $1,03, and rejected Spring at 99@$1,00. There was but a limited demand for Corn, and the market ruled dull and heavy, and to effect large sales a decline of 5@10 per barrel would have to be submitted to. The town market was quiet and 1½@2c lower, with sales of No. 1 at 72@72½c, and No. 2 at 71 @71½c. The offerings of Oats and Corn were light and sales confined to a lot of Red Mixed at 73½c afloat. There was less activity in Oats and prices receded 1½c per bushel, with sales at 51@52c for No 2 ing steady at the inside figure. Rye was quiet and easier, sales being made at 84@85c for No. 1, principally at the inside figure. Barley was firm and steady, with a good demand for No. 2 in store at $1,10@1,11. Holders of Highwines were very firm in their views, and asked 50½@51c, but buyers held off, and sales were light at 49@50½c. Seeds were steady and firm. Timothy sold at $2,15@2,25 for medium to choice, and Flax from $2,24@2,26 for Cattle and Hogs were less active and 25 per cent lower. Provisions dull and nominal.

Toledo Market.

Sept. 30—The market opened this morning with considerable firmness, and ruled active at an advance of about 1c. The sales aggregate over 70,000. Flour No sales reported. Wheat—Sales 4,000 bu No 1 Red at 120c; 5,000 bu No 2 Red at 118c; 9,500 bu No 2 Red at 119c; 3 000 bu do do at 120c; 1,000 bu White Mich at 124c; 1,005 bu amber Mich at 123c; 700 bu White Mich at 124c; 7,500 bu and 5,000 bu No 1 Red at 122c; 9,500 bu No 2 Red at 118c; 6,00 bu No 2 Red at 119c; 1,000 bu amber Mich at 123c; 1,200 bu White Mich at 124c; 3,000 bu No 1 Red at 120c; 2,000 bu No 2 Red at 119c; 1,000 bu White Mich at 124c; 1,000 bu Mich Red at 123c; 5,000 bu No 1 Wheat at 122c; 3,000 bu amber Mich at 124c. Since report, there have been no sales that we could hear of. Gold in the New York report has gone "kiting," and the firmness in our market has been increased thereby. Corn—Not mentioned. Other grains quiet.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

Thursday, Oct. 1 1863.

There has been rather more activity in the market during the past week, and especially was this the case for best grades An advance is not expected on small and inferi r cattle, for the reason that large numbers of this class of cattle are almost worthless at home, and are quite so here. We saw small cattle weighing from five to six hundred pounds sell for seven to eight dollars per head, while the best grades sold readily at four to four and one-quarter cents per pound. It seems very strange that farmers will persist in feeding this small and inferior stock upon the market, and it is so to them folly to ship them home with the expectation of realizing anything like a profit. We are satisfied, however, that all who had good stock realized a good profit, as is always the case.

Government buyers bought some four hundred head at about former prices, and would have taken many more, had they been here, as the supply of this grade of cattle was not large. These government buyers refuse to take as light cattle as they have been buying heretofore, as they have found out by experience that this light stock will not stand inspection, which is considerable of an item to the dealer.

There was a moderate demand for stock cattle, but there were very few offered, and prices proded at least one quarter of a cent per pound. Good steers weighing 1000 lbs sold at 3@3½c, while those averaging 900 lbs could not be sold at over 2@3½c.

The following are the correct quotations for the different grades of cattle:

Premium—None in market.	
Extra	4 @4½c ⅌ lb.
First quality	3½@3½ c "
Second quality	3 @3½c "
Third quality	2 @3 c "
Inferior	1½@2 c "

The whole number of cattle sold this week amounted, in the aggregate, to 1300 head, being 438 head less than last week. The cattle sold were from the following named States:

428 head from Illinois
47 head from Indiana.
500 head from Ohio.
110 head from Pennsylvania.

The following is a correct report of all the leading sales:

E Whittlesey, sold 20 head of small steers and heifers, from Portage Co, Ohio at 2@3½c.

O A Thayer, retailed 20 head of very good cows and heifers at 3@4c.

O Hudson, sold 19 head of steers, weighing 1000 lbs each, at 3c.

J Dolatt, sold 20 head of pretty rough cattle at 1½@3½c.

Graham & Co, sold 40 head of Penna stock at 3½@4½c.

Marks & Co, retailed 50 head of very fair steers at 3½@4c.

H A Merrick, retailed 60 head of fair small cattle at 3@4c.

W Warnts, sold 22 head of rough Ohio steers, in fair condition, at 3@3½c.

J Dolan, sold 20 head of western cows and heifers, retailed at 2½@3½c.

A Casterline, wholesaled 40 head of very good half-breed Durham Ohio at 3c.

Z Seymour, sold 18 head of fair Ohio steers, weighing 1200 pounds each, at 4½c—about ½ cent above the market.

Myers & Bro, wholesaled 150 head of fair western steers at 3@4c.

Z Wolfe, retailed 35 head of nice Ohio cows and heifers at 3@4c.

O Jacobs, sold 78 head of rough Illinois steers at 3½c.

W Barker, sold 36 head of stock, but not very fat, at 3½@3¾c.

Wm McFadden, sold 20 head of inferior stock, not suitable for beef, at $2,20 per cwt.

W H McFadden, retailed 20 head of small Ohio stock at 2@3c.

W Partridge, sold 34 head of rough Ohio steers at $99 per head, or about 3 cents per pound.

J Hucks, sold 20 head of pretty hard stock at 2 @3½c.

S Kline, sold 76 head of Illinois steers, in fair flesh, at $3,30 per cwt.

S Boone, sold 41 head of rough cows and steers from western Ohio at 3½c.

E Roberts, sold 29 head of small Ohio stock at $23 per head.

J J Baldwin, sold 17 head of good government stock at 3½c.

S Cleveland, 37 head at an average of 3@4c.

Wm Kennedy, sold 19 head of rough cows and heifers at 3½c.

D M Ross, sold 19 head of fair Illinois steers in good flesh at 3¾c.

Vasner & Co, sold a mixed lot of 39 head of Penna. stock at 3@3½c.

J B Hoge, sold 37 head of fair Illinois steers at 3½c.

Geo Renwick, retailed 20 head of very fair Ohio Steers at an average of 3½c.

Crum & Co, sold 107 head of fair Illinois stock, a little rough, at 3½c.

Webb & Co, 35 head of Illinois steers—good government stock—at 3¾c.

J Byers, sold 23 head of fair Ohio stock, averaging about 1000 lbs each, at 3¾@3½c.

M Hire, sold a mixed lot of 17 head of Ohio stock at 3½@3¾c.

There were many more small lots which we do not take time to report, as we report many lots of the same kind, so that very one can form his own judgement.

Hogs.

Lafferty & Merrick, Commission Merchants for the sale of hogs, report the following sales: Lafferty & Merrick retailed 128 head of prime heavy hogs at 6¾@6¾c; O'Emerick, 120 head of good hogs at 6¾c; J Gilchrist wholesaled 200 head of prime at 6¾c; M Schoyer 500 heavy still-fed at 6¾c; Holmes & Co, 120 common at 5@5½c.

Sheep.

The demand for Sheep is rather limited, and confined almost entirely to those that are strictly prime. We quote at 3½ to 4c, as to quality, and about 1000 head changed hands at these figures.

Imports by Railroad.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, Oct. 1.—477 hides, Dean & Kistington; 100 bbls flour, no consignee; 1 car hay, J Berlin; 145 sacks wheat, 140 bgs corn, D & H Wallace; 13 sks rags, R Godfrey; 3 bales pelts, W Pierson; 31 kgs barley, Spencer & McKay; 7 sks wool, S Harbaugh; 10 bbls butter, R Weaver; 70 bdls hoops, J Taylor; 3 bbls apples, Atwell, Lee & Co; 67 sks rags, Mackie & Co; 10 kgs soap, S Dyer; 8 bbls potatoes and apples, J Brown; 8 bbls apples, J A Brown; 25 bxs candles, E Hazleton; 37 bgs potatoes, 44 bgs oats, John Hamilton; 1 cars barley, J Rhodes; 151 kgs wool, S H Voight & Co; 6 sks rags, Mead & Moorhead; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 5 bbls whisky, Woodside & Wallace; 50 do do M McCullough & Co; 40 sks potatoes, Isaiah Dickey.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, October 1—31 casks pearls, McKee & Bro; 23 bbls turnips 10 bbls onions, 27 bbls apples, L H Voight & Co; 70 bales hay, S Harbaugh; 100 bbls flour S George & Co; 42 mawes sopper, T H Howe; 203 bags oats, J G Mills & Co; 24 sacks onions, John Herbert; 200 pcs pipe, H Wallace; 94 pkgs ale, Wm Edmunds; 8 bbls butter, Garrett & Martin; 10 bbls apples, F Angel; 16 boxes cheese, B Daizell & Co; 33 do do, Wm Haslage; 14 do do Wm Seddon; 223 do do, J B Canfield; 23 do do, H Riddle; 56 bbls apples, L H Voight & Co; 80 do, Potter & Aiken; 100 bbls flour, O B Leech; 31 bxs soap, Mc Donald & Arbuckle; 2 kegs butter, R Robison & Co; 3 bbls apples, Jas Miller; 23 bxs cheese, S Swart & Co; 22 do do, Webb & Wilkinson; 23 pails butter, W Hacker; 96 bbls wheat, Noble & Appel; 3 bbls beef, Potter & Lamentowicz; 1 piano, H Kieber.

Allegheny Station—3 bbls apples, A Kirk & Co; 3 pkgs eggs, J W Benson; 1 do do, J Towers; 5 boxes candles, Hahn & Riddle; 90 bbls flour, O Merrick, 34 sacks flax seed, Rees & Hendson, 25 kegs butter, Mercer & Robinson; 2 bbls apples, J Swan; 3 kegs whisky, 1 bbl cider, W F Baum; 23 beer kegs, Luix & Waltz; 155 sks wheat, J T Noble; 257 sacks barley, John H Spicer, 223 bush oats, A Taylor, 1,000 bush corn, 1,210 bush oats, Simpson & Knox; 25 sacks onions, 40 sks clover seed, Joseph Craig; 2 tubs cheese, C Kemp.

SHIPPING.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 tons.

The magnificent Steamship ANGLIA will sail from New York for Liverpool on TUESDAY, the 6th of October.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$70 and $80; Steerage.....$30 00
Intermediate.....$40
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

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