Gazette.

OCT. 9, 1863.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Yesterday's Evening Edition.

Criminal Court—Important to Merchants and Consignors.

In this Court—Judge Mellon, presiding—the case of the Commonwealth vs. James W. Craft, indicted for embezzlement, was brought to a close. As it involves an important question of law, we submit a report of the case:

It appeared by the evidence that defendant acted as commission merchant in this city, and in March last 571 sacks of corn were consigned to him, on commission, by George W. Welsh, to be sold on commission for cash. The corn was sold, and an account of sales rendered by defendant, and part of the proceeds paid over, but defendant was short (in his ability to pay) an amount of about $150, over all commissions and expenses. The defendant was frequently dunned for this balance, and made various evasive, and sometimes inconsistent, excuses for his inability to pay.

N. P. Fetterman, Esq., appeared as counsel for prosecution, and B. P. Flenniken, Esq., for defence.

Judge Flenniken, in a learned and able argument for defence, contended that the act of Assembly authorizing a criminal prosecution only designated and applied to *consignees and factors*, and the prosecution had proved the defendant to be a commission merchant, and consequently neither a factor nor consignee; also, that to sustain the indictment, it should be proved that the money was converted by the defendant to his own use with an "*intent* to *defraud* his principal or consignor," and that no such intent had been proved against the defendant.

Judge Mellon instructed the jury that a commission merchant who receives goods for sale, on consignment, is a "consignee" or "factor," in the eye of the law, in regard to the goods so received, and if he pledges or converts those goods to his own use, or applies or appropriates the proceeds of sale to his own use, with intent to defraud his consignor or principal, he would be guilty of embezzlement, as charged in the indictment. The goods of a consignor in the hands of a consignee, *for sale*, are the property of a consignor or principal, and the proceeds of sale also belong to the consignor; and as to the *fraudulent intent*—if a commission merchant, after the sale of goods, is unabled to pay over the proceeds, and has no reasonable excuse for this inability, it is evidence both on the points of *conversion* and *fraudulent intent*—not conclusive evidence, it is true, but still it is evidence on the subject to be weighed by the jury. If a consignee uses the money of his principal for his own purposes, it is a wrong upon the principal, however strong the intention to replace it may be at the time. Of course, this remark may not apply to a consignee who has abundance of cash on hand at all times to cover all liabilities in the line of his business, and who mingles his cash in one deposite account. Such may not properly amount to a conversion to his own use, but merely to a common deposite of the funds of his customers. It is altogether a question of fact for the jury, under the circumstances in each particular case, whether the defendant has converted the funds of his principal with a fraudulent intent.

The question in regard to which most difficulty is apprehended, is, the question of *intention*. The Act of Assembly, and consequently the indictment avers, that the goods were pledged or converted, or the proceeds appropriated to the consignee's own use with *intent to defraud* the consignor or principal.

It is the *intention* with which the act was done that constitutes its criminality. The intent and the act must both concur to constitute the crime. Hence the importance of understanding the rule of law in regard to what constitutes evidence or proof of intent.

Proof of intent like any other fact material in a case, may be by direct or indirect evidence; by evidence either direct or circumstantial.

There is an important distinction, however, in regard to the party who is bound to produce the evidence. If the act is proved, and it is an unlawful act in itself, the evil or unlawful intent is presumed or inferred, and the burden of explaining the intent or showing the intent to be innocent, is shifted to the defendant. If, on the other hand, the act is in itself lawful, then the prosecutor who charges an offense arising from the intent with which it was done, must prove not only the act but the intent, and that the intent was evil or unlawful. The rule is this: Where an act is in itself indifferent, and becomes criminal, if done with a particular intent, then the intent must be proved and found; but where the act is in itself unlawful, the proof of justification or excuse lies on the defendant, and on failure thereof, the law implies a criminal intent.

In proof of intent to defraud a particular person, it is not necessary to show that the defendant had that particular person in his mind at the time. It is sufficient if the act done would have the effect to defraud him, for the law presumes that the party intended to do that which was the natural consequence of his act.

Applying these principles to the case in hand, which of these parties, the Commonwealth, or the defendant, is required to make proof in regard to the intent? That, you perceive, depends on the lawfulness or the unlawfulness of the act.

The law makes it unlawful for a consignee or factor to pledge or convert the property of the consignor or principal, or to convert the proceeds of the sale thereof to his own use; therefore, if the defendant has committed this act, the burden is on him to show a reasonable or sufficient excuse for his having done so, otherwise the criminal intent may be inferred from the act.

If, under all the circumstances, you have any reasonable doubt of either the fact that defendant converted the funds to his own use, or did it with intent to defraud the prosecutor, or of any other material fact, the defendant should have the benefit of it, and be entitled to an acquittal.

The Jury, after being out all night, and next day till eleven o'clock, found defendant guilty. The defendant had offered no testimony whatever on his part. The punishment is imprisonment not exceeding five years, and a fine not exceeding $2,000, at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. Flenniken moved for a new trial.

Geo. Linn, plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay the costs.

Catharine Hammel, charged with malicious mischief, on oath of Sarah Ann O'Hare, was acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs. The alleged offense consisted in cutting the clothes line of the prosecutrix.

Judge Wilkins and the Democracy.

The venerable Judge Wilkins, in his letter to the famous "Democratic Convention for Western Pennsylvania," excusing himself from serving as their President, uses the following language, which, whether so intended or not, is certainly written in the happiest and most telling vein of irony:

"Your patriotism, too, is manifested by your adherence to, and anxiety for, the success of our gallant armies; by your encouragement of enlistments and of the free and willing service of the brave and self devoted corps of volunteers; by your support of the fair enrollment by lot, of men designed for a limited term of military action; by your full proportional numerical contribution to the military force in the field; by your claim of rewards to the brave; of pensions to the wounded and disabled; by your care and protection of families bereaved by death upon the battle-field; by your free and willing submission to a necessary and uniform system of taxation, and anxiety for the integrity and maintenance of the public credit; by your advocacy of the restoration of the blessings of peace without the taint of submission, the dismemberment of the Union, or the loss of one inch of barren territory."

Mr. Knox's Grape Exhibition.

Mr. J. Knox, the well known and experienced fruit grower, has now on exhibition, at his rooms on Fifth street, a most extensive and varied assortment of grapes. The display is certainly the finest we have ever witnessed in this city. Indeed a gentleman well qualified to judge, assures us that the grape exhibitions given in New York and Philadelphia cannot at all compare with this, either in regard to the number of varieties, or the rich and luxuriant growth of the fruit. He has all the finest varieties, in the full perfection of growth, and he [illegible] call and see them. The exhibition will continue throughout [illegible] and perhaps longer.

Court of Common Pleas.

Judges Sterrett and Stowe are holding separate Courts this week, and are dispatching business with commendable facility. The following cases have been disposed of:

BEFORE JUDGE STERRETT.

Mary Patterson vs Thomas D. Patterson et al. Feigned issue; verdict for plaintiff. Large for plaintiff; Barton for defendant.

McPherson vs the Farmers & Drovers Bank of Waynesburg. Feigned issue; verdict for plaintiff. Smith for plaintiff; Lazear for defendant.

William Creech vs Margaret P. Worth. Judgment of non suit on plaintiff's testimony. Schoyer for plaintiff; Woods for defendant.

Borough of Manchester vs. S. P. Ross et al. Non-suit and judgment discharged. Mellon for plaintiff and Ross and Fetterman for defendant.

Munn vs. Munn's Administrator. Verdict for plaintiff $45. Purviance for plaintiff and Jones for defendant.

John Coulter vs. James Boyce. Verdict for plaintiff $21 58. Brown for plaintiff, and Whitsell for defendant.

Jos. Spencer vs. David Fawcett. Verdict for plaintiff $137 68. T. B. Hamilton for plaintiff, and Moffat for defendant.

Thomas Hamilton vs. Caroline Shrimp. Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff. White for plaintiff; Whitsell for defendant.

William Baldwin vs. Dilworth & Bidwell. Verdict for plaintiff of $601 84. Mellon for plaintiff; Bruce & Negley for defendants.

Mangold vs. Miller. Verdict for plaintiff—$15. T. B. Hamilton for plaintiff; Slebeneck for defendant.

Z. Patterson's Administrator vs. Peter Quinette. Jury out. Barton for plaintiff; Jones for defendant.

Borough of Duquesne vs Lenty et al. On trial.

BEFORE JUDGE STOWE.

Craig & Pemberger vs. Wilson, McElroy & Co. Verdict for plaintiff, $651 19. Purviance for plaintiff. Hamilton & Achison for defendant.

Carothers vs. Peebles, et al. Verdict for plaintiff, $541 25. Fetterman for plaintiff. Mellon for defendant.

R. C. Glyde vs. Brewer, Watson & Co. Action for damages sustained by non-fulfilment of a contract for the delivery of oil. The case involves an interest of about $40,000. H. and A. Shinn for plaintiff; Marshall and Miller for defendant. On trial.

Grand Torch-Light Procession—Allegheny Union Men Wide Awake to the Rescue.

The Vigilance Committee of Allegheny city have agreed to have a grand torch-light procession, on MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 12th.

All Union men are cordially invited to turn out en-masse.

The following officers have been appointed:

Chief Marshal, FELIX R. BRUNOT.

Assistants—1st, Ward, O. O. Phillips; 2nd, do, Robert Lea; 3d, do, 1st, precinct, Capt. Herron; 3d, do, 2nd, precinct, C. C. Smith; 4th, do, 1st, precinct, John A. Myler; 4th, do, 2nd, precinct, Ernest Faulhauber.

Ward delegations will select their own Marshals, and concentrate as follows, moving precisely at seven o'clock, viz:

The First Ward delegation will meet at the School House, and march up Leacock to Federal, where they will be joined by the Fourth Ward delegation.

Fourth Ward delegations will meet at their respective polls, and march down Leacock to Federal, where they will join First Ward delegation, and march up Federal to Gay, and up Pitt to Ohio.

The Second and Third Wards will meet at their respective polls, and march to the corner of Federal and North Commons, thence down Federal street to Strawberry street, thence East to Pitt street, and down to Ohio, where the whole procession, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, will proceed to the corner of Ohio street and East Commons. Ward delegations will select their own Marshals, and move at 7 o'clock precisely to the points of concentration.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Up Ohio to Chestnut, down Chestnut to [illegible], down Main to Leacock, down [illegible] ry, up Corry to Marion, [illegible] Beaver, up Beaver to north [illegible] mons, and thence [illegible] south to Ohio street.

Other delegations [illegible] assigned places by the Chief Marshal.

Union Demonstration at Oil City.

Old Venango is awake. A grand demonstration of the friends of Curtin and the Union, was held at Oil City on the 5th inst. Delegations from all the surrounding townships were in attendance, and the procession was at least two miles long. Flags and banners, bearing appropriate mottoes, were displayed all along the line. Numerous martial bands and two brass bands enlivened the people with their excellent and patriotic music. A large stand and seats had been erected, and were tastefully decorated with flags and banners.

The meeting, which was composed of at least five thousand people, with a good display of the fair sex, was first addressed by Hon. Mr. Johnson, of Meadville. He was followed by Mr. Richmond, of the same place, than whom there is no better speaker in our western counties. Then came Col. Rogers and lawyer McCormick, of Franklin—the two latter old war Democrats.

In the evening, the meeting convened in front of the Petroleum House, and was entertained by addresses from Hon. Mr. Scovills, of New Jersey, Col. Davis, ex-Speaker, and several others. The speeches throughout the day and evening were full of eloquence, and good, sound, patriotic sentiment, and were greeted with shouts of applause. The meeting betokens the interest felt by the people of Venango in the issues at stake. They are determined to roll up such a majority for Curtin and Agnew as will astonish the Copperheads of the county.

The meetings were closed with three times three for the Union ticket. Look out for old Venango on the second Tuesday. UNION.

A Reprehensible Practice.

The practice of driving wagons and other vehicles close in the rear of our passenger railway cars, is most dangerous and reprehensible, owing to the fact that the cars are often compelled to check up so suddenly that the tongue of the wagon behind is driven through the rear of the car before the driver knows what he is about. Several cars on the Manchester line have lately been seriously damaged in this way, and the limbs and lives of passengers put in jeopardy. The company, in order to protect itself, has been forced to seek legal redress in a number of instances. The vehicle owners have uniformly been compelled to pay the damages and the costs, and we would advise all such hereafter to be on the look-out, and keep a safe distance from the cars, when trotting after them. By so doing they may avoid much trouble and expense.

The passenger railways are also frequently interrupted by the tardiness and carelessness of teamsters who use the rails, and get before the cars with heavy loads, refusing to turn out when warned. The railway contracts with the public to carry them quickly as well as safely, and the law very properly imposes a penalty for wilful interruption, hence drivers of teams should be careful not to give unnecessary annoyance in this way. The use of the tracks is a great advantage to vehicle owners, and they are free to use them, but they should not interrupt or delay the cars unnecessarily.

The Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger Railroad.

Quite a large meeting of citizens residing on Center avenue was held on Wednesday evening, to express their approbation and return their thanks to the officers of the Minersville branch of the Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Railroad for their recent action in regard to the changes made in the rates of fare. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the citizens residing on Center avenue hereby tender to the President and Directors of the "Passenger Railway Company" their sincere thanks for their recent action in *reducing the fare from the Union Station to Minersville from 7 to 5 cents*, notwithstanding the extra cost of [illegible], and we pledge ourselves to sustain the road to the [illegible] of our ability.

This is a [illegible] Railway Company, and [illegible]

CURRY'S NORMAL INSTITUTE.

—Arrangements have been made by which Professor Robert Kidd is to give the pupils of this institution, and such other classes as may be formed in connection with it, a complete course of lessons in Elocution and Light Gymnastics. The course will embrace a term of ten weeks, beginning on Monday, October 19th, and in addition to the regular pupils of the school, will include two special classes, one for gentlemen and one for ladies, embracing a course of twenty lessons. The Gentlemen's class will meet every Monday and Thursday, at 7 o'clock p. m. The Ladies' class will meet every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock p. m. Also, another class, embracing a course of ten lessons, will be formed to meet every Saturday afternoon. This class is designed for the accommodation of teachers and others at a distance. Persons wishing to join either of the evening classes should procure their tickets immediately, as the number admitted into them will be limited. Terms—Evening classes, $5 per course; Saturday Class, $3.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road.

We learn that the Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at a meeting held in Cleveland, on Wednesday evening, declared a dividend of *four per cent*, free of Government tax. We also learn that it is the intention of the Company to declare a semi-annual dividend, of the above amount, regularly hereafter. This is certainly a very gratifying evidence of the prosperity of the road, and speaks well for the skill and ability of its agents and financial managers. The road has been doing a very heavy and increasing business for some time past, and the stockholders will be gratified to learn that they are about to share handsomely in its profits.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 7, 1863.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission is holding its annual session here. Dr. Bellows, Prof. Bache, Dr. Agnew, and Geo. T. Strong, of New York; Horace Binney, Jr., and Charles Stille, of Philadelphia; Dr. Newby, Secretary of the western branch; Dr. Jennings, General Secretary, Drs. Douglas and Steiners, Inspectors, and F. M. Knapp, Special Relief Agent, with others, are in attendance. Reports have been presented, and are now being considered with the view to adopting a new plan of organization.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

There are now, in all, 103 national banks in active operation. The following are the latest banks, to which the Comptroller of Currency has issued authority, under the banking law. First National Bank, South Wooster, New York, $60,000. First National Bank of Delhi, New York, $50,000. First National Bank of Hudson, Mass., $50,000. First National Bank of Detroit, Michigan, $100,000. First National Bank of Ironton, Ohio, $100,000. First National Bank of Moravia, New York, $50,000. First National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio, $60,000. First National Bank of Barre, Mass., $50,000. First National Bank of Seneca Falls, New York, $60,000. First National Bank of Greenfield, Ohio, $50,000.

ADVICES FROM CHARLESTON.

Late advices from Charleston represent the torpedoes as proving utterly worthless on account of their long immersion in water, but say the rebels are driving down more piles to obstruct the harbor. The citizens regard the fall of the city as assurred, and are moving their goods in time to avoid any further exposure to the much dreaded Greek fire.

THE MISSOURI EMBROGLIO

The President has given no answer yet and indication of what his answer will be to the Missouri Delegation. Mr. Drake, Chairman of the Delegation, remained to receive the answer of the President, the rest have all gone. It has been surmised by some of the Missourians that the sudden visit of John Hay, the President's private Secretary, was to gather some facts connected with the Missouri imbroglio.

THE WASHINGTON FORTIFICATIONS.

Fort Foote has just been finished. It forms the last of the cordon of fortifications surrounding Washington. The members of the Cabinet, engineers, &c., will visit it to-morrow.

BURNSIDES IN SUPPORTING DISTANCE OF ROSECRANS.

It is understood that official dispatches confirm the impression that Burnside's right is in supporting distance from Rosecrans.

ROSECRANS SURPRISED—NOT OUTNUMBERED.

It is understood that the Secretary of War denies that Rosecrans was outnumbered at Chickamauga, and insists that it was a surprise.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED.

The official reports to the Surgeon General's office, show that the number of sick and wounded soldiers in all the hospitals of the country on the 26th of September was 57,713.

THE SHELLS FIRED INTO CHARLESTON.

It is stated that the shells fired into Charleston, were from a 200 pounder and not from the 300 pounder, as represented at the time.

REBEL OFFICERS IN OUR HANDS.

The rebel officers now in our hands amount to about 2,500.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1863.

The opening of business at the Stock Board this morning was dull.

A dispatch was shown me denying that Imboden had made a decent on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, cutting off Rosecrans' communications.

It is believed that at Brashear City Franklin's Division was repulsed at the first attack, but that Ord's 13th army corps, arriving at the nick of time, routed the rebels.

The Shenandoah Valley is now clear of rebels.

A large number of conscripts are arriving; but there is no movement.

Mason's journey to France is looked upon as a forerunner of a sudden blow by Napoleon when he thinks us weak enough.

The foreign mails are just at hand.

Jeff. Davis having demanded that the European powers declare the Union blockade ineffectual, the London *News* states that the question is full of serious difficulty. If the request is denied, the rebel privateers under a belligerent commission, may overhaul and seize British vessels carrying war contrabands to Federal ports.

The London *Times* says that the fanatic radical abolitionists of America are driving President Lincoln into the attitude of an exterminator of the whites, without any possible chance of benefiting the blacks by emancipation, or the practical working out of the "man and brother" theory of Wilberforce's Buxton and Clarkson.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* gives a glowing account of the present army power and the general war resources of the rebels.

The London *Index*, a rebel foreign organ, speaking of Mason's retirement, says: Earl Russell has not succeeded in establishing absolute non-intercourse with the Confederate States, because we know three British Consuls who remain in the Southern States—Mr. Bunch at Charleston, and Mr. Moffatt at Mobile, [illegible] by this Government and Mr. Moore at Richmond, [illegible] by the Confederate Government for contumacy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Situation in Eastern Virginia

15,000 UNION DESERTERS PICKED UP,

Rebel Salt Works in Georgia Destroyed.

DESIGNS OF THE REBEL GENERAL STUART.

MORE RUSSIAN WAR VESSELS EXPECTED.

Iron Clads at Charleston Engaged with Rebel Batteries.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The *Herald's* dispatch says: The intelligence from Martinsburg is to the effect that there are no rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, except a few guerrillas skulking in the mountains. Our cavalry have secured the valley as far as Strasburg and Front Royal, without finding any traces of the rebels.

Information has also been received that there is no movement on the part of the enemy's cavalry towards Western Virginia, as reported a few days since.

The Bureau of Deserters picked up in the last two months 15,000 of the 88,000 deserters from the Union army.

Lieut. Commanding Dobson, of the United States gunboat Seneca, reports to the Navy Department under date of "Doboy Sound, Sept. 24th," that on the 22d ult. he sent an armed boat's crew up the Altamaha river and destroyed Hudson Place Salt Works, near Darien, Ga., entirely demolishing the boilers, engines and works of James H. Lockwood, the superintendent. His children, a force of negroes, other employees and two visitors fled at the approach of our force. The works are situated within two miles of an encampment of a rebel company, whose pickets came very near the works, but they did not discover or resist the attack.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8th.—The *Times'* special says Stuart, by increasing his force, expects to bring on a general engagement and overwhelm our corps by mere force of numbers and thereby secure his Lieut. Generals commission.

The strict conscription now being enforced throughout the South offers great facilities for Stuart to carry out his schemes, because those conscripted are permitted to select whatever branch of the service they prefer to enter and it is well known that most men at the South give preference to Stuarts' cavalry.

The squad of rebel prisoners recently captured on the Rapidan, arrived here yesterday. One of the prisoners states they have a report to the effect that we are raising 100,000 cavalrymen, and adds, that if this is so the Confederacy has gone up.

The *Tribune's* special from Washington says: It is understood here among persons who are posted, that ten or twelve more Russian vessels of war are expected to arrive at New York, or some other American port, within a few weeks, and it is believed in well informed quarters that they are likely not to go away soon, but may winter in our harbors. There are many theories as to the issue of this movement of the Russian navy, but the general belief is, that the Emperor expects to keep up a fleet cruising during the winter months, lest some difficulty with his neighbors might arrise and find him as they found him once before, bound up in his own harbors.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* states that the prize steamer Diamond, from Charleston Bar, on Saturday, brought a bearer of dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren, with dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy to the 3d inst. When the Diamond left a portion of our iron clads were engaged with the rebel batteries, and the batteries on Morris Island also appeared to be firing.

THE GREENSBURG CONVENTION.

The Town Overflowing with People.

Gen. Sigel, Gov. Randall, Gov. Noble, Senator Cowan, Hon. John Covode, and others, Present.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GREENSBURG, Oct. 8, 1863.

The Convention is a great success. The town is overflowing with people from all parts of the county.

Our delegation is about two thousand strong.

Gov. Randall, First Assistant Postmaster General, Gov. Noble and Gen. Sigel are here, and with Senator Cowan, Hon. John Covode, and other public speakers, will address the audience.

There are over twelve thousand people present.

The speakers will all accompany our delegation down at five o'clock, and will arrive at half past six. R.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Reinforcements Arriving Constantly.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A special from Cincinnati to the *World* says a correspondent reports Rosecrans' army in a perfectly safe position. Reinforcements are constantly arriving from the West and elsewhere. The rebel cavalry cannot safely interfere with Rosecrans' supplies. A great battle must soon be fought. Confidence is felt as to the final issue.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Oct. 7.—Twenty-five paymasters, with four and a half millions of dollars, went south to-day on the gunboat Springfield, in charge of Major Fenno. A million and a half goes to New Orleans, in charge of Major Nichols.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is now running to Corinth, and will be open to Decatur, Ala., in a few days.

It is reported that Dick Taylor has 15,000 rebels at Shreveport, La., watching 100,000 bales of cotton.

General Grant moves around on crutches. General Prentiss arrived from below to-day, en route to Washington.

Excitement at Leavenworth—Rebels Reported Advancing.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The *Democrat's* Leavenworth special says: There is much excitement there in consequence of reports of a rebel advance on Fort Scott and Kansas City. All the troops at Leavenworth were ordered below, and it is stated that the militia will be called out. Fort Scott is believed to be strong enough to successfully resist an attack. Col. Blair commands there.

Gen. Blunt will march to Texas, unless his force is weakened by being ordered to Springfield or Little Rock.

The Connecticut Elections.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 8.—The "*Palladium*" this morning gives returns from one hundred townships, showing that the Unionists had carried fifty-five and the opposition forty-five towns. This embraces nearly all the towns in which elections were held.

JOHN HALL & CO.,

VALLEY FORGE PLOW WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers and dealers in all the different kinds of PLOWS, PLOW CASTINGS, SCOOPS, CUTTING BOXES, &c. With greatly increased facilities for doing business, we earnestly invite dealers to give us a call. Manufactory, Temperanceville. Warehouse, Cecils alley and Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

JOHN HALL,
T. J. HALL,
SIMPSON WOODS,
JAS. J. BROWN.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—We have the largest and best assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in the city of Pittsburgh, and prices as low, and a little lower, than goods of similar quality are usually sold for. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL RECORD

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY, OCT. 8.—The only new feature we have to notice in money matters is that gold is a shade lower, having declined to 145 in New York. Silver, too, is lower, being quoted at 141. Here, there is but little doing and the rates are unsettled, though without quotable change.

The exports for the week from New York fall far below the total for last week, and are less than for the corresponding week of either of the previous two years. The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Oct. 6th, and since Jan. 1st:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
For the week	$3,000,878	$2,807,827	$3,413,660
Prev reported	97,057,241	106,710,393	130,152,999
Since Jan. 1	$100,058,119	$109,518,220	$133,166,650

The New York Evening Post says: The income of the government from all sources is now equal to the aggregate expenditure, and the arrears due to contractors and to the army are being rapidly paid off. The receipts from customs duties yield more than twice enough to meet such part of the interest of our national debt as is payable in gold, and the receipts of the Internal Revenue Department for the month of September amount to $8,130,203 43, an increase of $500,000 over any former report. This prosperous condition of our national treasury, while it proves the soundness and conservative wisdom of Mr Chase's financial plans, accounts for the enlarging demand for all kinds of government securities, both in this country, in England, and among the large capitalists of continental Europe.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for October gives the following tabular view of the amount of the five-twenties and other securities of the government, at various times:

	Five-twenties.	Other Securities.	Total debt.
April 1	$30,593,856	$845,952,624	$882,545,480
July 1	185,484,141	911,590,2[illegible]	1,097,274,365
September 1	266,965,100	977,78[illegible],000	1,244,430,200
" 20	261,701,000	994,100,000	1,255,801,000

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

THURSDAY, October 8, 1863.

GRAIN AND FLOUR—There is nothing doing in Wheat, with the exception of small sales of Red from wagon at $1,15. Corn is scarce and higher, and we note a sale of 2 cars Shelled to arrive at $1,00. Oats, too, have advanced, being held at 73@74c on track by the car load. Barley is selling from first hands at $1,25; sale of 1 car prime on private terms. Flour is firm with an upward tendency; sale from depot of 442 bbls Extra at $5,25; 100 bbls of Extra Family from store at $6,20@6,50, and 150 do do at $6,50. About 3500 bbls of "Star of West" was sold to the trade to be delivered within the next five weeks, at $6,50 per bbl—the purchasers to receive it at the depot here. Rye flour is firm with small sales from store at $5,75@6,00.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is firm, with an upward tendency. Sugars—small sales of Raw at 13, 13¼ and 14c, according to quality. Coffee is very stiff and may be quoted firm with sales at 34@34½c, holders, generally, asking 35c for prime. Molasses steady with sales at 60c, 63c and 65c. Well-known brands of Syrups sell readily at 75c.

HAY—quiet and unchanged; sales of 90 bales on track at $23@30 per ton—mostly at $28. From scales, there were but 3 loads on sale, which sold at $30 per ton.

CHEESE—is steady with a continued good demand and we note sales of 60 bxs W R at 12½c, and 60 do prime at 13c.

APPLES—The supply being much reduced, and the demand somewhat better, prices have advanced. We note sales of 150 bbls prime—in large barrels—at $2,75@3,00 per bbl. Small and inferior may be quoted at $1,75@2,00.

SALT—sale from store of 50 bbls No 1 Ext a at $2,00 per bbl. Small sales of fine ground Liverpool at $3,25@3,30 per sack.

BEANS—steady with considerable inquiry, and we quote at $2,75 to $3,00 per bushel—mostly at the inside figure. Sale of 50 bush prime Navy at $3,00.

BUTTER & EGGS—small sales of Packed Butter at 16@18c, and Roll at 20 to 23c for common to prime. Eggs steady with sales at 15c per dozen.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

OCT. 8—The oil market has been mainly quiet to-day, and the only new feature we have to notice is that there is a better feeling on the part of holders of refined in bond, who appear to feel pretty confident of an improvement before many days elapse. At the present time, however, there are no transactions, either for present or future delivery, in the absence of which, we are unable to give reliable quotations. Crude is quiet but unchanged, with small sales at 28c, packages returned. Benzine and Residium remain about as last quoted.

The New York Shipping List, of Wednesday says: "Refined, with a farther decline in prices, has been in better demand for export, and several vessels have been taken up to load, chiefly for England. The near expiration of bonds, continues to throw considerable oil on the market, which might otherwise be held. The exports for the past three days amount to 200,269 gallons."

Letter from Oil City.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, Oct. 6.—As regards Petroleum, its price, and quantity, on hand, etc, etc., it may be interesting for some of your readers to learn. Crude Petroleum is from twenty-five to fifty cents per barrel lower at the wells this week than last, and quiet. The production of oil on the creek is increased perhaps five hundred barrels above the product thirty or sixty days ago. Three wells, the "Noble and Delmater," the "Maple Shade" and the "Phillips, Frew & Co. No. 2," yield, as near as may be, one half of the oil on Oil Creek—estimated at 1,600, 1,000 and 600 in the order named. The "Noble and Delmater" well is nine miles up the creek on the "Farrel Tract;" the "Maple Shade" well is seven miles up, on the "*Egbert Farm*;" and the "Philips, Frew & Co." well, is on the "*Tarr Farm*," and five miles from the mouth. There is not as much oil in the Eddy here by 75,000 barrels that there was this time last year; and from 100,000 to 125,000 barrels less in tanks on the creek than was tanked last fall. J. C. M.

Wool Market.

OCT. 8—The wool market has been quite active for some days past, and higher prices for all qualities is the result. Some purchases, on manufacturers account, have been made at 65 to 70c for choice fine clips, and 60 to 65c for coarse. The advance is owing mainly to the advance in gold and foreign exchange. Dealers and speculators do not seem willing to buy at the advanced prices unless to fill orders for manufacturers.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1863.

With only a moderate supply of cattle on sale, and a fair demand, we are able to report an improvement in the market. There were several causes which induced buyers to take hold more freely than they would otherwise have done. As the election in this State, as well as Ohio, takes place next week, buyers looked for a short supply, and many of them bought all they will want for two weeks; and, again, the cool weather done its share in the good work. We do not remember the time when we have seen the yards so soon cleared of all kinds of stock as they were on Tuesday. Long before night all the cattle were sold and many of those who had cattle here, felt very well pleased with their sales. There were more good cattle on sale than for many weeks, all of which were readily sold at good paying prices. We do not believe, however, that holders of small inferior cattle realized anything like a fair profit, for let the market be as it may, it is impossible to advance the price of stock on a kind of which no one wants.

Government cattle are still in demand, but only at low prices, while the quality must be good. About five hundred head were sold for this purpose, at prices ranging from 3 to 3½c, these being the extremes of the market.

Stock cattle have become a complete drug, and can only be disposed of by forced sales, which do not generally pay very well. We noticed sales of steers, averaging eight hundred pounds, at 2¼@2½c, for those of good quality.

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

Premium	[illegible]
Extra	4 @4½c "
First quality	3¾@4 "
Second quality	3½@3¾ "
Third quality	3 @3¼ "
Inferior	2½@3 "

The whole number of cattle sold amount in the aggregate to 1,231 head, an increase over last week of 72 head. The cattle sold, were from the following States:

360 head from Illinois.
231 head from Indiana.
637 head from Ohio.
73 head from Pennsylvania.

Below will be found a correct report of all the leading sales:

B Trauman sold 48 head of very nice Indiana small cattle at 3@4c.

Z Wolfe, sold 16 head of Ohio cows and heifers at [illegible]

S Johnson, sold 17 head of fair Ohio steers and heifers, but not large, at [illegible]

H Tucker, sold 41 head of small Indiana cattle, but not fat, at 2½c.

H Haskinson, retailed a pretty hard lot of 27 head [illegible]

J Marks & Co. sold [illegible]

Crouse & Co. retailed a mixed lot of 35 head of [illegible]

J Moverly, sold 60 head of very fair Ohio stock [illegible]

[illegible] & Co., sold a mixed lot of 25 head at [illegible]

[illegible] sold 18 head of merely good cattle at 3@4½c.

G Clark, sold 18 head of nice small Ohio cattle at about 3c.

E S Graham, sold 19 head of small Penna stock at 3¼@3c.

J Zeigler, sold 21 head of fair—some very good—at 3@4c.

A Mears, sold a mixed lot of 19 head at 3@3½c.

C Whistler, sold 18 head of light cattle at 3¼@3½c.

P Kline, sold 33 head of Northern Ohio steers of good quality but not fat, at 3c—a big sale.

J Lindsay, sold 18 head of small steers at 3½c.

J D Warren, sold 18 head of small cattle, of good quality but not fat, at 3c.

P Hartman, sold a mixed lot of 15 head of Penna stock at 2@3c.

O Hanson, sold 33 head of small Ohio heifers, suitable for stock, at 2@3c.

H A Merrick, sold 19 head of very good Ohio stock for J Doud, at 3¼@4c; also, 27 head of good Illinois cows and heifers, on his own account, at 3¼@3½c.

E Whittlesey, sold 20 head of small Ohio heifers and steers at 2½c.

J W Wilson, sold 23 head of heavy steers, suitable for government, at 3¼c.

J Davis, sold 19 head of Ohio cattle, weighing 900 lbs each, at 3c.

L Oviat, sold 20 head of inferior cows and heifers at 2@3c.

A Campbell, sold 23 head of heavy steers—18 head sold at 3½c—balance at 3¼@3½c.

O A Thayer, retailed 18 head of small Ohio stock at 2@3c.

Warner & Co, wholesaled 36 head of cows and steers, in fair flesh, at 3¼c.

HOGS.

There is a continued good demand for good prime hogs, which are much sought after, but it is very difficult to sell inferior stock at any price. We quote common at $4 to $4,50 per cwt gross, and $5 to $5,50 for fair to prime.

SHEEP.

There is less inquiry for Sheep, and none but strictly prime can be sold except at low prices. Good prime Sheep will command 3¼@4c, while common will hardly bring 3c.

Scott's Weekly Coffee Circular.

QUOTATIONS.

Rio, prime	4 mo. @33½	Maracibo, 4 mo.	31	@34
" good	" @33@33	Laguayra	" 32	@34
" fair	" @32@32	Java	" 35	@39
" ord	" @31@31	St Domingo cb	27	@28

REMARKS.

Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 5,263 bags, and embrace 2,800 per "Paladin," at 31@33½c; and 2,463 per "Zephyr," (re sale), at 31c. The market closes firm at our improved quotations.—New York, Oct. 7, 1863.

Toledo Market.

OCTOBER 6.—Flour: sales of 100 bbls XX at $5.85. Wheat: sales, before New York report, 1,350 bu White Mich at 135c; 600 bu White Mich at 135c; 2,000 bu No. 1 Red at 119c; 200 bu White Mich at 135c; 1,225 bu M. S. Red at 122c; 2,400 bu White Mich. at 136c; 1,000 bu No. 2 Red at 115c; 5,000 bu amber Mich., deliverable at the seller's option within ten days at 123c. Since report, sales 1,800 bu No. 1 (Cacal) Red at 120c; 800 bu No. 2 do at 110c. Corn: sales 2,000 bu, 5,000 bu, and 700 bu No. 1 at 80c. Oats: sale 500 bu at 58c.

Cleveland Market.

OCT. 7.—Flour, Sales 65 bbls old whi'e wheat at $6. Wheat, sales yesterday P. M., 3,000 bush red free on board at 118c. On 'Change this morning we note one sale of 3,000 bush red free on board at 119c. Since 'Change the only sale reported was 1,000 bush good Kentucky white on track at 145c. Corn, steady and quiet. Sales 3 cars free on board at 80c. Rye, a shade better with a good demand. Sales 1 car on track at 61½c, and 3 cars free on board at 66c. Rye, no demand. Nominal at 90c. Barley, we quote at 110@115c.

Chicago Hay Market.

OCTOBER 6.—The market is very active, and the demand for Timothy considerably beyond the supply, prices consequently rule very firm. Prairie is in better supply, and the market rules tolerably easy at our last quotations. We quote:

Timothy, pressed	$12,00@14,00
" loose	10,00@11,00
Prairie, pressed	9,00@10,00
" loose	7,00@ 8,00

Chicago Market.

OCT. 7.—Flour, dull. Wheat, quiet. Sales at $1,05@1,05½. Corn, firm and 2c better. Sales at 77½@78c. Oats, firm. Sales at 53@56c. Receipts, 11,000 bbls flour; 123,000 bush wheat; 67,000 bush corn. Shipments, 9,000 bbls flour; 85,000 bush wheat; 44,000 bush corn. Freights dull, 5½c on wheat to Buffalo.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, Oct. 8—11 bales wool, Bush & co; 50 bbls flour, G Leach; 25 bxs candles, Little & Trimble; 7 bbls flour, Mc Clurkan, Herron & co; 15 bbls apples 1 car corn, Rea & Kell; 12 bbls cranberries, Fetzer & Armstrong; 28 bgs oats, Wm Bingham; 10 sks potatoes 5 bbls apples W H Kirkpatrick; 1 bbl cheese, 4 do apples, 3 bgs beans, J Miller; 1 car oats, hay and potatoes, J Burns; 1 car corn, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 190 bgs wheat, 8 do timothy, D & H Wallace; 50 do do, Lambert & Shipton.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, October 8—115 sks corn, D & H Wallace; 279 bush do, J Kirkpatrick & Bro; 82 hides, Jos Walter; 150 hides, Chas Keeler; 10 sks wool, Burchfield & co; 10 do do, Kirkpatrick & co; 18 bbls apples, Shomaker & Lang; 20 bbls A B Kearll; 45 bbls cheese, Shomaker & Lang; 10 bbls W Bryant; 5 do do, W Carmichael; 11 bbls beans, Chas C Balsley; 50 bgs tobacco, 6 cases matches, J E Dilworth & co; 11 pkgs fruit, Murland & Connor; 5 bbls tallow H Daisinger; 55 do logwood D A Fahnestock & co; 197 sks oats, Hickley & Kerr; 15 bush do, Bingham, Sturgeon & co; 5 bbls beer, L H Voigt & co; 197 sks oats, Marshall & McKelvy; 3 bbls beer, Jas McCandless; 40 bbls oil, Rogers & Rees; 5 bbls paper, Crafton; 14 rolls leather, A & W Rickard; 31 bbls apples, 5 do beans, J Herbert; 3 bgs oats, 1 do potatoes, M B Suydam; 2 bxs cheese, 1 do butter, J Smith; 18 bales wadding, Stein & Bro; 4 do do, Berman & Bro; 4 bdls paper, Brennan & Gilles; 6 bbls flour, W Kennedy & Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Oct. 8.—124 sks wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 13 sks oats, 7 do beans, 2 do onions, A Lippert; 61 bxs cheese, O Booth; 20 do do, Shulz, Son & co; 207 bgs barley, 1 car do, W F Mechling; 3 crocks butter, 18 bbls apples, O'Hanlon & Kohan; 1 bbl butter, S Dyer; 1 bbl tallow, 1 do eggs, 2 Greetsinger; 15 bgs rags, W P Boyd; 9 rolls leather, J Smith; 121 sks wheat, Wm Sawer; 8 bxs cider, 1 bbl vinegar, 3 do whisky, W P Benny; 8 bbls cider, 1 bg wine, N Young.

CARPETS—OIL CLOTHS.

NEW FALL STOCK JUST OPENED AT THE NEW CARPET STORE OF McFarland, Collins & Co., 71 AND 73 FIFTH ST., Between the Post Office and Dispatch Building.

Having just purchased for cash, during the recent favorable condition of the market, a most extensive and complete assortment of the newest and choicest styles of

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

We are now offering goods

AT PRICES OF A YEAR AGO.

By our reduction in price we have almost closed out our former purchases, and now offer to buyers at wholesale and retail

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH STOCK,

Unsurpassed by any ever offered in this city.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS, JUST OPENED, AT M'Callum's, 87 FOURTH STREET.

A large assortment, which will be sold, at a very great reduction from late prices.

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM.

VALUABLE PENN STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible]

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.—One second-hand STEAM ENGINE, [illegible] NOBLES, TAYLOR & CO.

FOR SALE.—Three Cottage Houses, [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Four Acres of Ground [illegible]

MEDICAL.

TRUSSES, FOR THE CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
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Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
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Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.
Ritter's Patent Truss.
Fitch's Supporter Truss.
Self-Adjusting Truss.

Dr. Banning's Lace or Body Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Piles, Abdominal and Spinal Weaknesses.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Silver Plated Supporter.

Pile Drops, for the support and cure of Piles.

Elastic Stockings, for weak and varicose veins.

Elastic Knee Caps, for weak knee joints.

Ankle Supporters, for weak knee joints.

Suspensory Bandages.

Self-Injecting Syringes; also, every kind of Syringes.

Dr. KEYSER has also a Truss which will radically cure Hernia or Rupture.

Office at his Drug Store, No. 140 WOOD STREET, sign of the Golden Mortar. Persons writing for Trusses should send the number of inches around the body, immediately over the rupture.

DR. KEYSER will give his personal attention to the application of Trusses to adults and children, and he is satisfied that, with an experience of twenty years, he will be enabled to give satisfaction.

SELF-INJECTING SYRINGES.
SELF-INJECTING SYRINGES.
SELF-INJECTING SYRINGES, of every kind.

Sold at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 WOOD ST.

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,

A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds.

At Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 WOOD STREET.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

CURES CONSUMPTION, CURES BRONCHITIS,

CURES COLDS, CURES ASTHMA;

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

I invite attention to some of the most extraordinary cures by my

PECTORAL SYRUP.

They are at home, and any one who has doubts can inquire of the persons who have been cured by it.

DR. KEYSER IS PREPARED AT ANY TIME TO EXAMINE LUNGS, WITHOUT CHARGE, FOR ALL THOSE WHO NEED HIS MEDICINES.

ATTEND TO YOUR COLDS.—A case of five years' standing cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP:

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11, 1860.

Dr. KEYSER: My wife has been afflicted with a bad cough and difficulty of breathing for five years, which for several years back had gradually increased in violence. The complaint has been hereditary, and she had been treated by several physicians without any relief. In this state of the case, I procured some of your Pectoral Cough Syrup. I bought, the first time, a fifty cent bottle, which relieved her very much; I then called and got a dollar bottle, which cured her entirely, and she has now no trace of the former disease, except weakness. I would also state that I used the medicine myself for a cold and cough. The medicine cured me by taking one dose. I express my entire satisfaction with the medicine, and you are at liberty to publish this if you desire to do so.

WM. WILSON, Alderman Fifth Ward.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. [illegible]

Dr. KEYSER: I have been, more or less, in my life, afflicted with the severest of colds and hoarseness. At times my throat would become so closed as to prevent my speaking above a whisper, and by taking a few doses of the above Syrup it would relieve me entirely.

In recommending this medicine, I must say that it is the best remedy I ever found, purporting to cure the above, nor should any family be without this remedy for colds [illegible]

Yours, most respectfully,
EDWARD [illegible] JONES,
Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank.

COL. PRATT AND DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Dr. KEYSER—Dear Sir: Excuse the delay in my acknowledging the excellence of your Pectoral Cough Syrup sooner. I had great pleasure [illegible]

[illegible] PRATT.

[illegible]

READ THE TRUTH.—Dr. KEYSER: [illegible] PECTORAL SYRUP, [illegible]

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,

140 Wood Street, [illegible]