LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

Substitute Broker in Trouble.

The following are the facts in reference to the late affair of Dr. R. A. King, No. 98 Fourth street, (alias John A. King) in regard to his furnishing the son of Adam Hubert, a German farmer living in Robinson township, with a certificate of physical disability to perform military duty—making the son's father believe that his certificate was all that was necessary to exempt the young man from the draft.

Mr. Hubert came to town one day, as his son had been drafted, and applied to another physician for a certificate in regard to his son's disability. This physician told him that his certificate would not be worth anything, and that he would have to go to the Surgeon of the Board. He was advised by some outsider to go to Dr. King, and, as Hubert alleges, he was led to suppose that he was the highest doctor. When King made the examination, the old man asked him the boy would suit for a soldier. King said no, whereupon the old man told him if he would make the son free he would give him $25. The old man was under the impression that the money would go to the support of hospitals. King said to him: "Come in day after to-morrow, and bring $50." The old man came in according to the appointment, and brought his $50. On seeing King, King told him to put up the money. The old man put up the money after some hesitation. After the money was put up, King told him that he must come back again the day after to-morrow," and that he must swear that his son was not of age. The old man said he would not swear to it—that he might not swear to a lie for the city of Pittsburgh. He then went away in a bad humor, because he thought he was getting cheated.

In a conversation with some party, Hubert discovered that King had no connection with the Provost Marshal as he had been led to believe—and that the certificate of King did not amount to anything. A neighbor of Hubert then induced him to put the case into a lawyer's hands, when the old man applied to J. C. Young, Esq. The lawyer called on King and told him that if he would give the old man $25 back (one-half of the money paid for the certificate of disability to perform military duty) he would have nothing more to do with it. Mr. Young went with the old man to see whether King would give the money. King said he had received the money and put it on deposit to be paid to him in case he cleared the old man's son, and insisted he had a right to keep it. Mr. Young told King that he would sue him for it, if he did not hand over the money. After some days, King's persistence in not giving up the money induced an information to be lodged against him for procuring money under false pretense. The information is as follows:

"Dr. John A. King, by means of false and fraudulent representations, that he the said King had authority and power to procure the exemption of the affiant's son, on account of physical disability, from the liability to perform military service under the draft, and that the said King would on a given day named, to-wit: the twenty-ninth day of July A. D. 1863, procure the exemption of said affiant's son, obtained from the affiant a sum of money, to-wit: the sum of forty-nine dollars, with intent to cheat and defraud the affiant as he verily believes, and he therefore desires a warrant issued that he be the said Dr. John A. King shall be arrested and held to answer."

On Monday morning, a constable was sent with a writ after Dr. John A. King. King told the constable that that was not his name. The constable called on J. C. Young, Esq., who went with the officer to identify the man King. Upon arriving at King's office, they found King out. Mr. Young then returned to his office where he found King. King alleged that he thought the previous threat to have him arrested was only a joke, and proposed to give Mr. Young the $25. Young told him it was too late; that he had been to some trouble, and must be paid for his service. As King claimed about $10 for services rendered, and the case being of a disagreeable character, the attorney accepted $40 of the $49 in King's hands, and the suit was dropped.

United States District Court.

In the United States District Court, this morning, Judge McCandless, President, the following true bills were presented by the Grand Jury:

United States against D. B. Hugus and Paul Hackett, for making tokens.

United States against P. Beilstein, (same offense).

United States against David Macrum and Richard Glyde, (same offense).

United States against D. A. Hall and Keyser Smith, (same offense).

United States against Alex. Bates, for making tokens. Defendant plead guilty, and was fined $1 and costs of prosecution.

United States against Geo. R. Shaw for making tokens. The defendant plead guilty, and was fined ten dollars and costs of prosecution.

United States against William Jackson, for perjury. Case continued till next term.

United States against Jacob A. Eckert for making tokens. The defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution.

United States against J. C. Lippincott. Same offense, and same sentence.

United States against Irwin Redpath, for procuring a soldier to desert. The defendant was held to bail in $1000 for his appearance at the next term of the Court.

A New Dodge to Escape the Draft.

Among those who recently came before the Enrollment Board of this district, to claim exemption in consequence of physical disability, was a stout looking fellow who put in the plea of rheumatism. The joints of one of his legs were so affected that he could not walk without limping, and the manipulations of the surgeon gave great pain to the applicant. Altogether the case looked bad; but the doctor imagined that the fellow was only feigning, and to satisfy himself on this point he administered a quantity of ether or chloroform. When the patient became thoroughly under the influence, his disease entirely disappeared, the muscles were no longer contracted, and he skipped about the room like a French dancing master. When the exhilerating effects of the spirit had passed off, the "game leg" had as bad as ever, but the doctor "couldn't see it;" and the unhappy conscript was not exempted.

Disloyal Practices.

Michael Houch, of Meadville, Crawford county, was before United States Commissioner Sproul, this morning, charged with aiding and abetting deserters—in preventing the Provost Marshal of the 20th District of Pennsylvania from arresting deserters. In default of bail, he was committed for a further hearing on Tuesday, August 18th, at ten o'clock.

Daniel Stouty of Westmoreland county, was yesterday before Commissioner Sproul, charged with encouraging substitutes not to report themselves, and also trying to persuade them from entering upon the discharge of their duties. He was held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear at the next term of the Court.

DROWNED.—On Sunday morning, Charles Keffer, a lad about ten years of age, living on the island half a mile below McKee's rocks, was drowned while bathing in the river, in company with his little brother. The body disappeared, and was not found till Monday morning, when a little girl going to the river for water, discovered it floating on the surface. Coroner McClang was notified, and held an inquest upon the body this morning. The verdict was, accidentally drowned in the Ohio river on Sunday morning, the 9th instant.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—Last Saturday afternoon, while locomotive No. 264 was standing on the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Parkersburg, Chester county, the boiler exploded with a terrific report, killing the firemen, Mr. John Wilson, a resident of Columbia. The engineer, standing forty feet distant at the time of the explosion, escaped serious injury, although it is reported that his shirt was stripped from his back. Mr. Wilson leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely loss.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that Gov. Peirpont, of West Virginia, was arrested in Bridgeport by the Sheriff of Belmont county, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance at the next term of Court held for that county. The charge preferred against him is the false imprisonment in Wheeling of Judge Geo. Thompson.

A Trip to Dixie.

On the 29th day of June, 1863, I received the mournful tidings of the death of my brother, Lieut. J. T. Ben Gough, of the 13th Virginia Infantry, Co. F., who was shot at the battle of Winchester on Sunday, June 14th. On Monday, one week after the battle, my brother's wife and myself started for Western Virginia. We arrived at New Creek on Wednesday evening, where we obtained a pass from Col. Mulligan, and were treated with great kindness and courtesy by him. We left the Federal lines on Thursday, and started in a conveyance for Winchester, on the Romney road. We stayed that night at Romney, and next morning started with an old secesh for a cavalier on horseback, my sister and myself in a buggy, which was in her charge. The part of the country that we passed through, from New Creek to Winchester, exceeds in beauty and variety of scenery anything that I have ever seen. We crossed the North and South branches of the Potomac, and saw many objects of interest, made historical during the last two years—one spot in particular, a gloomy opening in the mountains west of Romney, where the Federal forces had to pass, and the rebel militia planted a battery to contest the passage. The rocky sides of the Gap are perpendicular, and the rebels, in order to plant their cannon on the top of the hill, were obliged to cut a narrow path at perpendicular as the hillside, and then raise the cannon by hand. Fortunately, their efforts availed them nothing, as the pass was too narrow, and the elevation too high, and they shot over instead of at Col. Dunning's command. The sides of the Gap reminded me of the walls of a vast old cathedral, that might have been built by the giants of old, who lived during the first pages of the earth's history. The old secesh took us within four miles of Winchester, and we then walked into the lines.

My sister knew the place, as she had been there a few months before, on a visit to her husband. We succeeded in finding some friends, and on Sunday morning, being afraid to remain longer without reporting, we went to see Major Bridgeford, the rebel Provost Marshal. We presented our letter from Col. Mulligan, and were told that dispatches would be immediately sent to Gen. Lee, who was then in Maryland, for permission to allow us to take the remains out of the lines. We were told that we could not return the way we came, but must go out at the rear of Gen. Lee's army, by way of Richmond. We then asked permission to disinter the body and bury it in the cemetery, which permission was granted. The next two days were wet and rainy, which prevented us performing our sad mission, but Wednesday was a beautiful day. My sister and myself started up the hillside alone to the spot where we had previously found the grave. After waiting several hours on the top of the hill, we at length saw the hearse, accompanied by the prisoners who were detailed to raise the body, coming slowly up the hill. By this time quite a number of rebel soldiers had gathered around, and appeared to feel the solemnity of the occasion deeply. In a few minutes after our party of prisoners had arrived, the body was taken from the spot where it had been buried, wrapped in a blanket, that mournful Monday morning, when our troops evacuated Winchester.

From the time we started from home up to the present, we had looked forward to this moment. Judge then of our disappointment when we were not allowed to look upon the face of him we had come so far to see for the last time. We could, however, plainly distinguish the form, at a distance.

Our little procession then moved slowly down the hill toward the cemetery, where we laid our loved one to rest beneath the shadow of the building where Gen. Washington held his headquarters during the winter.

Having completed our sad errand, we concluded in accordance with the advice received from several of our officers, whom we had met at the Taylor Hospital, in Winchester, to turn our feet towards home. We started at three o'clock in the afternoon out of the city, and having no packages or bundles, the guard gave us permission to walk out of the lines under the impression that we were citizens. We walked a few miles that evening, and stayed all night with a secesh old woman, whose husband was then a refugee in the North, and who had lost almost everything he had when the rebels took possession of the Winchester valley. We started next morning early, and traveled as far as Cacapin bridge, 22 miles from Winchester, and 21 from Romney.

Hitherto everything had smiled upon us, and we had begun to feel pretty safe, when suddenly before us appeared, in the middle of the road, an officer of rebel cavalry. We passed him unconcernedly, and were beginning to breathe freely again. We walked some distance further, when we heard the clatter of hoofs behind us. There was no mistake this time; he was after us, and we were obliged to turn back, as he wished the pleasure of our company until evening, when he could tell us which direction we would be obliged to take. Of course we made the best of the matter, and added Mr. We were placed under guard at a house on the road, owned by a person with the uncommon name of John Smith. We were treated with exceeding kindness, and with true Virginian hospitality. Mr. Smith knew of Gen. Lee's order to going to Winchester, having been informed by our cavalier on his return trip.

We had been nearly starved while in Winchester, and our walk of twenty-two miles gave us a keen appreciation of the plentiful board spread before us while we were the guests of Mrs. Smith. She believed strongly in the rights of the South, but she never forgot for an instant our position as prisoners. Towards evening of the second day of detention, Lieut. Horne succeeded in getting a wagon to convey us back to Winchester. The horse was a remarkable production. The old man that drove us remarked that "he was a right smart buggy horse." I laughed, and told him that "we had walked faster than that when coming in the opposite direction." On the road we were met by our cavalry escort, who were very kind and polite in their attentions, and appeared to think it quite an "episode" in their existence to see two live of the "Yankee" ladies. We came into Winchester on Sunday morning, and were informed by Major Bridgeford that "we were "prisoners of war," and would be sent to Castle Thunder. He appeared to think that we ought to tremble before him, but we declined doing so, and took the matter very coolly, which had the opposite effect upon him. That evening we were started in the stage for Staunton, accompanied by a guard, who was very gentlemanly and kind to us. On Sunday evening, after traveling all day, we were detained late, the bands of Col. Singleton, Provost Marshal at Staunton, We stayed at the Virginia House for several days, awaiting transportation to Richmond. The price of board at the Virginia House was eight dollars per day. We declined paying our expenses, being on a compulsory visit to our friends.

While in Stanton we heard that the Federal troops were making dashes between Richmond and that place. A view of the blue jackets would then have been a most welcome sight. We were sent to Richmond on Wednesday with a guard and papers charging us with being Federal spies. We kept up bravely until the first truce, went away with the officers' wives that had accompanied us from Stanton. We still had hope up to that moment, but when we were left alone, and the commandant of Castle Thunder read his orders to us, directing him to put us in close confinement, and not allow us to communicate with each other, and being told that we were in for the war, I felt very much like a waif, and in fact lost all confidence in Uncle Samuel and his power to protect us. Capt. Howard, of Milroy's command, First Virginia Independent Cavalry, came with us from Stanton. We arrived at Richmond the day after the lots had been drawn for the execution of the captains that were to be shot in retaliation for the execution of the rebel captains by the United States authorities. That was the first thing we heard upon arriving at Richmond.

While in Castle Thunder, under the charge of Capt. G. W. Alexander, a rebel officer, we were treated very well, personally, and our fare was the same as the officers received, but we witnessed intense suffering on the part of the prisoners from Belle Island. Such emaciated, dirty, distressed looking objects, I hope I shall never see again. While in the Castle I saw one of our prisoners shot for breaking prison rules. The person who was shot was an innocent party, as we afterwards learned. The guard who did the dastardly act was an Irishman, but a disgrace to the name. The prisoner was shot in the arm. The arm was amputated, and we afterwards found the man in the hospital at Annapolis. He told us that the Indian was very kindly treated while in the Libby Hospital, but that Annapolis was Heaven after Richmond. The kindness came too late, for the prisoners wrote to the Colonel of the regiment to which the poor fellow belonged, and he has sworn vengeance. We were kept in prison three weeks, and no charges being preferred from Winchester, we began to speculate early, and constantly begged for an investigation. Capt. Alexander took the case in hand, and through his influence, Gen. Winder consented to our release, and after a delay of two weeks, in regard to exchanges, we were at length permitted to leave, and on Sunday, August 2d, we once more saw the beloved Stars and Stripes floating proudly from the truce boat, which was to conduct us to our own lines.

While in Annapolis we were under obligations to many persons for kindness received, but particularly to Chaplain Henries, of the Ladies' Home, an institution deserving of notice, established by the Sanitary Commission to accommodate the wives, sisters and mothers of the sick soldiers, who are at the Hospitals. Also, to James R. Albion, Ward Master in the College Hospitals, who took us through all the wards. The management of the hospitals is such that there is nothing to wish for. We spent three days very pleasantly in Annapolis, and all my confidence in "Uncle Samuel," which I had lost in Richmond, returned in full strength. The night before we left Richmond we stayed up and sang songs for the prisoners, as was our custom while there. This, of course, was contrary to the rules of the prison, but we did it at any rate. The poor fellows were brought to the building opposite the Castle on their way to and from Belle Island. This night we asked for special permission, and it was granted. We sang all the songs of "Home" that we could remember, and some national airs. About three o'clock the prisoners began to form in line to march to Petersburg, where they take the cars at six for City Point. All at once some brave-hearted fellow struck up the song of "When this Cruel War is Over." First one and then another joined in, until the night air vibrated with the sound of their voices. Song followed song until the order to "march" was given. This was the first and only time that such a thing occurred while we were in Richmond. One of the officers remarked, "I like to hear you Yankees sing." C. B.

At Saratoga.

The following notables are now at Saratoga: Judge Wayne, of Georgia, who is one of the staunchest Union men, and who is there for the cure of his eyes; Judge Greer, of Philadelphia, who is greatly broken in health, and whose working days are about over; Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court; Governor Wright, of Indiana, and his standing offer of $20,000 for a span that will "beat Bonner;" Mayor Opdyke, who, with his family, is at the Congress; Thurlow Weed, who is said to be sad, and even despondent, in view of the present condition of national affairs, besides others of note.

In addition to these, our city is represented at Saratoga by a delegation of our "solid men," whom we are glad to say are not badly broken in health, and we firmly believe do not partake of the despondency of the late head of the Albany Regency. If we may credit the private letters received of the awful absorption of *water* by our citizens now there, we shall expect on their return to witness a ponderous solidity of health and body of the most alarming character.

ACCIDENT FROM GUNPOWDER.—On Monday afternoon, a boy aged about eleven years, named Edward Hough, whose parents reside in Benton alley, Second ward, Allegheny, was severely injured by the accidental explosion of some gunpowder. Hough, in company with several other boys, was playing with the powder, which they had in a bottle, when by some means it was ignited, exploding the bottle, and scattering the pieces in all directions, some of which struck Hough in the face, inflicting several severe but not dangerous wounds. None of the others were injured.

SUN STROKE.—A man, engaged on the excavation of Try street under Pennsylvania avenue, was sun-struck to day at noon. In the course of an hour, however, he was able to walk about.

LARCENY.—Jacob Hardy has been committed to jail by the Mayor, to answer a charge of larceny preferred by William W. Brown.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.)

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

Indications of a Rebel Demonstration

MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS ROUTED.

Fredericksburg Occupied by a Portion of Longstreet's Corps.

RAILROAD BRIDGES AND DEPOTS BURNED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The *Herald* has the following:

Washington, Aug. 10.—Advices from the front indicate that no operations of importance are expected to transpire at present.

The enemy's pickets extend along the south bank of the Rappahannock, although our cavalry frequently scour the country as far as the lower fords of the Rapidan.

Stafford Court House and Aquia creek are within our lines, and are again exempt from the visits of the rebels, except where a band of guerrillas make a dash upon some luckless neighbors.

On Friday there were indications of the enemy making a demonstration to Culpepper Spring, and Gen. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry was moved up to that point, but no collision occurred.

Very little now disturbs the monotonous routine of picket duty, and everything throughout the entire army is stagnant.

Brig. Gen. Custar, commanding a brigade under General Pleasanton, with a small force of cavalry, on Saturday, came up with Mosby's guerrillas, commanded by the notorious partisan chief in person. They fled before the cavalry, leaving twelve prisoners in our hands, who were turned over to Gen. Pleasanton. Mosby escaped under cover of a dense wood, when our force was close upon his heels. General Custar was confident of capturing the whole band, including their chief, who still fall into our hands.

One division of Longstreet's corps has occupied Fredericksburg, but the indications are that no attempt will be made by the enemy to hold that point.

The rails of the Fredericksburg & Aquia Railroad have been all torn up by the rebels and sent to Richmond, together with every other species of property in that section available for military purposes.

Railroad bridges, depots, etc., have been burned; and the whole country between the Rappahannock and Potomac is swept of everything.

AFFAIRS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF GEN. BLUNT.

Battle at Fort Blunt Imminent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The *Herald* has the following:

Fort Blunt, Indian Territory, Aug. 2—A battle at this point is imminent. Since our victory at Honey Springs, Cherokee Nation, on the 17th ult., the rebels have been reinforced by returning to the old battle-field Cooper's force of 4,000, augmented by Cabell's Arkansas Brigade of 2,500 strong, and Bailey's Texas brigade of about 500; in all about 12,500 and ten pieces of artillery. The Union force here is but 3,500 effective men.

The 2d Kansas Infantry, and a battalion of the 6th Kansas cavalry, in all 800 men, are making forced marches from Fort Scott, and are expected here on Thursday.

About Sunday, Gen. Blunt will cross and make an attack. The General says he will make it a fight or a footrace. In the attack lies our only safety. We cannot stay without being surrounded, and we cannot retreat without disaster. We believe in Blunt and victory.

All Quiet on the Kentucky Border—Reports of East Tennessee Refugees—Meeting of Distinguished Personages in Washington—The Draft in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—The *Commercial's* Lexington dispatch says:

Reports from the front indicate all quiet on the border.

Refugees from East Tennessee report that Forest's mounted force was to rendezvous at Kingston or Concord. A rebel brigade under Armstrong had arrived at the former place.

Gen. Burnside arrived at Lexington yesterday. The movements of troops in that direction are very active.

The *Commercial's* Columbus dispatch says: Governor Tod leaves for Washington to day. An important meeting of distinguished personages will come off at that city within the next ten days, at which grave questions, bearing on the present aspect of the rebellion, will be discussed.

The draft will not take place till the Governor returns.

COMMERCIAL RECORD

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1863.

There is but little doing in money matters and the market presents but few new features worthy of special notice. Gold remains about as last quoted, in New York—ranging from 123 to 126½—while our bankers and dealers are buying at 123@124 for Gold, and 114@115 for Silver. Eastern Exchange is unchanged.

At no time, perhaps, during the past six months, has the produce market been so dull and languid as at present. There appears to be no demand scarcely, for any of the leading commodities, and the transactions are very limited and altogether of a local character. So far, however, as regards quotations, we have but few changes to notice.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and dull, with small sales of Red from first hands at $1,05. There is a moderate local demand for Oats, and we note small sales from store at 65. Corn is nominal and may be quoted at 70@75c for shelled and ear from depot. Rye—none offering.

PROVISIONS—The stock of Bacon in first hands is light, and with an improved demand, the market is firm but unchanged. We note sales at 5¾@6 for Shoulders; 6¾@7½c for Ribbed and clear Sides; 8½@10½c for Plain, and Plain Canvassed Hams, and 13@13½c for Sugar Cured.

GROCERIES—We have to notice a continued dull market. Sugar is in moderate demand and may be quoted at 11½@12½c for Island, and 13@13½c for New Orleans. Coffee is nominal at 30@31c for good to prime Rio. Molasses steady, with small sales at 55@60c for old and new.

FLOUR—Continues very dull, and buyers are confident of a still further decline. We note a sale of 100 bbls Family from store at $5,50@5,25 ⅌ bbl, according to quality.

BUTTER & EGGS—Unchanged, sale of 6 firkins fresh packed Butter at 15c, and 10 bbls Eggs at 10c.

WHISKY—Is steady with sales of common, at from 43 to 44c; sale of 25 bbls at the inside figure.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

Aug 11—The news of a rise in the Allegheny river—three feet being reported at Oil City this morning and rising—and the rumor of a thousand barrel well being struck, had a rather depressing effect on the market for Crude oil, and as soon as the news became known, it was impossible for holders to effect sales, unless at a decline of ½c cent per gallon. A sale of 200 bbls was made early in the day at 34c, packages returned, and later in the day, 150 and 350 bbls were sold at 33½c. Towards evening this figure could not be obtained, as buyers appeared pretty confident of a still further decline. There is a good demand good demand for Refined and the market is firm at our last quotations. We note a sale of 1,000 bbls Brilliant in bond, 500 bbls to be delivered in October at 55c, and 500 in November at 56; also 45 bbls free, light straw, at 58c. We also heard of a sale of 200 bbls prime white, free, at 60c, though we cannot vouch for its correctness. There is nothing doing in Benzine; and Oil Barrels remain as last quoted.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Crude, under the influence of the foreign news, is firmer, with sales on the spot, at 34@35c. Refined in bond is quiet but steady with sales for present delivery, at 51@52c. Future delivery quiet and almost nominal. Refined, free, is quoted at 60@61c. Naptha dull at 22c for Refined. C.

Specie Exports.

The following were the specie exports for the week ending August 8:

August 3—Schooner Mary Clinton, Very Cruz:	
Silver coin	$4,000
August 6—Brig Solferino:	
American gold	10,000
August 6—Bark Therese, St. Thomas:	
American gold	15,000
August 7—Steamer City of New York, Liverpool:	
American gold coin and sovereigns	61,400
" " bars	99,895
" " coins and bars	206,039
" " and napoleons	287
August 8—Steamer Hammonia, Hamburg:	
Specie and gold coin	16,125
American coin	700
German silver	600
Total for the week	$416,646
Previously reported	26,824,365
Total since January 1	$26,300,911

The following table shows the exports of specie from New York for twelve years, for the week ending August 8, 1863, and for the corresponding period in the other years:

1163	$26,300,911	1857	$29,147,639
1862	38,492,625	1856	23,403,853
1861	20,261,958	1855	20,642,191
1860	31,075,761	1854	21,590,576
1859	45,901,579	1853	13,418,533
1858	16,216,448	1852	16,996,880

Philadelphia Market.

AUG. 10.—The unfavorable tenor of the foreign news, noting a declining tendency in Liverpool, Flour. Wheat and Corn has had no perceptible effect upon the Breadstuff market here. There is but little shipping demand for Flour, and only 400 bbls of good extra family were disposed of at $6,62½@6 ⅌ barrel. The sales to the retailers and bakers range from $5,375 up to $7,50 for common and fancy lots—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $4,75 @5,00 ⅌ barrel In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

The offerings of both old and new Wheat, continue small but there is very little demand for it. Sales of 1200 bushels at $1,30@1,32 ⅌ bushel for prime new Red and $1,35@1,40 for Old. There is but little Rye here and old is worth $1,05. Corn is unchanged; small sales of yellow at 76c. Oats are dull; sales of old Penna, at 70@72c, and New Jersey and Delaware at 60c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

In Provisions there is but little movement. 100 tcs canvassed Hams sold at 12½@13½c, and 50 tcs Lard at 10¾c cash.

Boston Cotton Goods Market.

Aug. 8.—The Dry Goods market evinces more activity, and sales during the week have had a decided upward tendency. The fall demand is close upon us, and a good trade may be expected at an early day. The fact that Cotton has been steadily advancing has given a better tone to the market, and those who have held off from buying, expecting that prices would "come down," will think have now abandoned the idea, and in looking around the market for supplies, and the stock of all descriptions goods quite reduced. That goods are scarce and inadequate to the coming demand is generally conceded. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that prices must in consequence range much higher as soon as a brisk trade begins. Heavy Brown Sheetings have been sold by outside parties, at 32c, but are generally held at 35c, and but few can be bought at that figure. Medium and light weights have been quiet, but in most soon follow, and we look for a corresponding improvement. Prints are more active, and some styles are held at higher prices. All kinds of Cotton Goods are in fact held firmer and higher. Delaines are beginning to move and command full prices.

Chicago Market.

AUG. 8.—The Flour market ruled with its customary dullness, and the sales were trifling at $5,50 for winter extras, and $4,10@5,00 for fair to choice spring extras. The market for wheat was quiet and steady, with sales of about 28,000 bushels at $1,07½ for new No 1 Red; $1,09 for No 1 Spring; $1,03@1,06 for No 2 Spring; and 70@71c for Rejected. There was a moderate inquiry for Corn, but there was no material change in the market. The sales foot up some 128,000 bus, at 50½c for Canal Mixed f. o. b.; 49½@49c for Mixed in store—mostly at 49¾@49c—and 47½c for Rejected in store. Oats were dull, and we note a further decline of 1@1½c per bushel on Old, and 2@4c on New, with sales of 32,000 bus at 42@44c for Old; and 40@39c for New—the market close at the inside figure. Rye was dull and neglected. Barley was in active demand and firm, but the light receipts restricted transactions. Highwinter are in better demand and firmer—holders at the close asking 42c, buyers offering 41¾@41½c. Sales were, 50 bbls at 41½c; 200 bbls at 41½c; 30 bbls at 41¾c.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

AUG. 8.—We notice more inquiry for Rio, stimulated by the improved tone of the New York market, and the prospect of early communication with the West by means of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We quote as to quality at 37@38c ⅌ lb for Rio.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, Aug. 11.—73 bbls whisky, A Guckenheimer; 50 do do, Lambert & Shipton; 50 bbls carbon oil, A Lyon; 1 car staves, J Smith; 294 bgs corn, Eaa & Kell; 2 bbls eggs, R H Jack; 71 doz brooms, 200 bdls paper, R H Jack; 50 bbls whisky, D & H Wallace; 140 pigs lead, McKee & Bro.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, August 10—58 bbls whisky, Wm Carr & co; 11 rolls leather, A W Rickard; 20 box cheese, Wm P Beck & co; 20 bbls flour, H Gerwig; 4 bbls green apples, L H Voight & co; 24 do do, Edgerton & Stewart; 3 kgs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Allen & McCormick; 1 cask ham, Cook, Pettitt & co; 15 bbls pearls, McKee & Bro; 10 do do, Blakewell, Fears & co; 8 do do, H H Collins; 76 bgs oats, 27 bbls apples, Jas Peters; 30 do do, Owens & Kennedy; 200 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Long; 1 keg butter, 2 do lard, 27 bbls apples, Fleming & Beeler; 5 bbls tallow, 317 hides, 5 boxes calfskins, A Holstein; 25 tcs hams, J P Hanna & co; 1 c do do, S Sweet & co; 3 bbls eggs, 2 bbls beans; 4 tcs hams 2 bgs coffee, 8 pkgs tobacco, Jas Dalziel & co; 100 bbls flour, O B Leech; 100 hides Seibert & Kaltenmann; 5 cks lead pipe, J Geddes; 8 bbls eggs, L H Vaight & co; 26 bales cotton, King, Pennock & co; 3 bbls wine, Jas Schmidt.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—300 pigs lead, R A Fahnestock & co; 9 kegs butter, 2 bbls eggs, O'Hanlon & Kohan; 1 bbl eggs, H Lenz; 5 bales rags, E Hyde; 20 doz brooms, Shriss, Son & co; 1 car staves, Fred Holm; lot marking, owners.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING MATERIALS, &c.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, Jeffersonville, Indiana, Aug 4th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 17TH OF AUGUST, 1863, for delivering at the Military Hospital Grounds, near Jeffersonville, Indiana, the following Plumbing and Gas Fitting Materials, &c:

Six thousand nine hundred and eighty (6,980) feet two inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Four thousand eight hundred (4,800) feet one and one half inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Eight thousand (8,000) feet one inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Six thousand five hundred (6,500) feet three-quarter inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet half inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Three thousand (3,000) feet three eighth inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Seventeen hundred (1,700) pounds Galvanized Pipe, fittings of different kinds and sizes.

Twenty five hundred (2,500) pounds Pig Lead.

Four thousand five hundred (4,500) pounds Sheet Lead, six pounds per foot square, superficial.

One thousand (1,000) pounds best Hance tin.

Seven thousand five hundred (7,500) pounds Lead Pipe, one-half and one-half inch.

Twenty seven (27) cast iron hopper Water Closets, painted.

Sixty one (61) cast iron Bath Tubs—No. 1, 5 feet 6 inches by 28 inches.

Four (4) Stop Hoppers, two (2) feet square by ten (10) inches deep.

Two hundred and ninety-six (296) three-quarter inch brass plain ribb Cocks, fitted for iron pipe.

Twenty eight one inch Cocks, with one-and one-quarter inch hose connect one, fitted for iron pipe.

Thirty six (36) half inch brass plain Bibbs, fitted for iron pipe.

Thirty-six (36) quarter inch Valve Cocks.

Thirty-six (36) one and a quarter inch brass Wash Tray Plugs.

Two (2) enamelled Wash Stands, with wash basins, plugs and cocks.

Twenty-seven (27) Sinks, 2 ft. 9 in. by 20 in. by 5 in. deep.

Three (3) Sinks, 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 2 in. by 7 in. deep.

Four (4) two inch Ball Cocks fitted for two inch iron pipe.

Six (6) two inch Stop Cocks fitted for two inch iron pipe.

Two (2) one and a-half inch Ball Cocks fitted for two inch iron pipe.

Six (6) eight inch Copper Ball Floats with 24 inch shanks.

Fifty-four (54) one inch Stop Cocks, fitted for one inch iron pipe.

Six (6) three-quarter inch Valve Cocks fitted for three-quarter inch iron pipe.

One (1) one-inch Ball Cock with six-inch copper float, with 18-inch shank.

One (1) one-and a-half inch Service Cock fitted for iron pipe.

Twenty-seven (27) three-eighths inch Service Cocks fitted for iron pipe.

Twenty-two hundred (2,200) feet two-inch iron tube.

Three thousand (3,000) feet one-inch iron tube.

Three thousand (3 000) feet three-quarter inch iron tube.

Fifteen hundred (1,500) feet half inch iron tube.

Eighteen hundred (1,800) feet three-eighth inch iron tube.

Seven hundred (700) feet one quarter-inch iron tube.

Fifteen hundred pounds malleable Iron Pipe Fittings, one thousand (1,000) Hooks of different sizes.

Twenty-four (24) one-joint one-light Gas Brackets, finished

Six (6) two-light Gas Brackets.

Two hundred and fifty (250) one-light Gas Pendants, complete, excepting stem, fitted for three-eighth inch pipe.

Twelve (12) four-light Gas Pendants, complete, except stem, fitted for three eighth inch pipe.

Six (6) one Lamp Posts, complete in all their parts.

One hundred and ten thousand (110,000) (more or less) kiln burnt brick.

All the articles will be subject to the inspection and approval of an agent of the Quartermaster.

The delivery of each of the above articles as may be needed for immediate use will commence as soon as practicable after date of contract, not exceeding ten days thereafter; and the whole will be required to be delivered on the grounds by the 20th of September next, or at intervals before.

The full name and post office address of the bidder (and the full name of his partners if bidding for a firm) must appear in the proposal.

Proposals from disloyal parties and rebel sympathizers will not be considered, and the oath prescribed by Congress must in all cases accompany the bid.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Plumbing and Gas Fitting Materials, &c."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be shown by the certificate of the Clerk of a court of record in which they reside. The form of the guarantee will be as follows:

We, —— of the county of —— and State of ——, and —— of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms proposed by his bid, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his sureties.

Bonds in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder on signing the contract.

Bidders are required to be present in person when their bids are opened.

The right is reject any or all the bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the undersigned, as also the right to select from each bid such materials, at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government and in case of the failure of a bidder whose proposal is accepted to furnish within the time prescribed, in quality and quantity, the materials stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Quartermaster in charge to have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase, and such bidder to be charged with the difference of cost.

THOS. G. ROWLES,
Captain and Ass't Quartermaster.

au10.4d

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 24 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 18 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate iron, with wrought iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun slides and carriage, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as those of the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate iron; inside diameter 9½ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board, and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, 254 Canal St., New York.

The Proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters. au1to10d

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A convenient two-story brick dwelling house, with back building, No. 26 Ross street, Pittsburgh.

Also, a large, convenient and well-finished three-story brick dwelling house, with back building, No. 28 Ross street, between First and Second streets.

Also, a two-story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, No. 213 Second street, near Ross.

All the above are in good order, and supplied with gas and water.

Also, a one story frame cottage dwelling, No. 214 Second street, and the two-story frame dwelling adjoining. Both of these houses are in good order, and suitable for small families.

Also, a lot of ground on the northeasterly side of First street, between Ross and Try streets, near Ross street, having a front of 36 feet on First street, and extending back 90 feet.

The above property is situated in a desirable part of the city.

For terms of sale and particulars inquire of

WM. W. THOMSON,
jy17:tf No. 108 Fifth street.

VALUABLE PENN STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two lots, 33 feet 4 in. front by