LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The Case of John M. Henderson--He Turns out to be a Paroled Prisoner--A Nice Question Raised.

We have already noticed the arrest of John M. Henderson, a member of Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Coulter, on a charge of desertion. He came to the residence of his father, Andrew Henderson, a resident of New Derry, Westmoreland county, about the first of February, and while on a visit to his brother, Sampson Henderson, he was taken into custody by authority of the Provost Marshal, Capt. Wright. When he reached Greensburg an unsuccessful attempt was made to rescue him, but he was brought safely to this city, followed by his brother, who at once petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, setting forth that the said John M. Henderson was a minor, that he had been enlisted without the consent of his parents, and that he was now illegally restrained of his liberty by Captain Wright, and Lieut. Chambers.

The writ was granted by Judge McCandless, and made returnable on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, at which time the case came up for a hearing.

Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., appeared for the complainant, and H. B. Carnahan, Esq., District Attorney, on behalf of the United States.

Mr. Carnahan moved to quash the writ, alleging that the petition should have been made by the father of the minor alleged to have been restrained of his liberty. Mr. Keenan took the ground that there could make the complaint, and cited authorities to sustain his position. After the point had been argued, the Court decided to quash the writ, whereupon another was granted, in the name of the father, and made returnable forthwith.

To this writ the Provost Marshal answered, that the said Henderson was a private in Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers; that he had been taken prisoner by the rebels, at the battle of Fredericksburg, in December last; that he had been paroled, and sent to Camp Parole, at Annapolis, Md., for exchange; and that he was arrested and held in custody for being absent from camp without leave.

Mr. Keenan stated that he was now prepared to offer proof of the matter set forth in the petition—that the said Henderson was a minor; that he had enlisted without the consent of his parents, and that he was illegally held in custody.

Andrew Henderson, father of the young man, was then called, and testified that his son was born on the 4th of August, 1843, consequently he is not yet twenty years of age; and that he enlisted in Capt. Biever's company in August, 1861, without the knowledge or consent of his parents. The witness did not know that he had enlisted until he had left with the company. He further stated, as a reason for desiring the discharge of his son, that he (the father) was getting old and feeble, and that he had no other son at home.

Young Henderson was next called and sworn, and testified that he had been taken prisoner by the rebels, at the battle of Fredericksburg; that he was paroled, in company with a number of other prisoners, and sent to Annapolis for exchange. He left the camp at Annapolis without leave, and came home. He did not know whether he had been exchanged or not. On cross-examination he stated that he had signed the parole, but he could not tell what it contained, except that it had a full description of him.

Mr. Carnahan stated that this case now presented a very serious aspect. The party in custody was a prisoner, under a solemn parole to the enemy, and the Court was asked to break that parole. The enemy had a right to demand his return at any time previous to his exchange, and if the Court interfered, the result might, in the future, prove very serious to him. If taken a second time, without having been regularly exchanged, he might be shot under the rules of war.

Mr. Keenan suggested that the parole did not require anything further than that he should not take arms against the enemy until exchanged; but Mr. Carnahan was of opinion that if, under any circumstances hereafter, he should fall again into the hands of the enemy, his life might be forfeited.

Judge McCandless remarked that the point was one of great importance, and worthy of careful consideration. It was by no means certain that the action of the Court could save the young man from danger, if the chances of war should place him again in the hands of the enemy, previous to his being exchanged. The point would not be decided without investigation, and to give time to counsel to prepare their arguments, the case was continued until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, until which time young Henderson was remanded into the custody of the Provost Marshal.

Consolidation of Railway Lines.

Last week the leases of the Elmira and Williamsport and Buffalo and New York Railways by the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies were signed in Philadelphia, and as the two last named companies are identical in interest, this consolidation gives Philadelphia complete railway communication with Buffalo, Rochester and all the western part of New York State, and the ports on Lakes Ontario and Erie. Simultaneously with this, we observe that the railways constituting the chain from Albany to Boston are about consolidating into one corporation, under the name of the Albany and Boston Railroad. This will be, with its extension, the Albany and Susquehanna road, the eastern arm of the Northern Central and Elmira road, as that to Buffalo will be the western, and so the chain of railways traversing the Susquehanna valley will become a great national highway.

The Coal Diggers.

There seems to be a general disposition manifested, on behalf of the coal diggers, to go back to work at three cents per bushel, with the understanding among themselves that as further reduction on the price of digging shall be permitted. This is more than double the rates which they used to receive, and is certainly high enough, even upon the most liberal calculation of the increased price of living. The great majority of diggers, we understand, have gone to work on the upper pools of the Monongahela; and several hundred have also resumed operations in the pits south of this city. So long as they continue to receive three cents for digging, consumers need scarcely hope to purchase supplies at less than from eight to nine cents per bushel.

Union Meeting at Rochester.

We learn with great pleasure that Lieutenant Pittinger and Captain Geer, whom we had such a treat from in Lafayette Hall in this city, on Monday evening, will address a Union meeting in Rochester, Pa., to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. Our friends in Rochester will certainly enjoy the meeting, cheered and inspired by the presence and discourse of these brave and true men, as much as any they have ever attended, or we are greatly mistaken in the premises.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The New York *Tribune* understands that arrangements have been made to lay a third rail upon the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, from the junction of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway to Chicago, to make the gauge correspond with that of the Atlantic & Great Western and Erie roads—thus forming an unbroken line of the six-foot gauge from New York to Chicago. This will give the Fort Wayne road a through route from Chicago to New York by the Erie road as well as by the Pennsylvania Central, and add largely to its already heavy business.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A young man, whose name we were unable to learn, was instantly killed on Monday evening, between Industry and Vanport, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. He was walking along the track, in company with a friend, when a train came up rather suddenly, and before he could get out of the way, he was knocked down—the train passing over him causing death instantly. The deceased was about 23 years of age, and resided in the vicinity of Vanport.

A DANGEROUS TRAP.—The attention of the Street Commissioner is directed to the dangerous condition of Second street, opposite Parry's foundry. There is a hole there, sufficiently large to cause the smashing of a wagon or the killing of a horse, and if it is not repaired the city may have to foot a bill for damages.

GONE TO WORK.—The puddlers in Everson, Preston & Co.'s mill, who struck for six dollars per ton, have received the advance demanded, and gone to work.

GRAIN ELEVATOR.—It is stated that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will shortly erect a large grain elevator in Allegheny.

Corner of Federal Street and South Common.

Your correspondent "Grow," having made out for the *Gazette* a perfectly conclusive case respecting the low grounds appurtenant to Bank lane, would have spared me some labor had he extended his researches to the bold attempt to occupy, by a permanent building, the Common on the west side of Federal street.

When the project of widening Water alley was carried out by the concession of 20 feet from the north and of the lots fronting on South Common, the extension of 20 feet to these lots on the Common was clearly understood as conveying to them no title by which those 20 feet could be occupied for the construction of houses, but simply as yards for the purpose of embellishing and improving, not for themselves only, but to the manifest advantage of the Commoners—indeed no such secure tenure as could justify an outlay of money for building thereon. The owners of lots to whom this easement was granted have, with becoming fidelity, fulfilled the grant by the ornamental embellishment of the Common and gratification of the Commoners, at their own private expense. Now with regard to the lot west side of Federal street, it was subdivided and sold to various individuals long before this arrangement took place. On the North end of this lot, the late Thomas Hanna purchased about 36 feet from the owner or owners, fronting on the South Common, and, as I understand, his deed calls for the Common as it then was and always had been. He never contributed one foot of ground towards the widening of Water alley, and how or by what construction of right or law his heirs have the shadow of claim to build is more than I can see or believe. Any other owner of part or parcel of that lot has as much right to build on that 20 feet of Common as his heirs. Indeed the heirs of Hugh Davis, who owned the North half of that lot at the time, and gratuitously gave the 20 feet for widening Water alley, have a much stronger equitable right to build on those 20 feet than the heirs of Mr. Hanna, and shut them up to a front on Federal street alone. Now as I do not wish to make this case tedious or burdensom to your columns, we close with this simple premonition, that this "*grab game*" will not be *submitted* to, and that the projectors of these buildings had better look to it—that they will be laying out "their money for that which is not bread."

D. L. S.

PITTSBURGH, April 20, 1863.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In a letter recently received from a brave, true and worthy son of our City, who occupies the honorable position of First Lieutenant in the Allegheny Cavalry in the service, occur some thoughts, couched in such beautifully poetical language and so modestly expressed, that upon the suggestion of a friend, I send the extract to you for publication in your valuable paper. The place from which the letter is written is Acquia Creek Landing—the immediate locality a beautiful eminence overlooking the river and surrounding country—the hill thickly dotted with trees and shrubbery, where no doubt some of the "F. F. V.'s" formerly luxuriated in the enjoyment of peace, plenty and happiness.

Says the writer, after describing the commanding view of the river and the surrounding country:

"Yesterday was my thirty-eighth birthday, and to-day I feel as young, as contented, as fond of life and full of fun, as when only one-half the term had passed. Was it not for a certain love place on my head, and some indentations about my eyes and mouth, called by the vulgar, "crow's feet," which marks are said to point out the age of man as the teeth that of horses, I believe I would attempt to pass myself off as a young man, and endeavor to inveigle some one young woman into the holy bonds of matrimony. The birds are now pairing, and during the entire day sing their songs of happiness around my present sylvan home; even the night birds join with the opera troupe of hooting owls. Spring is upon us and all nature is budding—then why should I not bud also. The oaks around me are a century old—they blossom; my age is only thirty-eight—then why should not I blossom also."

Yours, X.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.—The Commissioners for the erection of the public buildings in Allegheny, at the suggestion of a number of the citizens, have agreed to throw open the doors of the new Market House, on Saturday evening next, and to light up the building, so that the public generally may have an opportunity of examining the Market House by gas light.

It is expected that the new Market House will be occupied by the butchers on Tuesday next. The inauguration on Saturday evening will be an impromptu affair—such as the people of the city may think fit to spend it. They can now boast of the largest and best arranged Market House in the State, if not in the Union.

LOOSE GRATING.—A little boy yesterday afternoon stepped upon one of the coal gratings in the pavement in front of the Second Presbyterian church, which giving way, precipitated him into the cellar. Fortunately he sustained but slight injury.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The May number of this excellent work is just out and for sale by J. W. Pittock, dealer in periodicals, books and stationery, Fifth street, opposite the post office.

KILLED IN A PAPER MILL.—Sanford Jackson, colored, aged fifty years, was almost instantly killed at Culbertson's paper mill, in Monongahela City, on Saturday last.

ROBBERY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS.

$5,000 *Reward Offered.*

BALTIMORE, March 19, 1863.

The safe of the Adams' Express Company was robbed on Wednesday night between Baltimore and Harrisburg. It contained various sums of money, in currency and gold, a large number of United States certificates of Indebtedness, United States five twenty bonds, and checks of the United States Treasurer on the Assistant Treasurer of New York, payable to the Adams' Express Company. A Reward of Five Thousand Dollars is offered by the Company. The public are referred to the list of the numbers of the bonds and certificates published by the Company, and are cautioned not to negotiate any of them.

ROBBERY OF THE ADAMS' EXPRESS—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The following described Certificates, &c., were stolen from the Adams' Express Company on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, for the recovery of which $5,000 will be paid by the Company.

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Four United States Certificates of Indebtedness, $5,000 each, numbers 21,449, 21,450, 21,451, 21,452.

43 United States Certificates, of $1,000 each:

Nos. 58,243, 58,243, 58,244.
Nos. 59,212, 59,213.
No. 59,199.
Nos. 59,202, 59,204, 59,235, 19,926
Nos. 59,200, 59,201, 59,202.
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Nos. 59,220, 59,221, 59,222, 59,223, 59,224.
Nos. 59,217, 59,238.
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Nos. 59,219, 59,069, 59,069, 59,070.

The 5-20 United States Bonds, Nos. 18,179 to 18,188 inclusive.

The following checks of N. S. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, on Assistant Treasurer, New York, payable to the order of the Adams' Express Company.

Check No.	856,	for $1080,	for no.	G. M. Veltz, Cin'l.
"	856,	" 2092.12	"	J. R. A. T. Gibson "
"	856,	" 1080	"	Conrad & Wagner, "
"	860,	" 480	"	Wilson & Hayden, "
"	862,	" 1220	"	A. Bahlen, "
"	864,	" 8025.15	"	J. Shillito & Co., "
"	867,	" 404	"	Geo. Joop, "
"	869,	" 453.37	"	J. W. Wagner & Co., "
"	872,	" 2545	"	H. Morton, St. Loui
"	161,	" 1507.40	"	R. F. Barry, "

The public are cautioned not to negotiate any of the above bonds or certificates.

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mh26:1m

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

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Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered, tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether copper-fastened, screw or paddle, whether copper or iron fastened, size and power of engines and boilers, and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

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LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

One of the New Gunboats [illegible]

RELEASE OF THE PETERHOF DER[illegible]

Union and Confederate Loans.

POLISH REBELLION INCREASING.

Preparations for War in California.

SAILING OF ANOTHER PIRATE.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 8th inst.

The new gunboat Alexandria, built by Miller & Co., of Liverpool, and recently launched, was seized in one of the Liverpool docks, on the Sunday of the 5th inst., by the Custom authorities, on suspicion of being intended for the rebels. The matter will be fully investigated before any proceedings will be taken beyond the detention of the vessel.

The London *Star* considers the event of exceeding good omen, and demands the prosecution of the builders.

Lord Lyons has been instructed to demand the release of the steamer Peterhoff, with compensation.

It is reported that two well-known American merchants had arrived at London to dispose of £2,000,000 of six per cent. United States bonds. The proceeds of the bonds are partly to be used to buy up the vessels building for the Confederates. It is also reported that they were authorized to negotiate a loan of from £10,000,000 to £20,000,000.

The Confederate loan touched 3 per cent. discount, but rallied to 1½.

The American Consul at Hamburg refused to attest the signature to a national document, because the name of Schroder & Co., who negotiated the Confederate loan, appeared on the document.

The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester has held a meeting to protest against the building of war ships for the rebels, and adopted a memorial calling on the Government to vindicate the honor of England by stopping such proceedings.

The correspondence between the owner of the Peterhoff and the foreign office is published. Earl Russell says the examination of the papers having satisfied the Government that there was no *prima facie* ground for the capture, and that the seizure was wholly unjustifiable, he has instructed Lord Lyons to make an immediate representation of the circumstances to the Washington Government, and if no legal ground for the capture is alleged, to press for the release of the vessel and cargo, with compensation without the delay of a prize court; but if any legal ground for the seizure be alleged, this case, like all others, must follow the ordinary course.

Princess Louise of Hesse, Princess Alice of England, has been safely delivered of a Princess.

POLAND.—The Polish insurrection is reported to be increasing in various directions; sundry conflicts are reported with varying successes.

It is asserted that France, England and Austria, came to an understanding and endeavor to inveigle some one young woman into the holy bonds of matrimony. The birds are now pairing, and during the entire day sing their songs of happiness around my present sylvan home; even the night birds join with the opera troupe of hooting owls. Spring is upon us and all nature is budding—then why should I not bud also. The oaks around me are a century old—they blossom; my age is only thirty-eight—then why should not I blossom also."

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The Two Years and Nine Months' Men--Important Orders of General Hooker.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 20, 1863.

General Orders, No. 46.—In order that no misunderstanding may exist as to the course to be pursued with regard to the regiments whose terms of service are about expiring, the following rules will govern the action of corps commanders and others in the matter:

1st. Where companies and regiments re-enlist after the expiration of their present term of service, in accordance with the provisions of General Order, No. 85, of April 26, 1863, from the War Department, the regimental and company officers will be retained, the regiments will have a furlough for the time specified in the orders, and will be allowed to proceed at the public expense, with their arms and equipments, to the place of enrollment, the date of their furlough being two years or nine months, as the case may be, from the date of the original muster into the service of the United States.

2d. Where the regiments in a body decline to re-enlist, the officers and men will be mustered out at the expiration of two years or nine months from the date of their actual muster into the service of the division to which the troops belong, and transportation and subsistence to the place of their enrollment be given by the quartermaster and subsistence departments.

3d. In cases where less than one-half of the men re-enlist, the proportion of officers to be retained and the selection of those to be retained in service, will be determined by the corps commanders in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3d of General Order No. 86, of April 26, 1863, from the War Department. The rank, proportion and number of officers to be retained with the regiments where the re-enlistments are partial, is left to the discretion of the corps commanders.

4th The portion of the bounty provided in General Order No. 85, April 2, 1863, from the War Department, for re-enlistment, will be entered upon the muster rolls, to be paid at the first payment after the return of the men from their furlough.

5th. In regiments where two years men and men enlisted for three years or the war are associated together, special recommendations may be made to the headquarters for furloughs to the latter when the number of two years men re-enlisting may, in the opinion of the corps commanders, justify the indulgence.

6th. Where the two years regiments do not re-enlist, as above provided for, the corps commanders will direct the transfer of men enlisted for three years or the war in such regiments to three years regiments from the same State; or if their numbers are sufficient, these men may, at the discretion of the corps commander, be formed into corps battalions.

This order will be read at the head of each company of the two years and nine months regiments serving in this army.

By command of Major-General Hooker.
(Signed,) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The Fighting at Suffolk--Dispatch from Gen. Dix.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following official dispatch has been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:

Seem it due to the forces at Suffolk, to briefly notice their gallant conduct during the last six days.

On Tuesday, Gen. Peck's right was attacked, and the enemy's advance was gallantly met by Col. Foster's light troops, driving them back to the line of his pickets.

Anderson's division was engaged at the same time on the water front with our gunboats and batteries, and suffered severely.

On Wednesday a rebel battery of 20 pounder rifled guns was effectually silenced, and an attack on the Smith Brigge, an armed Quartermaster's boat, was repulsed.

Repeated attempts have been made on our lines but they have all been felled.

The storming of the enemy's batteries near the west branch of the Nansemond, by Gen. Getty and the gunboats under Lieut. Lauraus, of the Navy, and the capture of six guns and 200 prisoners, close the operations of the six days against the enemy's large force very satisfactorily.

JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen.

National Banking Associations.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Treasury Department has, for some days past, been sending out a form of the preliminary certificate in connection with the national and banking associations, under the currency and banking law. This certificate requires applicants to state the name and place of business, the location in which its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on, the amount of capital stock, the name and residence of each of the shareholders, with the number of shares held by each, and the time when the business of the association is to commence.

The certificate is made in order that subscribers may avail themselves of the advantages of the act to provide national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863. Blanks will be filled so as to show numerical order of organization and the locality. For example, "The First National Bank Association of" etc.

The Rebels Driven from Bear Creek--Our Loss One Hundred--Important Movements of Gen. Banks' Forces--Skirmishing with the Advance--Retreat of the Enemy, etc., etc.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The steamer George Washington arrived from New Orleans on the 13th inst.

Gen. Banks is in the field at the head of Grover's and Emery's divisions, and Weitzel's brigade.

On the 11th Weitzel's forces crossed Berwick bay on pontoons, advancing to Pattersonville, five miles up the Teche. The enemy retreated. One forces were reinforced on Sunday by Emery's division.

Grover's forces embarked at Brashear City, and went to a point called Indian Bend, above Franklin. This move, if successful, will bring the enemy between two fires, and cannot fail of good results. The rebel forces are estimated at 8,000.

On Sunday afternoon sharp skirmishing commenced between Weitzel's advance and the enemy, the latter retreating towards Franklin. It was reported at New Orleans, on the 13th, that Gen. Weitzel was within six miles of Franklin.

It was also rumored that Gen. Grant appeared with a strong force upon Red river.

On the 9th inst. Colonel Daniels, with 180 colored troops, went to Pascogoulia, Miss., took possession of the place and hoisted the stars and stripes. He was subsequently attacked by 300 rebels who, after a severe fight, retreated, leaving 20 killed and a large number of wounded. Also three prisoners. Col. Daniels lost two killed and five slightly wounded.

The enemy brought down large reinforcements from Mobile, and Col Daniels returned to Ship Island.

A small U. S. gunboat, the Barataria, was snagged in the Amite river on the 7th. The guerillas surrounded her, when it being found impossible to get her off, she was fired by her officers and abandoned.

The Union Association of New Orleans held a meeting and adopted resolutions to petition Congress to allow the people to hold a convention to form a State government. The movement is opposed by some of the most thoughtful citizens.

A regiment of blacks for he[illegible] has been recruited.

The health of the city is [illegible]

The Admission of [illegible]

WASHINGTON, April 2[illegible] issued a proclamation de[illegible] for the admission of the [illegible] gists into the Union, shall [illegible] and after sixty days from [illegible] having been submitted to him [illegible] dition of admission, namely, certain emancipation changes in her constitution, have been complied with.

The Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—The distillery of A. E. Tilton, corner of Main and Poplar streets, was burned yesterday. Several tenements adjacent were damaged. The loss is estimated at about $15,000—no insurance.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, April 21, 1863.

Gold continues to decline steadily, our New York dispatches of to-day quoting at 144, which is a decline of over 4 cents from the rate of Monday. Here our bankers and dealers refuse to pay over 140 for Gold or Demand Notes, and 125 for Silver. Government Certificates of indebtedness may be quoted at par for those bearing interest, payable in coin, and 98 for those payable in legal tender. Eastern Exchange is steady at par buying, and ¼ per cent premium selling.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet with small sales of Red from wagon at $1,30. Sale of 1200 bush from wharf at $1,35. There is a continued good demand for Oats and the market is firm but unchanged. Sale of 5,000 bush sacked (sacks not included) to arrive at 75c, and 4,000 bush in bulk, delivered at the depot, at the same figure. Rye is firm at from 95 to $1.00 from first hands. Sale of 3 cars Shelled Corn on track at 83c, and 500 bush Shelled from store at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is in good request, and the market is firm but unchanged. We continue to quote Shoulders at 6c; Sides 7¼@7½c; Plain Hams 8½c; Plain Sugar Cured 10c, and Canvassed 10½ to 11c. Sale of 5,000 lbs Shoulders at 6c, and 6,000 lbs Plain Hams at 8½c. There is no change in Lard or Mess Pork.

FLOUR—There is fair local demand for Flour, but the market cannot by any means be termed active. We note sales of 60 bbls Extra Family at $7,00 to $7,25, and 50 do do at from $7,25 to $7,50—the latter figure for choice white wheat.

GROCERIES—There is but a limited inquiry for Groceries, and the market is quiet but unchanged. Sugar ranges from 13 to 13c; Coffee, 32 to 35c, and Molasses 55 to 60c for old and new crop.

BUTTER & EGGS—Butter is dull; sale of 5 bbls Roll at from 20 to 22c for common to prime. Eggs [illegible] at from 13 to 14c.

[illegible] firm with sales in [illegible] 500 bxs Goshen at 18c.

[illegible] RUT—unchanged. [illegible] and 50 bush Peaches at [illegible]

[illegible] firm with a sales of 150 bbls No. 1 Ken[illegible] from store at $1,75 per bbl.

WHISKY—is quiet with small sales of Com[illegible] Rectified at 46 to 47c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

April 21.—Crude continues to arrive quite freely, the receipts to-day reaching 2,104 barrels. The demand, however, is considerably in excess of the supply, and the market, consequently, is very firm and prices are well maintained. There are quite a number of Eastern buyers here, and all the oil that arrives is taken by them at full rates, say 8¼ to 8½c in bulk, and 14½c in bble packages included. The sales were: 500,250, and 500 bbls at 14½c, and 700 bbls in bulk at 8¼c, the buyer to take it from the boat at his own expense. We heard of another sale of bbls, the amount of which we were unable to learn, at 8½c, and 400 bbls at 14½—but this latter sale is below the market, as buyers took all that was offered today at 8¼ to 8½c in bulk, and 14½c in bbls. Shippers allege that prices here are too high for them to ship East, but it is nevertheless true, that nearly all of the oil sold within the past ten days is for the Eastern markets.

Refined is quiet, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations. There is a good demand for future delivery, but our refiners, generally, are sold about as far ahead as they wish to engage.

Benzine is steady, and we note a sale of 81 bbls prime deodorized at 24c. Outside and inferior brands may be quoted at from 20 to 21c.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

The market has been somewhat excited since our last report. Oil has advanced from our previous quotations, to $1,75, and we hear of one sale made this week at the Phillips Well, Tarr Farm, 1,000 barrels of oil at $2,00 per bbl. During the past and present weeks there have been three new wells struck. One on the Dalworth & Ewing Farm, of about 200 bbls per day; one on the Clapp Farm, of about 40 bbls; the other in the Blood Farm, amount of flow not known as it has not yet been tested. Producers here are refusing to contract for delivery at Pittsburgh at 8c. We give as the ruling quotation, $1,75 per bbl at the wells. But producers are refusing to sell at less than $2,00, and are firm even at that figure. The stock on hands, both here and at the wells, is light. We estimate the total amount gone forward on the present rise, and remaining here, including the quantity brought down on the two Pond Freshets of last week at from 35,000 to 40,000 barrels; and not 60,000, as has been reported in the Pittsburgh journals. Buyers are very numerous, and are still anxious to secure oil. But we attribute the present excited state of the market to the fact, that many refineries below are about out of stock, and wish to get down their supply on the present rise. On Monday last, the Woodford Well, on the Tarr Farm commenced throwing water, mixed with a slight quantity of yellow oil. This well has been flowing for some time past, about 1,000 barrels per day. The Janes Well, close by, which was flowing between 150 and 200 barrels per day, has ceased to flow altogether. The Woodford continues to flow about 1,000 barrels, but may be counted as flowing altogether water; as the small quantity of oil mixed with it is worthless. This makes a decrease of about 1,300 bbls in the daily production. We hear of several other wells decreasing in amount of daily production, but we have no particulars. The market here closes buoyant and firm at $1,75, while producers are asking, with good prospect of getting it before the week closes, $2,00.—Oil City Register.

Chicago Market.

April 18.—There was a good inquiry for spring superfine Flour, and the market was steady, with sales of about 1,200 bbls, at $5,75@5,62½ for low grades to choice. Both winter and spring extras, however, were dull and generally slow to select—only a small lot of red winter selling at $5,50.

The Wheat market was exceedingly quiet, but there was no material change in prices—the sale of no. 1 Spring at $1,18@1,19 for fresh receipts, and $1,16 for winter receipts; No. 2 Spring, 98c@$1,01 for winter, and $1,00@1,02½ for fresh receipts; Rejected Spring, 84@86c for fresh receipts, and 78c for winter receipts, (the inside figures and the latter quotation being for lots in Elev.) Thompson's market closing quiet.

The Corn market was less active, opening firm but closing easier—with sales of River Yellow at at 50c; River Mixed about at 50c; River Rejected sold at 46c; fresh receipts Mixed Corn in store at 47½@48c, and winter receipts do at 46c; Rejected Corn at 43½c for fresh receipts Rejected Corn in store.

The market for Oats was quiet, with light sales of fresh receipts No. 1 at 58½c. Rye was 10@12c lower—fresh receipts No. 1 in store store selling at 72@74c.

Barley was firm, with a good inquiry for prime samples. Highwines were easier—200 bbls being sold at 38c.

The Provision market is flat. To-day 800 bbls old city Mess Pork were sold at $11,50. There is nothing doing in New Mess, and the market is entirely nominal at $13,00@14,00. Bulk Meats were sold at 6@6¾c for Country Sides, 6½c for Hams, and 5½c for Shoulders. Lard was in limited request at 8½@8¾c for prime tierces of the inside figure. Butter is in fair supply, and we quote the market a shade lower—prime selling at 22c. Tallow is quiet, and we quote country lots nominal at 8¼@8½c. There is no city Tallow in market.—Tribune.

Imports by River.

CINCINNATI—PER FLORENCE MILLER.—33 bbls ginseng, 5 do beeswax, Clark & co; 8 sks bbls, Spencer & Rickay; 12 bale dunge, Pennock, Ball & co; 2 cases lead pipe, Lee & Shultze; 7 hhds bacon, John o Wilson; 1073 bgs wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 3 bbls pitch, G W Glandden; 10 bale sil, Kennedy & Bro; 1 case assafetida; 10 bbls alcohol, R E Sellers & co; 50 bbls whisky; L Purcell; 25 do do, A Moore; 34 do do, Quickenheimer & Bro; 25 do do, H & F Sivert; 4 tes beef, 10 cs hams, 10 bbls 10 bxs tobacco, Chas Bailey; 200 bbls flour, Chas B Lasch; 200 do do, Simpson & Knox; 150 do do, Lindsay & Tatford; 21 bales cotton, Thos Arbuckle; 15 bbls grease, 12 bgs rags, Isaiah Dickey; 104 oil bbls, I M Pennock & co, 5 pkgs bacon, Brownsville Wharf Boat; 16 bale tows, H O Sawyer; 15 pkgs produce, Lambert & Shipton; 13 hhs bacon, H H Collins.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND RAILROAD, April 20—1 bbl butter, L H Voigt & co; 2 do eggs, O F Walker; 10 half bbls fish, Means & Coffin; 150 bbls flour, Wm Cooper; 7 hhds bacon, L Shank, E H Myers & co; 2 hhds bacon, M Hazleton; 1363 pcs bacon, Knox & Parker; 10 bales broom corn, Little & Timmons; 340 bush corn, Wm Clarke; 57 bbls whisky, Bingham, Sturgeon & co; 72 bbls high wines, D & H Walace; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 40 bxs tobacco, John Home & co; 300 bgs corn, 224 bgs oats, Joseph Derrington; 193 hides, Lappe & Weiss; 50 bbls high wines, S McKisker; 2 Rice butter, Frank Vangoner; 8