# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## From Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

### Wounded in Washington Hospitals.

The following list embraces the names of nearly all the soldiers, from the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, that are now in the hospitals at Washington. It was prepared for the Pennsylvania Relief Association, and furnished to the *Dispatch*:

MOUNT PLEASANT.

123d Regiment—Joseph Borgs, H; L. A. Kepple, C; Henry Berns, I; G. W. Reazor, A; Sergeant E. G. Bake, F; Joseph F. Kaiser, I; John D. Thompson, B.

23d Regiment—W. E. Flanagan, F; Corporal John Lapp, E.

51st Regiment—Corporal W. Heilshelmer, K; G. Kemp, I; George D. Harbaugh, C; Samuel S. North, I.

136th Regiment—Geo. Palmer, K, Geo. Smeets, F; Samuel Kelp, C.

138th regiment—D. F. Shaner, F; Jos. Alter, F.

63d Regiment—R. C. Bowds, C; Sergeant W. B. Nicholson, G, Corporal John Meyler, B; Corporal John Krimm, B; Corporal D. Lossing, C; W. G. Taylor, G.

52d Regiment—Jacob Martin, K; Martin Pipher, B; Wm. One, C; John Fleming, D.

111th Regiment—Thos. E. Love, K; W. E. Brown, A; Samuel Curtis, E; John Baker, K.

126th Regiment—A. J. Shaw, E; Jos. Hillman, D; W. A. Lockhart, C.

145th Regiment—W. W. Nichols, A.

182d Regiment—John Love, C.

There are 1,200 patients under treatment in this hospital.

CAMPTS.

102d Regiment—Joseph King, L; J. M. Price, E; James Braddock, E; Christian Yeager, M.

139th regiment—Jacason Boggs, H; E. C. Smith, B; Jos. Freeman, I.

23d Regiment—Barden Hamilton, C.

62d Regiment—James Burns, M.

63d regiment—Geo ge W. Fitzgerald, K; David A. Davis, K; M. A. Rankin, G; William Brawdy, D.

COLUMBIA.

155th Regiment—Judson Craighead, E.

105th Regiment—C. F. Luter, A.

102d regiment—R. F. McGowan, F.

13th Regiment—S. Baxter, E.

133d Regiment—John Finnisty, D; Lieut. R. M. Farra, H.

10th Reserves—C. W. Foulk, G.

41st Regiment—E. Schoonover.

63d Regiment—Thos. Shields, L; J. M. Sample, I; A. F. Coleman, H; Sergt. S. R. Spencer, A; T. D. Irwin.

CAMPBELL.

61st Regiment—Henry M. Sears, C; H. Tendrake, D.

139th Regiment—Jas. Piccairn, F; Henry J. Cogsley, B; Silas Sample, D; J. A. Oilbock, B; J. Brown, I; J. R. Reeber, A; R. S. McIntyre, B.

23d Regiment—Ed. Farley, A.

102d Regiment—Lawrence McGrath, F; W. C. O'Brien, G; Frank Martin, I.

136th Regiment—Joseph Holsinger, E.

ARMORY SQUARE.

63d Regiment—Samuel L. Brown, Co. C; John F. Linn, K; Corp'l F. P. Reimer, K, S. C. Drennen, I. J. F Dunn, K; J. Packer, I.

153d—D. M'Mann, I.

105th—Sergt. J. B. Kelso, B; J. G. Byerly, E.

11th Reserves—Jas. Brooks, A; Henry Young, G; H. Armes, A.

SEMINARY.

139th—J. Zimmerman.

102d—O. Yeager, M; H. C. Buheny, M; J. Price, E.

JUDICIARY.

51st Regiment—Sergeant F. Volp, B; W. F. Challach, H; R. C. Lose, E; Reubsch Minkel, C; C. Lowtner, G; W. Lippencott, D; Thos. Urler, F.

FINLAY AND BEXINGTON.

51st Regiment—J. Shutts, B.

63d Regiment—Wm. M'Cain, D; F. Wensel, M.

102d Regiment—J. Boyd, G.

DOUGLAS.

51st Regiment—C. Probst, K; Lieut. R. C. Kanaman, E; Sergeant Thos. Brand, A.

63d Regiment—Jas. Hamilton, C.

102d—[illegible]

139th—[illegible]

HARWOOD.

51st—J. Welsch, G; A. Jamison, H; J. W. Raw, B; Alex. Cameron, H.

105th—W. O. Chambers, F; Henry Rhodes, I; D. Cyphert, C; A. Reynolds, H.

139th—R. Armstrong, D; A. M. Egart, B; Edwin McNealy, J; Reed J. Harshfield, H.

149th—J. T. Hunter, C.

102d—James McAfee, A, (sick;) Wm. H. Byers, L.

62d—A. G. Milby, A.

123d—Alex. Eutman, C.

63d—A. J. Moore, G; W. G. Roke, H; A. Basin, F; J. Gamble, B; F. Mitchell, C; Geo. Harvey; D; Benjamin Craven, D; J. C. Gray, D.

ST. ALOYSIUS.

63d Regiment—Sergt. M'Intosh, I; M. J. Adams, G; Jos. Loil, F.

155th Regiment—Adam Daw, F.

149th Regiment—J. B. Irwag, G.

LINCOLN.

155th Regiment—Thos. Rose, A; W. Dumphy, D; A. Bertha, K; W. A. Black, K; J. Rankin, H; M. Barnard, A; Jos. Finnick, C.

13th regiment—W. S. Smith, H; H. S. Oben, H. W. Wright, F; W. E. Chapman, D.

102th regiment—S. S. M'Cure, D.

149th regiment—Jos. Catherman.

152 Regiment—J. W. Badger, I.

11th Reserves—Jas. Tapp, E.

FINLEY.

155th Regiment—Corp. A. Schmuck, Co. K.

Hampton's Battery—R. Duffy.

102d Regiment—J. J. Boyd, G; Martin P. Hays, H.

63d Regiment—J. B. Buckley, D.

139th Regiment—W. S. Sinclair, B.

STOKES HOSPITAL.

51st Regiment—John Hoops, K.

63d Regiment—Israel M'Knight.

The foll wing officers have reported to Dr. Clymer: Capt. R. L. Orr and J. A. Crosby, 51st; Lieut. J. R. Noble, 63d.

**A Testimonial to the Late Lieutenant A. C. Lindsay.**

HEADQUARTERS Co. F, 136TH REG. P. V.
Camp in Field, near Fitzhugh Hospital,
May 13th, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers and men of Co. F, 136th Regiment P. V., Capt. Edward J. Gelbert in the chair, 1st Lieutenant James H. Bassett and 2d Lieutenant James Bryant, Sergeant Wm. G. Kinsley secretary, the following committee was appointed on draft resolutions: Sergeant Mark J. Kirk, corporals Lytle and Lindsman, and privates Wood and Wallace. The following preamble and resolutions were read by the chairman of the committee, and unanimously adopted by the company:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Sovereign Ruler of nations and individuals to call from amo g us, in early manhood, our respected friend and officer, Second Lieutenant Alfred C. Lindsay,

*Resolved*, That whilst we bow submissively to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we recognize in this dispensation that "in the midst of life we are in death."

*Resolved*, That in a life characterized as his was by a daily walk so consistent, by a soul, pure, lofty and generous, and by his constant interest in our welfare, that he has interwoven in our hearts an indelible mark of the beauty and simplicity of the true christian character.

*Resolved*, That in the fortitude with which he bore his sufferings, and his ever memorable words, "Never mind me, boys," while yet on the field of battle, has left an impress on our memories of his sincerity, in his devotion to the cause, which time can never efface.

*Resolved*, That in his death we have lost a friend and companion ever faithful and true, and his country one whose future was full of bright prospects and a long career of much usefulness.

*Resolved*, That, dying as he died a willing sacrifice, his death has added but another link to the long chain of those who have fallen in the great struggle for human liberty and christianity, and gone to enjoy their lasting rest in that better country where all is peace.

*Resolved*, That to his honored parents, sorrowing brothers and sisters and affectionate friends, we answer offer our heartfelt sympathy, and whilst with them we mourn we are comforted that he died as only the truly brave die—fully prepared to die and clad in the armor of christianity.

*Resolved*, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased, and that they be published in the Pittsburgh Papers.

E. J. GELBERT,
Capt. Co. F, 136d Regt. P. V., President.
W. G. MARATTY, O. S., Secretary.

**Pennsylvania Militia.**

In our dispatches of this morning we find the following highly important rumor:

It is reported to-day that every available soldier now on detached service in and around Washington, Baltimore, and on all the railroads in Virginia and Maryland, will be forwarded to General Hooker's command, and their places supplied by Pennsylvania militia, which, it is said, has been tendered by Gov. Curtin.

If this is true—and we trust it is—General Hooker's army can be reinforced to the extent of 60,000 or more; and all of the reinforcements will consist of well organized and thoroughly disciplined troops, quite equal to any now at the Rappahannock. Our only wonder is that this course should not have been adopted long ago. The Pennsylvania Militia, we feel assured, will respond with the greatest alacrity to any call which may be made upon them for any duty for which they would be qualified, in the State or out of it. Virginia and Maryland can furnish enough militia to guard their own railroads, and if not, Pennsylvania can not only guard all these railroads, but garrison the forts of our Capital besides. By this means the army can be thoroughly reinforced at once.

CONCERT.—We understand that Mr. Giambocai will give one of his rare concerts some time during next week. We anticipate for our humble lovers a great treat, as Mr. Giambocai will be sustained by the best *dilettanti* of this city. The time and place of the concert will be announced at some future time.

**A Commendable Movement.**

We have already reported the fact that the coal miners employed in the works of Messrs. Gamble, Slacker & Co. have requested all those foreigners engaged in the works to declare their intentions to become citizens that they may run an equal chance of being drafted when the conscription act is put into effect. The movement is not confined to this locality, as will be seen by the following, which we clip from the Erie *Dispatch*:

"We have been informed that a number of the mechanics employed in the principal manufacturing establishments of this city, both American and naturalized foreigners, have resolved to follow the example of the mechanics of Philadelphia, and inaugurate a movement which will tend to exclude unnaturalized individuals from our workshops. It is stated that these workmen will refuse to work in the same establishment with foreigners who have not declared their intention to become citizens. It is claimed that as the conscription act is about to be enforced, and all citizens are liable to be called into the service of the country at any time, it is unjust that their places should be filled by those who are exempt from draft by reason of not having declared their intentions to become citizens. The movement, we learn, is just ripe for commencing, but as it is an important one, it will doubtless spread rapidly throughout the entire country."

**The Circuit Court and the City Councils.**

Messrs. Hamilton and Acheson, attorneys for certain railroad bondholders who have obtained judgments against the city of Pittsburgh, have filed a series of eleven interrogatories, in the Circuit Court, and an order has been made requiring copies of the same to be served on the Councils, and an answer to be filed with the Clerk of the Court within thirty days after service.

Councils have to answer why they have not made provision for the payment of the railroad judgments; whether they have levied a tax to pay the same; what members of the present Councils were members of the Councils of 1862; whether an appropriation ordinance was not passed contrary to the customary practice; whether said ordinance has since been repealed or modified, etc.

The interrogatories will be filed during the present week, and it is not anticipated that Councils will experience any difficulty whatever in answering them.

**Important to Magistrates.**

The next term of the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions begins on Monday, June 1st, two weeks from to-day. Under an act of Assembly, magistrates are required to make return, to the Court, of all informations in their hands, ten days before the term commences, so that the District Attorney may properly prepare them for trial. This is a very important matter, as a proper compliance with the law and the rules of Court under it, greatly facilitates the trial of causes, and saves a considerable expenditure of the public money. Magistrates have two days left in which to attend to this duty, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, the District Attorney, requests us to jog their memory on the subject, that they may have no excuse for delay. Those who do not comply with the requirements of the law, may get themselves into trouble thereby.

**"Things Not Generally Known."**

Under the above title, Mr. John Timbs, a *learned* Englishman, has published a book in London, in which occurs the following passage relative to the Great Exhibition:

There were also specimens of the petroleum or earth oil, from the wells of Pennsylvania. This extraordinary oil flows to the surface from the wells in immense quantities. The surface of the *Delaware* is covered with it. Oil that has run to waste. Such is the yield that the supply of barrels and hogsheads cannot keep pace with it, nor store the treasures which the earth pours forth in such lavish profusion. Even when secured, it baffles all efforts of the Atlantic city and Great Western and Erie railways to carry it to the ports.

THE Indianapolis *Gazette*, of the 11th inst., in alluding to a discourse preached in the United Presbyterian Church of that city, by Rev. D. Herbert Ford, of Allegheny, says: "The sermon was at once logical and eloquent, and the occasional bursts of inspiration with which it abounded gave evidence of superior powers as a speaker. Mr. Bradford also addressed the soldiers at the Soldiers' Home with good effect. We are glad to state that the reverend gentleman will visit our city again in a few weeks, when we bespeak for him a large audience."

A FREEZE SUPPLY.—Our old friend, J. M. Burchfield, corner of Market and Fourth streets, has received another supply of spring and summer goods, such as Organdie Lawns, Jaconette Lawns, Cambrics, Robes, &c. His stock cannot be excelled as to variety and quality, and to the cheapness of the goods they cannot be surpassed in the city. Call and examine them.

COMMERCIAL AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.—This is the oldest American insurance publication extant, having been established in the city of New York thirteen years ago. It is now well conducted by Mr. James McIver, formerly of the New York *Insurance Monitor*.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following soldiers died in the Washington Hospitals from the 1st to the 14th of May: Joseph Funlock, C, 155th Penn'a Vols; Henry Fitch, C, 51st; Edwin Shoemaker, G, 51st; Adolph Mitchel, C, 51st; Corp. H. M. Snare, C, 51st.

## LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

**Gov. Seymour's Letter to the Vallandigham Meeting in Albany, N. Y.**

ALBANY, (N. Y.,) May 17.—The following is the letter of Governor Seymour to the Vallandigham meeting last night:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes; it bears upon the country from a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed inferences; shrinking from the light of day in the darkness of night, armed men violated the home of an American citizen, and drively borne him away to a military trial, conducted without those safeguards known in the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech. If pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged the perpetrators, and now seeks to impose punishment, not for an offense against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the Government and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution: it is revolution. It will not only lead to military despotism: it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown. The safety of our persons and security of our property will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down. Even now the Governors and Courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us, by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities, with contempt.

The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decisions of the Administration upon these acts. Having given it a general support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasure. The action of the Administration will determine, in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States, whether the war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

**Election in Wisconsin.**

MILWAUKIE, May 16.—The official canvass for Chief Justice gives Dixon (Union) 2,800 majority over Cothren, the Democratic candidate.

## HEAVY FIRING IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

**Supposed Attack on Morris Island by our Iron-Clads.**

NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamer Conway, from Port Royal, reports that she was off Charleston on the 14th inst., and heard heavy firing from 2 o'clock until 5 p. m., in the harbor. It was supposed that our iron-clads were attacking the batteries on Morris Island.

## INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

### The American Question.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

*&c., &c., &c.*

NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, arrived at midnight, with dates to 6th inst.

The steamer Bavaria arrived out on the 4th, and the City of Baltimore and Hibernian on the 5th.

The reply of Russia to the three Powers has been published. It is an offer to negotiate the Polish question on the basis of the treaties of 1815.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A deputation of Trades' Unionists, headed by Mr. Bright, presented the address adopted at a late meeting sympathising with the North, to Mr. Adams. The latter made a speech, and expressed great pleasure at the reception of the address. He admitted the difficulties of steering clear of a collision between the two nations, but trusted that friendly relations would be maintained. He asserted that notwithstanding the tone of some of the American speakers and journals, there is no nation for which America entertains a greater regard than for England, and if the real sentiments of each people could be clearly established to each other, he would have no fear of a collision. He believed the Trades' Unionists had taken the right course to produce such an understanding.

The *Times* looks on Mr. Adams' speech as most reasonable and timely, and looks forward without mistrust for a mutual forbearance. England must expect some interruptions to trade, and America must tolerate some shortcomings, in consideration of the difficulties of neutrals.

In another article, the *Times* argues that it behooves England to look leniently at the proceedings of Commodore Wilkes in view of the maintenance of her own rights, when she becomes belligerent.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had received a note from the Foreign Office in response to their memorial for the improvement of the foreign enlistment act, stating that the government cannot see how an improvement can be made.

The Chamber adopted a resolution that if another Alabama case arises to show the inefficiency of the act, steps should be taken to remedy the evil.

The London *Observer*, in a pacific editorial, credits President Lincoln's government with a desire to maintain friendly relations.

Mr. Layard, in the House of Commons, explained the hoisting of the American flag at Sombrero Island, during the stay there of the British man-of-war Pheton, and denied the American jurisdiction. The Island has long been part of the British possessions in the Carribean Sea. There has been no correspondence on the subject.

The reply of Russia to the three Powers is not generally regarded as satisfactory. The insurgents continue active.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—*Queenstown, May 7.*—The steamer Bremen has arrived.

The Louisiana passed to-day. The Isis arrived out on the 5th.

Napoleon, with his own hand, has drawn up a prospective rejoinder to the Russian reply, in which he lays stress on the gravity of the situation. The proposed note is now in the hands of the Austrian Government, with an invitation to join it.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* is of the opinion that Russia will do nothing unless England, France and Austria act in unity and put great pressure on her. France thinks the best results will follow from united action with little or no cost in men or money.

*Oswego, May 7th.*—Numerous arrests, including many noblemen, have been made in the city and province of Posen.

Ossesika, after a successful encounter with the Russians on the 5th, reoccupied Donbrowa.

The peasantry in Pollachia are paying rents to the revolutionary agents for the support of the insurrection.

*Madrid, May 6th.*—A royal decree has suspended the sittings of the Cortes.

Rumors of ministerial modifications are unfounded.

*Liverpool, May 5.*—The sales of cotton for two days have been 25,000 bales at an advance of ¼@¼d. The sales of speculators and exporters were 12,000 bales.

The Manchester advices are favorable.

Breadstuffs dull.

Provisions quiet and steady.

*London, May 6.*—Consols 83¾@93¾.

*Liverpool, May 7.*—The cotton market is firm with an upward tendency, but quotations are unchanged. The sales on Wednesday and Thursday amount to 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs are inactive and the market flat. Provisions dull and unchanged. Produce steady, and without change in prices.

*London, May*—Consols 93⅝@93¾. Erie Railroad stocks, 47½@48½; Illinois Central, 42@41 discount.

The London produce markets are generally unchanged.

*St. Petersburg, May 6th.*—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* to-day publishes the text of the notes addressed by the Swedish, Spanish and Italian Cabinets to the Russian Government on the Polish question, together with the replies of Gortschakoff.

The Swedish Cabinet trusts to the humane and generous principles of the Emperor's issued words of clemency, with the perspective regime of wise liberty, to completely restore order.

The Spanish note briefly regrets the impatience of the Poles in not waiting for a continuation of the system of concession already accorded by the Emperor. Having acquired a conviction that moderation pacifies more fully than severity, the Queen asks pardon and indulgence for the poles.

The reply of Prince Gortschakoff thanks the Queen.

The note of the Turin Cabinet is couched in most amiable terms, and hopes that the Russian Court will see in the date of its communication a proof of the desire of Italy always to entertain the most sincere relations with Russia.

Prince Gortschakoff states that the Emperor has received the amicable assurance of the Italian Government with pleasure. As to the wishes expressed in favor of Poland, the Prince observes that the Italian Government is not ignorant that a revolution imposes a difficult task on government. The Emperor, however, seeks to establish a lasting peace.

*Cracow, May 6*:—According to the news from Lithuania, 4,000 Raskolinks and dissentients, armed by the Russian Government, are desolating Sivonia with fire and sword. Shocking details are received of their atrocities.

**Another Successful Cavalry Raid.**

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The following was received to-day by the Secretary of the Navy:

*Paducah, Ky., May 14.*—I am just down from the Tennessee river. I have on board prisoners captured at Linden. On the night of the 12th, I took on board the gunboats fifty-five men and horses of the First Western Tennessee cavalry, under the command of Colonel W. K. M. Breckinridge, and landed them on the east side of the river, sending the gunboats to cover all the landings above and below.

Col. Breckinridge dashed across the country to Linden, and surprised a rebel force more than twice his number, capturing Lieutenant Colonel Frierson, one captain, one surgeon, four Lieutenants, thirty rebel soldiers, ten conscripts, fifty horses two army wagons, arms, &c. The court house, which was the rebel depot, was burned, with a quantity of army supplies. The enemy lost three killed. We lost no men, had one horse killed. Col. Breckinridge, after this exploit, reached our vessel in safety and recrossed the river. I will send the prisoners to Cairo.

S. L. PHELPS,
Commanding the Tennessee Division of the Mississippi Squadron.

[Linden is the capital of Perry county, Tennessee, about one hundred miles southwest of Nashville, and contains a court house, academy, five stores, and a population of seven hundred.]

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE,
MONDAY, May 18, 1863.

There is no new feature whatever to notice in money matters. Gold still ranges at from 149 to 150 in New York, while here our bankers continue to buy at 145@147 for Gold and Old Demand Notes, and 124@125 for Silver. Government Certificates of Indebtedness and Eastern Exchange remain as last quoted.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet with small sales from wagon at $1,30 to $1,35 for Red and White. Corn is firm at 80 to 85c for Shelled and Ear from depot. Sales of 225 bush Spring Barley from store at $1,30, and 206 bush Oats at 70c. Rye is firm at $1,00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady at 6c for Shoulders; 7¾@7¾c for Sides; 8¼@8½c for Plain Hams, and 10@11c for Plain and Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams. Sale to the trade of 200 pieces of Plain Hams at 8¾c. There is no change in Lard or Mess Pork.

GROCERIES—Sugar is firm and a shade higher, ranging from 11¼ to 13c for fair to choice. Coffee is steady with small sales at from 33 to 35c for common to prime Rio. Molasses may be quoted at from 55 to 60c.

DRIED FRUIT—Unchanged. Sales of 100 bush Apples at $1,85, and 50 bush Peaches at $3,00.

FISH—Steady with sales of 15 bbls Baltimore Herring at $7,50 per bbl; 20 half bbls Lake Herring at $4,50, and 10 half bbls White Fish at $6,00.

CHEESE—Sales of 50 lbs new Hamburg at 12c; 15 lbs new W. R. at 11c, and 15 lbs old Goshen at 15c.

WHISKY—Sales of 84 bbls Common Rectified at 43c, and 10 bbls Old Rye at 50c.

POTATOES—Still but unchanged; we note small sales at from 70 to 75c per bush, according to quality.

HIDES—Sale of 125—part Dry Flint and part Green Salted—at 20c per lb.

**Pittsburgh Oil Market.**

MAY 18.—There has been rather more activity in Crude to-day, than for several days past, and an advance of fully ½ cent per gallon has been established. The receipts are improving slightly, but the demand is fully equal to the supply, and the market is firm at the advance above noted. We quote at from 15 to 16c in bulk, and 21c in bbls; sales of 500 bbls in bulk at 15c; 600 bbls measured in boat, at 15¼c; 400 bbls at 15½c, measured in boat, and 700 bbls at 16c; also 296, 200, 400 and 800 bbls at 21c, packages included. We also note a sale of 1000 bbls "Woodford" oil at 113c. The market closed firm at 16c in bulk, and 21c in bbls. Refined is firm with an upward tendency. For immediate delivery, 35c is freely offered for prime city brands in bond, while refiners and dealers generally ask from 37 to 38c. Free may be quoted at from 40 to 45c, according to quality. Sale of 75 bbls in bond at 35c, and 75 bbls straw colored, free, at 41c.

Benzine is quiet, dull, and depressed, but in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

There is no change to notice in Oil Barrels. We note a sale of 300 second-hand crude barrels at $2,15 each. Prime new, painted and cosmented, may be quoted at $2,50.

**Petroleum in New York.**

MAY 16.—All descriptions are very firm, and prices tend upward. We note sales of several thousand barrels Crude by fire at Oil Creek (some accounts estimate as high as 10,000 bbls) has also tended materially to strengthen the views of producers and holders of oil tracts, and many contracts maturing this month and the next have been settled by the payment of the difference in round sums, or at a fixed rate, the market closing very firmly at 25 cents for immediate delivery, this rate being refused by some, and 26@27 asked—the sales and resales are 16,000 bbls (on account May, June and July delivery) at 23@23c, and 4700 do (part Steamed) for immediate delivery, 23@23c, merchantable and shipping crude, part f o b. Refined in bond has been in request, and being scarce, holders have been enabled to obtain an advance of fully one cent per gallon, closing with sales at 40c for prime on the spot, and 42@43½c for forward delivery—the sales are reported at 5400 bbls Straw color to White, 110@112 test, at 35@40c; 6100 gallons in tin; 20@30c; 5400 bbls, (including some resales of contracts) for delivery in June, July and August 40@41½c; 350 each Philadelphia, in May, 36½c, and 200 do in June, 37½c, both there. Free, though scarce, has not apparently sympathized with bonded, and continues as last noted—sales 1400 bbls Light Straw to White, 110@112 test, at 41@41c, and 2?? do Lubricating 30 gravity, 22c cash. Naphtha has reported from the depository, refined in our last—sales 1100 bbls, Deodorized, 60@63 gravity, at 28@28½c, closing firmly at 28@28½c, and 1000 gallons in tin, 40, cash. We learn by telegraph, a report received from Pittsburgh, dated 15th inst, that Crude Oil was quoted there 16 cents in bulk, and 20@21 in barrels—Sr Refined in bond 35 was refused, and large sales of Free had been made at 40 cents.

**Boston Fish Market.**

MAY 16.—The market for Codfish is active and firm with light stock. Sales of Grand Bank at $5,50; Bay Shoals at $5,50@$6 scaled, and $4,50@5,75, packed; small $3 large, and $4,75 packed. Hake are now selling at $3,25@3,50 loose, and $3,75 packed. Pollock $3,50 ⅌ qtl quoted. Mackerel in steady demand and holders firm. We quote No. 1 at $10,50@11,50; No. 2 large $9@9,50, and small at $7,50@8; No. 3 large at $6,75@7, and medium at $4,75@5 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herring are dull at $3,50@3 ⅌ bbl. In Salmon, sales of 300 tierces at $26@31 ⅌ tierce.

**Cleveland Market.**

MAY 16.—Flour—Sales 100 bbls mixed red and white at $5,75. Wheat—Sales on Change, 3 cars red on track at 130; 2 cars Indiana white at 135. Market entirely for this afternoon, with no offers to buy. Corn—Market dull and declining. Sales on Change to-day: 1 car ears on track at 66c; 1 car shelled on track at 62c. Oats—The market has not undergone any change, and continues dull and lifeless without sales. Rye—Nominal at 85c. Barley—No demand, and prices are entirely nominal.

**Imports by River.**

ZANESVILLE—per EMMA GRAHAM—1298 bbls flour, 76 rolls leather, 50 bbls glue, 26 bbls extract, 26 kgs lard and butter, 2 bbls soap, 10 kegs tobacco, 80 do bacon, 13 bbls beef, Clarke & co; 15 bbls dry fruit, 14 bbls eggs, 5 tubs do, 29 sacks sundries, 41 kgs and 4 kegs dry fruit, 2 bbls butter, 1 tub do, 1 bbl molasses, 1 cask rags, 2 bxs sundries, Jas A Fetzer; 38 pkgs sedge, J Gottsdorf; 3 bbls oil, B A Fahnestock; 20 sks dry apples, Sigerist & Stewart; 50 sks bits, J Rhodes; 176 bags shipstuff, A J Hagen; 58 bgs seconds, simpson & Kinz; 100 bgs flour, Voegtly & Kopp; 100 bgs seconds 207 bgs feed, Rea & Kelly; 2 bbls potatoes, Guss Gillespie; 6 sks dry apples, 3 bbls eggs, 3 firkins do, J. Jas Miller; 10 bbls dry fruit, O U Bailey; 8 bbls dry fruit, J B Cantield, 52 bbls flour, Samuel Lindsay; 8 bbls old brass and copper, John Dunlap & co; 8 bbls eggs, J B Dilworth; 8 sks dry fruit, W P Rea & co; 31 whisky bbls, T Bell & co, 36 oil bbls, 53 bbls oil, W P Woodridge; 35 bbls do, J O Filson; 8 pkgs sundries, J Horn; 4 bbls dry fruit, Means & Collin; 10 do brooms, Atwell, Lee & co; 6 pkgs sundries, M W Rankin; 3 bbls oil, J O Kirkpatrick.

**Imports by Railroad.**

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, May 18—150 bbls flour, S B Floyd; 120 bbls whisky, S H Wallace; 70 bbls flour, Jas A Fetzer; 160 bgs wheat, F Wilmarth; 1 car oats, J F Dilworth; 200 bgs malt, 5 cars rye, John Rhodes; 25 bbls pearls, H H Collins; 7 bxs cheese, 100 bbls flour; 100 do whisky, Lambert & Shipton; 15 bbls fish, S Ewart & co; 50 bbls oil, J O Filson; 1 bbl eggs, P Yeagerier, 30 do do, Jas Cooper; 25 do do, J O Kirkpatrick; 20 do do, Head & Metzgar; 10 do do, R H Jack & co; 20 do do, Caldwell & Bro; 8 pkgs tobacco, Medlough, Smith & co; 2 cars rails, Jas Dunlap; J P Hanna 64 bbls flour, J Taylor; 47 do do, J T McLaughlin; 100 bbls flour, Allen Horner.

PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND RAILROAD, May 16—3 bbls hides, A Burkhart; 1 bbl sheepskins, G N Hoffstott; 10 pkgs dry fruit, S B Floyd; 45 bbls copper, T Bell; 1 bbl oil, Jas Cooper; 1 do do, J S Kirkpatrick; 2 C slip & Shepard; 55 bbls oil, Peacock, Hall & co; 150 pcs pipe, H H Collins; 124 oil bbls, Lucasco Oil co; 504 bgs corn, Thos Bell & co.

**RIVER INTELLIGENCE.**

The river is still falling slowly at this point, with but little over six feet by the marks last evening. The weather continues clear and pleasant, and seemingly settled.

The only arrival from below is the Emma Graham, from Zanesville. The Emma Floyd, from Saint Louis, and the St. Louis, from Cincinnati, are the next boats due.

The new steamer, R. K. Dunkerson, was making preparations to leave for Evansville last evening. She had a fair freight list and a considerable number of passengers.

The Dick Fulton and Alps, each having in tow six barges of coal, arrived safely at Louisville on Friday last.

The Sir Wm. Wallace, and Eclipse, will arrive from Cincinnati about the latter end of the week.

The fine new steamer Camelia, Capt. T. H Golding, will positively leave for Cincinnati and Louisville this evening. Persons having business with the boat, will find the clerk, Mr. Lytle, agreeable, prompt and correct.

The White Rose, Capt. Dickerson, and the James B. Gilmore, Capt. D. B. H. Gilmore, both neat passenger packets, are loading for St. Louis. The White Rose will probably get off this evening.

The Emma Graham, Captain Ayers, returns to Zanesville this evening at 4 o'clock. Mr. W. G. Wilson still retains charge of the office.


STEAMBOATS.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine new steamer JAMES B. GILMORE, Capt. D. B. H. Gilmore, will for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m.
For freight or passage apply on board. my18

FOR CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.—The new and elegant light draught steamer WHITE ROSE, Capt. G. W. Dickerson, will leave as above on THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m.
J. R. LIVINGSTON & CO., } Agents.
my14 JOHN FLACK.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The fine new steamer CAMELIA, Capt. Wm. Dean, will leave as above on THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. R. LIVINGSTON & CO., } Agents.
my11 JOHN FLACK.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 16th, 1863.

1,000 MULES.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. the 28TH DAY OF MAY, 1863, for the furnishing and delivery of
ONE THOUSAND GOOD, SOUND, SERVICEABLE MULES, at Pittsburgh, Pa.
Not less than three years old, and not over ten, good order; fourteen hands high; to be delivered in lots of five hundred on the 5th day of June, and five hundred on the 15th day of June, 1863.
These mules will be examined by a competent board as to their condition; form and capacity for the purpose for which they are required, and if not found to be of the proper quality will be rejected.
Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Mules," and addressed to Lieut. Col. O. CROSS, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Guarantee.*

The ability of the bidder to fulfill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the Nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney. Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. Bond equal in amount to half the sum received in the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder, upon signing the contract. As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

*Form of Guarantee.*

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 of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and that, should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.
To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.
On presentation at this office of certificates from the Quartermaster at said depot, in triplicate form, that the contract has been fully completed in every particular, the amount due thereon will be paid in such funds as may be furnished by the government for the purpose.
O. CROSS,
my15:td Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. General.

1,000 CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 15, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 27th DAY OF MAY, 1863, at 12 o'clock m., for supplying ONE THOUSAND CAVALRY HORSES, (in lots from one to one hundred,) to be received in this city at such forts against each lot. *Mares are excluded.*
These horses must be from five and one-half to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, well broken to the saddle, good form, and perfectly sound in every respect.

*Inspection.*

Lot number one, three hundred horses on the 30th day of May, 1863.
Lot number two, three hundred horses on the 2d day of June, 1863.
Lot number four, two hundred horses on the 8th day of June, 1863.
Bids must be addressed to the undersigned "Proposals for Horses," and marked *inside* lot number one or two, as the case may call for. If the bidder intends to bid for more than one lot, it must be separately, and marked as stated already.

*Inspection.*

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and unless they conform to the specification set forth in the published advertisement, will be rejected.
Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and two responsible securities, will be required of successful bidders before signing contracts.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required of successful bidders before signing contracts.
The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.
Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.
J. CROSS,
my16:td Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. Gen.

DEPUT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD., May 8th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are respectfully invited by the undersigned until 12 m. on WEDNESDAY, May 20th, 1863, for furnishing the United States Navy with the following artic