The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1863. Established 1842.

DAILY POST.

From the New York Herald.

McCLELLAN AND WASHINGTON CITY.

Presentation of Complimentary Resolutions.

SPEECHES OF GEN. McCLELLAN & COUNSELLOR UTERMEHLE.

What the General Thinks of Stonewall Jackson and Lee.

THE RUMOR OF McCLELLAN'S RESIGNATION FALSE.

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

Pursuant to announcement, the deputation of citizens of Washington charged with the duty of presenting to Major General McClellan a copy of complimentary resolutions adopted by the Common Council of that city waited upon that distinguished officer at a late hour yesterday afternoon, at his residence in West Thirty first street, and formally made the presentation.

The deputation was composed of some twenty or thirty gentlemen, including a number of New York celebrities, besides members of the Washington Common Council and militia. It is enough to state that the resolutions were engrossed in the most artistic manner possible, and framed with equal taste and elegance. The parties who were instrumental in getting up the entire arrangement deserve the highest praise for the good taste and judgment which they displayed.

About five o'clock in the afternoon some eight or ten carriages drove up to the Metropolitan Hotel, and the members of the deputation, decorated with white ribbon ties, and accompanied by their friends, immediately departed for the residence of General McClellan, which they reached in due season, after a pleasant drive through a portion of Fifth Avenue.

The General received his visitors in the most cordial manner. He was dressed in a neat black suit, and looked much better than on any public occasion since his arrival in this city. General Fitz John Porter, Mr. George McLean and a few members of his staff were present by the side of the old chief, and some four or five distinguished citizens were also in attendance.

SPEECH OF MR. UTERMEHLE.

Mr. Charles H. Utermehle, a lawyer of Washington, acted as chairman and spokesman of the delegation. He introduced each member of the committee to the General, after which he proceeded in a very appropriate speech to make the presentation. He said that as chairman of the delegation it was his duty to prsent to the General a copy of the joint resolution adopted by the Alderman and Common Council of Washington, as an evidence of their appreciation of the distinguished services he rendered that city.—When, in 1861, the government summoned General McClellan to the defence of Washington, the army was in a completely disorganized condition, and the capital was in the utmost peril. Yet in a very brief period peace and order were restored, and the enemy, instead of continuing to threaten Washington, were soon forced to rush to the defence of their own capital. He availed himself of the present opportunity to repudiate the imputations cast upon the loyalty of Washington. The citizens of Washington regarded themselves as the wards of the United States government, and therefore had a deeper interest in the integrity of that government than any other portion of the country. The speaker then reviewed at length nearly all the events which occurred from the time of General McClellan's advance towards Richmond down to the period of his removal after the memorable campaign in Maryland, and referred in eloquent terms to the signal service rendered by the organizer of the Army of the Potomac, and his repeated rescues of the National capital from the danger with which it was threatened of falling into the hands of the rebels. After expressing hope that the time would again arrive when the General would again be found at the head of the army of the Union, the speaker concluded by formally presenting the resolutions.

The speech of Mr. Utermehle was frequently and heartily applauded.

RESPONSE OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

General McClellan stated, in reply, that it was with unusual pride and satisfaction that he received this token of the confidence and esteem of the Common Council and citizens of Washington, not only because it is the Capital of the nation, but because its people were the first thrown into the path of this civil war and the first to encounter its dangers. Had your people (said he) not been loyal, then our capital would have been gone forever. History would do them justice for their noble conduct in that crisis of the country. But he hoped no necessity would ever arise to question the loyalty of the people of Washington. He took very little credit to himself, so far as related to the saving of the national capital from destruction. Whatever was done at that time was due to the noble army which he had the honor to command. To them it was due and he knew they would feel themselves well rewarded in knowing that those who were most interested in saving Washington from the enemy were satisfied with their conduct.—He felt doubly honored that so many respectable citizens of Washington had taken the trouble to come such a long distance for the purpose of presenting him with such a complimentary testimonial, and he begged them to receive his most heartfelt thanks, and also to convey to the people of Washington the assurance of his appreciation of this token of their esteem and confidence. In conclusion, he hoped that the fortunes of war would never again make it necessary that he should be called to the defence of Washington, against the assaults of an invading army, either foreign or domestic.

The short speech of the General was listened to with the profoundest attention, and not till he concluded the last syllable did his audience indulge in the slightest demonstration of applause.

A general conversation next followed. The General inspected the magnificently framed copy of the resolution, and expressed himself highly pleased and gratified. Wine next came, and for half an hour or more the deputation indulged in the most agreeable festivities, drinking the health of Gen. McClellan, prettuity to the Union and success to the army of the Potomac. General McClellan and General Porter were asked many questions relative to the state of the country, and replied with the utmost frankness.

Some one asked if there was any doubt about the death of "Stonewall Jackson." Gen. McClellan replied that he thought not, and expressed himself much grieved at the event. "No one," said he, "can help admiring a man like Jackson. He was sincere, and true and valiant. Yet no one has disappointed me more than he has. Jackson was one of my classmates, and at college never promised to be the man he has proved himself. He was always very slow, and acquired a lesson only after great labor. And yet his determination was so great that he never gave anything up until he succeeded. His character seems to have changed since; for he has exhibited great celerity in all his movements, while in command of rebel forces."

"I suppose," remarked a gentleman, "Jackson was the ablest general in the South."

"He is undoubtedly, a great loss to the rebels," replied General McClellan. "Lee is perhaps the most able commander they have, and Jackson was their best executive officer."

The conversation next turned on the famous flight of President Lincoln from Harrisburg to Washington, and the state of the national capital at the time of the inauguration. General McClellan, in reply to various questions, stated that at the time referred to he did not think there was much danger, either to the person of President Lincoln, or to the capital. Since then he had, however, obtained information which led him to believe that there really was a conspiracy to seize the person of Lincoln, and also to gain possession of Washington. Had either event occurred, the effect might have changed the whole character of events, and resulted in the Southern conspirators becoming the *de facto* government. Possession of the national capital, he thought, would have given the rebels a moral force equal to three hundred thousand men.

A gentleman inquired if there would be any impropriety in asking whether the rumor that Gen. McClellan had tendered his resignation to the President was true or false.

The General promptly answered:—"The rumor has not the slightest foundation in fact."

After some further conversation, the deputation withdrew, highly delighted with the result of their interview.

Alderman Lloyd received letters during the day inviting the committee to visit the Park, public asylums, Board of Education, police headquarters, and other public buildings. The deputation visited Niblo's Garden last evening, in compliance with an invitation from Miss Bateman.

The Attack Upon Grand Gulf.

A Terrific Bombardment—Splendid Firing by the Gunboats—Great Execution—The Casulties.

New York Times Correspondent.

NEAR GRAND GULF, Miss.
Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

This day, which a year ago was signalized by the capture and occupation of New Orleans by the Union forces, has been again rendered memorable by one of the fiercest and longest contested naval engagements of the war. The long promised, and, as some think, too long delayed attack upon Grand Gulf by our naval flotilla commenced at 8 o'clock this morning, and seven of the gunboats—*Benton*, (flag ship,) *Lafayette, Tuscumbia, Carondelet, Mound City, Pittsburgh* and *Louisville*—participating, and the fight continued until near 1 o'clock, P. M., lasting almost five hours. The place was, very properly reported by Admiral Farragut as *very strong*. We found it so. The enemy had at least twenty guns favorably posted in casemates and behind earthworks of the most formidable description. They fought, too, with characteristic tenacity and courage. Our gunboats, however, were too much for them. One after the other was silenced by the direct firing at *close* quarters from the rifle Parrotts, and the 11-inch and 9-inch Dahlgrens—the guns, large and small, which compose the armament of the gunboat fleet. At 1 p. m., only a single gun, protected by a casemate, on the bluff nearest to Big Black River, responded, at long and nervous intervals, to our fire, and the place was taken, to all intents and purposes, so far as silencing the rebel guns was concerned. All that was wanted to complete the victory for the 15,000 troops, which were lying on board of transports three miles above, was to land, according to the programme, and occupy the enemy's works under cover of our guns. Why they did not do this—why they remained spectators to the scene and why, after five hours of as hard and successful fighting as has been done during the war, *all* the gunboats were withdrawn; are questions I am unable to answer. The *Tuscumbia* remained at a considerable distance below the batteries, while all the rest proceeded up stream. Within two hours—while I am now writing—some hundred and odd men may be seen by the glass, busily engaged repairing their dilapidated works, and apparently *remounting their guns*. The troops, at a late hour in the afternoon, are on the march to a point below Grand Gulf, on the Louisiana side, from which, it is reported, they are to be ferried across by the transports, which will go down empty.

All the gunboats have received some injury, but not one has been materially damaged or crippled. The *Lafayette, Tuscumbia, Pittsburgh, Mound City, Carondelet, Louisville*—all went in and fought the rebel batteries, head, stern and broadside; first down stream and then up stream; then enfilading them in the still basin formed by the outlet of the Big Black, within two hundred yards or less of the rebel casemates. The *Mound City* actually laid herself ashore directly opposite to one of the most formidable batteries, and kept firing at it until every rebel gunner had left. The *Benton* (flag ship) did terrible execution with her guns. The firing on the *Lafayette* was exceedingly accurate—one shot from her 11-inch Dahlgreen completely upsetting one of the largest of the rebel guns.

First Master Bryant, a New Yorker by birth, but who fought all through the Crimean War, and received a medal from the British Government, handled his guns with remarkable skill and judgment, and was complimented several times by Capt. Walke for his excellent shots. The *Benton* fired over 600 rounds, the *Lafayette* over 300. The number of rounds fired by all the boats must have exceeded 4,000. The rebels were not backward in returning the fire, as all the boats give unmistakable evidence. The *Benton* was hit over fifty times, the *Lafayette* twenty-eight times. The *Lafayette* received a shot in her bull, exploding near the magazine. The *Benton* had 8 killed and 20 wounded, *Pittsburgh* 6 killed, and *Tuscumbia* 7 killed and a number wounded.

DE SOTO.

AN old bachelor geologist was once boasting that every rock was familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady who was present declared that she knew of a rock of which he was ignorant. "Name it," said Cyclops, in a rage. "It is rock the cradle," replied the lady.

The Battle at Port Gibson.

We have already published a telegraphic account of this battle. The following farther particulars are from the Chicago *Tribune*, dated the 2d inst.:

"When the advance reached the ravine at 11 o'clock Thursday night, they were greeted by a heavy fire of artillery from a battery on the opposite hill. At that hour, and in the darkness, they could do nothing to capture it, and so waited patiently until daylight. The fire was kept up all night long, without eliciting reply. There was skirmishing between the advance guard of both armies, lasting from daylight until 8 o'clock, when the Eigth and Eighteenth Indiana charged gallantly up the hill, cleared the guns at the point of the bayonet, took possession, and turned them upon the fleeing enemy. It was a most gallant affair, and those two regiments are deserving of great praise for their conduct. On the top of the hill is a plantation belonging to Judge Baldwin, of Port Gibson, surrounded by three or four out-houses and negro quarters. The Surgeons took possession of these, and soon the horrid implements of their trade were displayed, and the poor fellows, whom their comrades and the ambulance corps brought in, were turned over to them.

Just beyond the hospital, the road turns to the right and left, one leading to Port Gibson and Rodney, and the other to Bayou Pierre. It was along the right hand road that the enemy retreated, and made a stand upon the elevation commanding the approach, near a small church, standing in an open field. The fight around the church was very severe, and the position was most gallantly contested. In the open green, I counted, two hours after, the dead bodies of not less than twenty men, all but two of whom were rebels. In one spot, not four feet square, were five dead bodies, and close behind them eight grey horses, belonging to a rebel battery, all of whom had been killed by the explosion of a single shell. Driven from this point, the enemy retreated to the next hill, which was near the junction of the Port Gibson and Rodney roads. Here was another stand, with another fight and another retreat, until the enemy were driven to the range of hills extending around, and a mile distant from Baldwin's mansion. Here they had stationed their reserves, and here they evidently expected to make their great fight.

The position was an excellent one. The country is a series of hills and ravines, and upon the tops of the former the enemy had placed his line of battle. This line was crescent-shaped, the right resting near the north of the Port Gibson road, and the left upon the Rodney road. Of course, their centre lay between these.

Our first attack was upon his centre, and was composed of regiments from Gen. Carr's and Gen. Hovey's divisions. The point of attack—the centre—gave way under the impetuous gallantry of our boys, and the rebel General massed his forces on his left, from which, after a furious struggle, in which a large number of regiments were engaged, he was forced to retire with great loss. Later, he massed his troops on his right, and by their skillful disposition, aided by his intimate knowledge of the topography of this region, he compelled our boys to retire. Subsequently reinforcements were sent, and after a brilliant engagement, lasting for two hours, in which brigades from nearly every division of the army were more or less engaged, we succeeded in dislodging them, and compelled them to beat an unconditional retreat toward Port Gibson.

In the charge upon the battery, Friday morning, the rebel Gen. G. F. Tracy was struck in the forehead by a minnie bullet, and instantly killed. His body was removed to Port Gibson, where it was to day interred by his personal friends.

The dead on both sides still remain unburied, but from what I have seen, I should estimate his loss in killed, 200, and wounded, 500, and in prisoners, 500.—The latter we have in corral. Besides the officers killed, we have as prisoners Lieut. Col. Pettus, of the Twentieth Alabama regiment, brother of Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, and Capt. Pratt, of the same regiment, but we have yet in hospital over a hundred whom he could not remove.

I wish I could say that this brilliant victory has been obtained with little loss of life. I cannot. No one could listen to the loud roar of rebel cannon and see the heavy line of soldiers exposed to the murderous fire of rebel infantry, without having the conviction forced upon him that for all this exhibition of national wrath, some one must pay with life and blood.

Our loss will reach 150 killed, and fully 300 wounded. We lost no prisoners.

Letter from Gov. Yates.

GRAND GULF, Miss., May 4, 1863.

To His Excellency Gov. Hoffman:

Our arms are gloriously triumphant. We have succeeded in winning a victory which in its results must be the most important of the war. The battle of May 1 lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until night, during all which time the enemy was driven back on the right, left and centre. All day yesterday our army was in pursuit of the rebels, they giving us battle at almost every defensible point, and fighting with desperate valor. Last night a large force of the enemy was driven across Black River, and Gen. McClernand was driving another large force in the direction of Willow Springs. About 2 o'clock yesterday I left Gen. Logan, with his division, in pursuit of the enemy to join Gen. Grant at Grand Gulf, which the enemy had evacuated in the morning, first blowing up their magazines, spiking their cannon, destroying tents, &c. On my way to Grand Gulf I saw guns scattered all along the road, which the enemy had left in their retreat. The rebels were scattered through the woods in every direction The army of the rebels were considered, as I now learn, invincible, but it quailed before the irresistible assaults of North-western valor.

I consider Vicksburg as ours in a short time, and the Mississippi River, as destined to be open from its source to its mouth.

I have been side by side with our boys in battle, and can bear witness to the unfaltering courage and prowess of our brave Illinoisans.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

A gentleman remarked the other evening at a party, that "a woman is the most wicked thing in creation! "Sir," was the indignant reply of a young lady, "woman was made from man, and if one rib is so wicked, what then must the whole body be?"

A "live Yankee" being awakened by the captain of a steamboat with the announcement that he "musn't occupy his berth with his boots on," replied: "Oh, the bugs won't hurt 'em much, I guess; they're an old pair—let 'em rip."

A country paper publishes an account of a curious hole on the hill-side. The bank fell in, and left the hole standing out ten feet.

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BRASS CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION made to order. Steamboat work, steam and gas fitting and repairing promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to fitting up Refineries for Coal and Carbon Oils.
Also, sole agents for the Western District of Pennsylvania, for the sale of Marsh, Lansdell & Co.'s Patent Syphon Pump, the best ever invented, having no valves it is not liable to get out of order and will throw more water than any pump wice its size. feb11:dly.

S. M. KIER.....JAMES GLOVER.....JOHN FOSTER
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KIER, GLOVER & CO.,
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Orders respectfully solicited. feb20:6md

Wanted.
75 DOLLARS A MONTH! I WANT to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. S. MADDON, Alfred, Me. m26:3mdaw

Wanted.
60 DOLLARS A MONTH! WE WANT Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine, my6:3mdaw

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on
Thursday, the 28th, Day of May 1863,
at ten o'clock, a. m. All that valuable track of land, situated in Ross township, about three miles from Allegheny city; and bounded by lands of David Sproull; the heirs of Wm. R. Graham; lands of Lightbilly; John Ramage. Containing eighty acres more or less, being the farm of the late Daniel McKeever, dec'd. On which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, a double log barn; spring house and other improvements. There is also upon the premises, an excellent young bearing orchard of grafted fruit. Terms made known on day of sale.
PETER IVORY,
JAS MAYLAR,
Administrators of Daniel McKeever, dec'd.
may23:wd:3tw.

JUST RECEIVED a splendid stock of SPRING DELAINES & DRESS GOODS CALICOS, GINGHAMS, &c.
Special attention is called to our stock of Muslins and Irish Linens that was purchased before the great advance in Dry Goods. Call soon and secure your Spring Goods as they will be much higher
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mh31:1yd THOMASS. WEBB & SON.

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To Strengthen and Improve the Sight.
THE Russian PEBBLE Spectacles,
PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DEFECTIVE SIGHT, arising from age or other causes, can be relieved by using the Russian Pebble Spectacles, which have been well tried by many responsible citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, to whom they have given perfect satisfaction. The certificates of these persons can be seen at my office.
All who purchase one pair of the Russian Pebble Spectacles are entitled to be supplied in future free of charge with those which will always give satisfaction.
Therefore, if you wish to ensure an improvement in your sight call on
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My place of business is closed on Saturday.

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especially for medicinal purposes, which we warrant pure and reliable; also a complete stock of the quality Soft and Hard Rubber Syringes, which we will sell at old prices, notwithstanding the reported advance in price
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Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum is paid on deposits, which, if not drawn, will be placed to the credit of the depositor on the first day of May and November, and thereafter this rate money will DOUBLE IN LESS THAN TWELVE YEARS.
Interest will commence on all deposits the 1st and 16th days of the month after such deposits are made.
Books containing Charter, By-Laws, &c., furnished on application at the office.
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feb26:6md

RIVETERS.—TWO HUNDRED Boiler Riveters can find employment on iron gunboats, under shelter, at the best wages. Machinists also wanted.
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COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	New York	Liverpool	April	25
Bremen	New York	Bremen	April	25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	April	29
City Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May	2
Persia	New York	Liverpool	May	6
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	May	9
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May	13
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	May	20

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	Boston	April	18
Borussia	Southam'n	New York	April	22
Etna	Liverpool	New York	April	22
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	April	25
City Washington	Liverpool	New York	April	29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	May	2
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	May	2
China	Liverpool	New York	May	9
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	May	16
Kedar	Liverpool	New York	May	30
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	June	13
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June	27

MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST BY MESSRS. KOUNTZ & MERTZ, BROKERS, NO. 113 WOOD STREET.

The following are the buying and selling rates for Gold, Silver, &c.:

	Buying	Selling
Gold	1 47	00
Silver	1 34	00
Demand Notes	1 45	00
Eastern Exchange.		
New York	par	¼
Baltimore	par	¼
Philadelphia	par	¼
Boston	par	¼
Western Exchange.		
Cincinnati	par	¼
Louisville	par	¼
Cleveland	par	¼
St. Louis	par	¼

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

MONDAY, May 18th, 1863.

The oil business was dull on Saturday. Buyers were shy and did not purchase to any extent at the present rates demanded. The stock in first hands is very light; the amount arriving was also restric ed.

A dispatch to the Oil Exchange furnishes the following:

OIL CITY, May 16th.

Crude—The market is buoyant with an active demand. Sales were made up the Creek at $3 50 per bbl; at the mouth of Creek, $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

From the rates paid at the wells it will be seen that the prices demanded here are by no means unreasonable, when the expense and trouble are taken into consideration. Prices will no doubt hang for a few days. The nearest we can approach the rates are:

Crude—In bbls, 20½@21c; in bulk, 18c; sales 70 bbls in bbls, 20½c cash.

Refined—This article being offered of various qualities of course obtains various prices. A strictly prime article of free oil may be quoted at 40@41c; bonded, 33@35c.

Benzole—Prices range from 20@21c.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
Monday, May 18th, 1863.

Remarks—The weather continues to change very often: during the past two days we have experienced quite a variety. The principal excitement of Saturday was the return of Col. Clark's regiment, which arrived at 9½ a m. They were escorted to the City Hall, where ample justice was done to the feast provided for the hungry soldiers. The turn out and the reception were a grand affair. The local department of the paper will furnish the reader with full particulars. It was a "large" day for Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Business was in a great measure neglected, the demand being limited. Saturday, however, is generally a dull day and the last one was no exception. Our rivers are again declining, with a moderate stage of water. Tonnage in port is on the increase. We hope soon to see the wharf crowded with boats, just to remind us of old times.

Bacon—The market did not appear so firm; holders seemed more anxious to realize. Meat not cured expressly for warm weather will soon become tainted and will have to be sold at reduced prices. There is a good supply on hand, with a fair demand for home use and export. Lard—The demand for some time past has been restricted, dealers not being inclined to take hold. Prices are altogether nominal. Flour—The market continues remarkably dull and inactive. There is nothing doing beyond the local trade. The present dull state of affairs has continued for weeks, but there seems to be prospects of a change. The receipts are still confined to lots that arrive by wagon, the prices of which are very uncertain and difficult to quote. Grain seems to follow in the wake of flour in regard to dullness. The demand and sales were light, and prices tend downward. Cheese—Market steady, with a fair demand. Prices have undergone no change. Eggs—Market drooping; prices tend from 9@10c. Groceries—Stocks moderate with a fair demand.

Flour—We have no new feature to notice, either as regards prices or demand. The market drags along slowly, without any sales being made worthy of note. The supply is not large, but ample sufficient to meet the wants of the home demand. Sales 70 bbls Extra, $5 90@6; Extra Family, $6 75@7; 100 bbls choice, $7 00@7 25; Sa es of wagon flour at various prices, according to quality.

Lard Oil—We note sales of 12 bbls No. 1 at 90c. Some dealers are asking 95c, with pay of $1 for the package. Demand improving.

Tobacco—Sales 20 boxes Pittsburgh fives, 60@64c. Market firm.

Butter—The market was dull, the demand having fallen off. Sales 10 packages prime roll, 18c; other sales were made at 16c.

Eggs—Sales of 1,400 doz at 9@9½c.

Whisky—Market steady; sales 55 bbls City Rectified at 44@46c.

Dried Beef—Demand fair; sales of 1,100 lbs S C at 11½c; Plain, 10½@11c.

New Pork—The market has been quiet for some time past. Sales 10 bbls at $15.

Apples—The offerings were light. Sales 25 bbls, $8.

Bacon—Market unchanged, with a fair business being transacted. Sales of 12,600 pounds as follows: Shoulders, 6¾@6c; sides, 7¾@7¾c; 10,000 lbs, of which the terms were withheld.

Groceries—The demand continues to be well kept up.

Sugar—10 hhds Cuba, 11¾c; 9 do Porto Rico, 12c; 10 hhds Orleans, 12½c.

Molasses—Sales 20 bbls at 55@58c.

Coffee—Sales 25 sacks Rio at 33@33½c.

Syrups—Sales of 15 bbls AXX at 60@64c.

Dried Fruit—The market was steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 100 bush Peaches, $3@3 12; 70 bush Apples, $1 37@1 50.

Salt—Unchanged. Sales 210 bbls No. 1 at $1 80. Market closed steady.

Fish firm, with a fair amount of transactions at former prices.

Grain—There being nothing done worthy of notice we omit quotations.

Philadelphia Boot & Shoe Market.

Trade continued good until the latter part of the past week, when the unfavorable war news restricted the demand, and the market has since been rather quiet. The majority of sales for the last two weeks has been to State buyers; but numerous orders and a few dealers from the various Western States have assisted in occupying the attention of jobbers. There is more than the usual amount of trade yet to come forward, and still goods are yet ample for the sales, and some of the city manufacturers are further cutting down productions. The call for city made misses' and children's shoes is large; very little of this stock is now offering. Nailed shoes seem to be favorably received, and, as they can be made a trifle cheaper than the sewed shoe, many buyers are disposed to give them a trial. It is doubtless beyond question that a desirable shoe can be made either by the sole-sewing machine or with nails, but unless the work is properly done, and good material employed, there will be little service received from the shoe. There is very little new in prices. Linings, Lastings and some other materials have declined somewhat; but the main staple, leather, continues at about former rates. In the leading descriptions of city work figures were firm; while in Eastern shoes there is less disposition to demand extreme prices.

Philadelphia Hide Market.

Few transactions have been reflected in dry hides, except from second hands. The dry hide tanners do not hesitate to keep their yards full as ruling rates, and several lots have accordingly been taken out during the week. The dry hide market is a little dull and unsettled with importers. In green salted stock there has been a fair business. The Philadelphia Association are selling at 12½c for steers and 11½c for cows, instead of 1 c and 11c, as reported last week. Salters are selling at 10@10½c and 11c for steers, 12@9c less for cows. The large demand for upper leather enhances the comparative value of cow hides.

DEALERS IN OILS.
S. M. KIER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure No. 1 Carbon Oil,
AND
BENZOLE.
Office on LIBERTY STREET, opposite Penn'a R. R. Depot.
All oil warranted. au23:1yd

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR sale a superior article of
Refined Ardesco Oil,
NON-EXPLOSIVE, ALSO;
PURE BENZOLE.
warehouse, 27 IRWIN STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Lucent Oil Work
DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED
CARBON OILS.
Office, NO. 221 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. my8-6md

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, CORNICES, CANDELBRASS, LAMPS, &c.
REGILDED OR REBRONZED,
and made equal to new. Also, Chandeliers &c., altered to burn Carbon Oil, at the
Lamp and Oil Store of
WELDON, REINEKE & KELLY,
ap21y. 154 Wood street, near 6th.

The Philosophic Burner.
HAYDEN'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTING Philosophic Burner for Carbon Oil is now ready. It possesses many advantages over the Common Burners.
1. It makes a large or small light with perfect combustion.
2. It will burn any quantity of oil with safety.
3. It can be used with a long or short chimney.
4. It can be used as a taper night-lamp.
5. It can always be made to burn economically.
6. It is more easily wicked than any other burner.
7. It can be trimmed and lighted without removing the cone.
8. It throws all the white light above the cone.
9. The chimney can be removed or inserted without touching the glass.
These burners are the common No. 2 size, and can be put on any lamp now in use. Every person using Carbon Oil should have a Philosophic Burner. Price 25 cents; per dozen $2. Sold a No. 82 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
feb25-1yd P. HAYDEN.

PIANO DEALERS.
KNABE'S PIANOS ARE STILL ahead of Steinway's and all other Pianos made in this country.
A choice supply received this week:
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
43 FIFTH STREET,
Sole agent for Knabe's Pianos and Prince's unrivalled Melodeons. ap11

BARGAINS
IN
SECOND HAND PIANOS.
A CHICKERING 7 OCTAVE, BEAUTIFUL black Walnut case, very little used..... $220
A 7 octave, Chickering, Rosewood, round corners, a first rate instrument..... 200
A 7 octave, Hays & Co., Rosewood, a handsome instrument, in good order..... 175
A 6¾ octave, Stodart, Rosewood, carved pannels in front..... 165
A 6½ octave, Zuld & Co, Rosewood, round fronts, an excellent Piano..... 160
A 6 octave, Chickering, Rosewood round corners, a good reliable Piano..... 150
A 6 octave, Haller, Davis & Co, Rosewood 135
A 6 oct., Stodart, Mahogany, round front 80
A 6 oct, Swift, do 75
A 6 oct, German, do 60
A 6 oct, Dunham, do 50
A 6 oct, Lond do 40
A 5¾ oct, English do 20
A 5 oct, do do 15
For sale by
JOHN H. MELLOR,
feb 13 81 WOOD STREET.

R. HUTCHINSON
(LATE OF LEECH & HUTCHINSON,)
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT
Dealer in
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, Flour, Grain, Fish, Dried Fruit, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and PRODUCE GENERALLY. Best Brands of Family Flour Always on Hand.
No. 102 Second Street,
Between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
Liberal advance made on Consignments. ap11-1:d

LUPTON & OLDDEN,
GRAVEL ROOFERS
MORNING POST BUILDING,
ap7 corner Fifth and streets.

A CARD.
HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS to operate before the Dental Office of the United States, and the various Dental Conventions for the purpose of bringing before the profession my Apparatus for Extracting Teeth Without Pain, I shall of necessity be obliged to be away from my office the greater part of next Spring and Summer, and that my patients may not be the losers thereby, I have associated with me Dr. E. J. WAYE, a Dentist of well known ability in every branch of the profession, and whose elegant fillings are the admiration of the profession wherever seen. Dr. Waye will be with me from April 1st, and will take the general charge of the office, leaving me free to devote my whole attention to Extracting Teeth with my Apparatus, and to the mechanical part of the profession. Persons who may have hitherto failed to have their Teeth extracted for want of time on my part, or from defects in the apparatus as I have made many improvements, and will devote my whole time to it.
References in regard to the Painlessness and Safety of the operations given if desired, and from Medical gentlemen too. Remember that cold weather is the time when the apparatus can be used to the best advantage.
E. OUDRY, Dentist,
134 Smithfield street.

CARPETS.
1862. DECEMBER. 1862.
W. D. & H. McCALLUM.
87 FOURTH STREET,
LARGE PORTION OF OUR STOCK having been bought previous to a series of advances, and now replenished just before the largest advance of the season, with the newest designs in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c. A favorable opportunity is offered purchasers at moderate rates, as prices will be higher. deo17

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
We are now manufacturing a superior article of
LIME,
which we are prepared to deliver from our COAL YARD, 509 LIBERTY STREET.
Best quality of Family Coal always on hand as usual.
my9 DICKSON, STEWART & CO.

LOTS FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale four eligible lots situated adjoining the Seventh Ward, in Pitt township. The lots are each 21 feet front by 110 feet deep, fronting back to an alley, and are entirely isolated by streets and alleys on every side. Two of the lots have frame houses on them, five rooms and hall in each, hydrants on the premises. They will be sold all together on very favorable terms. Enquire of JAS. McCABE, Agent, feb27 Ross street, near Fourth

MEDICAL.
TO THE PUBLIC.
SPECIALLY the invariably and falsely Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases or institutions common and incident to youths of both sexes and adults, single or married. Because so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin very immoral and for contamination and corruption among their wives, providing sons and daughters. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANSTRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among stupids falsely raised in ignorance, sprung up as mushrooms and who compare society, intelligence, sense, &c., to dollars and cents, mysteriously, morally crippled. Parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feeble sickly and of delicate condition and appearance, have been restored to health and vigor by DR. BRANSTRUP, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Spermatorrhea or nocturnal emissions, are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies, which are peculiarly his own. They are compounds from the Vegetable Kingdom, having seen the fallacy of the Mercurial treatment he has abandoned it and substituted the veritable Female diseases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years (40) experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old World and in the United States, leads him to say—to all with a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom upon the now-pale cheek. Trifle no longer with Consumption and all of its kindred diseases, of which so many annually fill our cemeteries, can now be relieved, providing they attend to it in time. Full particulars can be had of my treatment by procuring a copy of the Medical Adviser, which is given gratis to all that apply. Having the advantage