The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1863. Established 1842.

DAILY POST.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Case of Vallandigham.

The Law of the Case.

As much confusion seems to prevail with regard to the legal aspects of the arrest, trial, and conviction of Mr. Vallandigham, on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, we think it proper, in view of the interest attaching to this question, considered as one of law rather than of military caprice, to place distinctly before our readers the points on which it turns:

The charge brought against him was as follows:

"Publicly expressing, in violation of General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, his sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion."

The specification adduced by the Judge Advocate in support of the charge is in the following terms:

"In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, *a citizen of the State of Ohio*, on or about the first day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments, in words or in effect as follows: "Declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war;" "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;" "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism;" "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating "that if the Administration had so wished the war could have been terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back, and the South be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle at Fredericksburg by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority. Charging "that the Government of the United States was about to appoint military marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges." Characterizing General Order No. 38, Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as a "base usurpation of arbitrary authority;" inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties the better." Declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more expressive than ever existed before." *All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort, and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the law of the land.*

J. M. CUTTS, Captain 11th Infantry.

Judge Advocate Department of the Ohio."

It will thus be seen that the charge and the specification, even if entirely sustained by the evidence, (as to which in this inquiry we raise no question,) seek to convict Mr. Vallandigham, a citizen of Ohio, of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

Now, this offence has, by the recent legislation of Congress, been made expressly cognizable by the Courts of the United States. This will appear from the following statute, being, "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and found in vol. 12th, chapter 195, page 589, of the Statutes at Large, as printed by order of Congress. We cite the sections relative to this topic, as follows:

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, *or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection* and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of the said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be for ever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States."

The tribunal to take cognizance of such cases and questions distinctly appears from the concluding section of this statute as follows:

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process and all other things necessary to carry this into effect."

This is conclusive as to the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and of them alone, over the offence alleged to have been committed by Mr. Vallandigham.

But the last Congress did not stop here. As if to shut the door against any such proceedings as those instituted by Gen. Burnside, it passed an act, approved March 3d, 1863, expressly "relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases." The sections of this act relevant to the case of Mr. Vallandigham may be found on page 755 of the volume of the Statutes at Large just printed by order of Congress, and are as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorised to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. [The privilege has not been so suspended in Ohio.] And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force and said rebellion continue. [The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus not having been suspended in Ohio, follows that no Judge in that State is authorized to suspend any proceedings instituted under this writ.]

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State and Secretary of War be and they are hereby directed, as soon as may be practicable, to furnish the Judges of the Circuit and the District Courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia a list of the names of all persons, *citizens of the State in which the administration of the laws has continued unimpaired in the said Federal courts, who are now, or may hereafter be held as prisoners of the United States, by order or authority of the President of the United States* or either of said Secretaries in any fort, arsenal, or other place, as State or political prisoners, or otherwise than as prisoners of war; the said list to contain the names of all those who reside in the respective jurisdiction of said judges And in all cases where a grand jury, having attended any of said courts having jurisdiction in the premises, after the passage of this act, and after furnishing of said list as aforesaid, has terminated its session without finding an indictment, or presentment, or other proceeding against any such person, it shall be the duty of *the judge of said court to make an order that any such prisoner desiring a discharge from said imprisonment be brought before him to be discharged*; and every officer of the United States having custody of such prisoners is hereby directed immediately to obey and execute said judge's order; and in case he shall delay or refuse so to do, he shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the common jail for a period not less than six months, in the discretion of the court. *Provided, however*, That, no person shall be discharged by virtue of the provisions of this act until after he or she have take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and also an oath to support the Constitution, and that he or she will not, hereafter, in any way encourage or give aid and comfort to the present rebellion or the supporters thereof; *And Provided, also*, That the judge or court before whom such person may be brought before discharging him or her from imprisonment, shall have power, on examination of the case, and, if the public safety shall require it, shall be required to cause him or her to enter into recognizance, with or without surety, in a sum to be fixed by said judge or court, to keep the peace and be of good behavior towards the United States and its citizens, and at such times as such judge or court may direct, appear before said judge or court to be further dealt with according to law, as the circumstances may require.—And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States to attend such examination before the judge.

The reader can easily educe from these provisions the law of the question raised by the arrest of Gen. Burnside. They will perceive that proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus are to be suspended by the courts whenever and wherever the privelege of this writ has been suspended by the President, which is not the case in the State of Ohio. Judge Leavitt, in refusing to grant the writ sued out in behalf of Mr. Vallandigham, stated that he had not seen this law, which was cited in court by Mr. Pugh, the attorney of Mr. Vallandigham. We infer from this fact that Judge Leavitt does not deem it necessary to have a knowledge of the laws which it is his sworn duty to administer, or that his means of procuring information under this head are more limited than those possessed by laymen who read the journals which are authorized to publish the laws of the United States officially, or who possess a sufficient interest in such matters to purchase the volume printed by the eminent publishers, Messrs. Little & Brown, of Boston, under the authority of Congress. His ignorance of the laws may be his best excuse for not doing his duty under them.

And when a judge of the United States is found ignorant of the legislation of Congress on this head, surely Gen. Burnside may be excused for not knowing that Congress, by the act of July 17th, 1862, had expressly provided for the trial by the courts of the offences he alleges against Mr. Vallandigham. Nor is it any answer to say, as Gen. B. urges in his statement made to the Judge, that "we are in a state of civil war, and an emergency is upon us which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than the civil," for it was precisely in view of such an "emergency" that Congress passed the act of last July 17th, already cited, and it was to exclude the possibility of the arbitrary detention of persons held "as prisoners of the United States by order or authority of the President of the United States, as State or political prisoners, or otherwise than as prisoners of war," that Congress passed the act approved on the 3d of March last, and the sections of which, so far as they relate to this case, we have recited above. The intervention of a court martial, illegally charged with the trial of a citizen, does not alter the nature of the imprisonment of Mr. Vallandigham, who, while deprived of his liberty, must be regarded *in law* as one "imprisoned by the order or authority of the President, acting through the Department of War."

If it be true, as is said, that Mr. Vallandigham has been imprisoned in Fort Warren by order of Gen. Burnside, confirming the sentence of the court martial, illegally charged with the trial of a citizen for an offence made cognizable by the courts, it follows that Mr. Vallandigham is now held as a "State or political prisoner," within the terms of the act of March 3d, 1863, and it will therefore be the duty, as we doubt not it will be the pleasure, of Mr. Secretary Stanton to report the name of Mr. Vallandigham to the Judge of the United States Circuit or District Court which has local and legal jurisdiction of the offence for which Mr. Vallandigham is now irregularly detained, that he may be put on trial according to the statutes made and provided for precisely such offences as he is alleged to have committed. His conviction, under such circumstances, would carry with it the sanction of *law*, and as such would receive the assent of law-abiding citizens, and be a terror to evil-doers.

We have said that we believe it will give Mr. Stanton pleasure to pursue a legal course in procuring a regular trial for Mr. Vallandigham under the Constitution and laws of the land, that he may receive justice or suffer punishment according to his deserts; for Mr. Stanton signalized his accession to office by an "order" in which he designated the circumstances that seemed to justify, only for a time, a departure from "the normal course of administration," at the outbreak of the rebellion, when the Government was called suddenly to meet an "emergency which Congress had not anticipated and for which it had not provided." To this effect he declared as follows under his order of February 14, 1862:

"The breaking out of a formidable insurrection, based on a conflict of political ideas, being an event without precedent in the United States, was necessarily attended by great confusion and perplexity of the public mind. Disloyalty, before unsuspected, suddenly became bold, and treason astonished the world by bringing at once into the field military forces superior in numbers to the standing army of the United States. * * *

"Even in the portions of the country which were most loyal, political combinations and secret societies were formed, furthering the work of disunion, while, from motives of disloyalty or cupidity, or from excited passions or perverted sympathies, individuals were found furnishing men, money, and materials of war, and supplies to the insurgents' military and naval forces. Armies, ships, fortifications, navy yards, arsenals, military posts and garrisons, one after another, were betrayed or abandoned to the insurgents.

"*Congress had not anticipated and so had not provided for the emergency.* The municipal authorities were powerless and inactive. The judicial machinery seemed as if it had been designed not to sustain the Government, but to embarrass and betray it.

"In this emergency the President felt it his duty to employ with energy the extraordinary powers which the Constitution confides to him in cases of insurrection. He called into the field such military and naval forces, authorized by the existing laws, as seemed necessary. He directed measures to prevent the use of the post office for treasonable correspondence. He subjected passengers to and from foreign countries to new passport regulations, and he instituted a blockade, suspended the writ of habeas corpus in various places, and caused persons who were represented to him as being or about to engage in disloyal and treasonable practices to be arrested by special civil as well as military agencies, and detained in military custody, when necessary, to prevent them and deter others from such practices. Examinations of such cases were instituted, and some of the persons so arrested have been discharged from time to time under circumstances or upon conditions compatible, as was thought with the public safety.

Meantime a favorable change of public opinion has occurred. *The line between loyalty and disloyalty is plainly defined; the whole structure of the government is firm and stable*; apprehension of public danger and facilities for treasonable practices have diminished with the passions which prompted heedless persons to adopt them. The insurrection is believed to have culminated and to be declining.

"The President *in view of these facts, and anxious to favor a return to the normal course of the Administration*, as far as regard for the public welfare will allow, directs that all political prisoners or State prisoners now held in military custody be released on their subscribing to a parole engaging them them to render no aid or comfort to the enemies in hostility to the United States.

"Extraordinary arrests will hereafter be made under the direction of the military authorities alone."

Congress has by its recent legislation "anticipated" precisely such a case as that raised by the alleged conduct and language of Mr. Vallandigham, and has thus made provision for the "emergency." The only justification heretofore assigned for such extraordinary arrests in the heart of a loyal population no longer exists, for the "normal course" of proceeding is now plainly marked out by the law made and provided for the trial and punishment of all who give "aid and comfort to the enemy," and who are "citizens of States in which the administration of the laws has continued unimpaired in the Federal courts."

The Man to be at the Head of the Army.

Orpheus C. Kerr is evidently the man to be placed at the head of the army.—The papers have recently been filled with accounts of his exploits in crossing Duck Lake, and now that he has retreated to his old position with his "Mackeral Brigade," he proves himself an adept in proclamation literature, which is so generally used by our Generals. We hope that no one will harbor a suspicion that he is satirizing any one in the subjoined "congratulating order:"

HEADQUARTERS MACKERAL BRIGADE.

The General commanding tenders to the aged Mackerals his congratulations and their achievements of the last seven days, which were week.

If they have not accomplished all that was expected, the only reason is, that more was expected than has been accomplished.

It is sufficient to say that they were of a character not to be forgotten without foresight, nor prevented without human sagacity, and attainable resources besides.

In withdrawing from the other side of Duck Lake without delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the Mackerals have now proved their renewed diffidence in themselves, and also their fidelity to a very high stand of retiring modesty.

In fighting at a disadvantage, instead of at the enemy, we would have been recreant to our trust in our pontoons.

Profoundedly loyal, and conscious of its strength, the Mackerel Brigade will give or decline battle whenever it considers the weather sufficiently pleasant and the newspapers sufficiently snubbed.

It will also be the dictator of its own history and the vindicator of its own legs.

By our celerity and secrecy of movement, both in crossing and recrossing Duck Lake, we neither pursued nor were pursued by a rebel.

The events of the last week may swell with pride the feet of every officer and soldier in this Brigade.

We have made long marches and countermarches, crossed and recrossed lakes, surprised the enemy by our advance, brought back seven pieces of our artillery, and given heavier blows than the wind.

We have nothing to regret, save the loss of our brave companions, and in this we may be consoled by the conviction that they fell in the holiest cause ever left so exclusively to the care of Providence, that very little human intelligence was deemed necessary to direct its arbitrament in battle.

[Blue Sent.]

THE GENERAL OF THE MACKEREL BRIGADE.

ELSINGBURG GRAPE.

WE CAN FURNISH A FEW VINES of this valuable Grape at $2.50 per dozen: $12.00 per 100.

J. KNOX, 29 Fifth street.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE SITUATED in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Mt. Washington, Lawrenceville, McKeesport, Birmingham, Rochester and other locations. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, my22 51 Market street.

HENRY W. BEAUMONT & CO.

DEALERS IN

Foreign Brandies, Wines and Gins.

Also, Blackberry, Raspberry, Wild Cherry, and Ginger Brandies, Old Monongahela, Rye, and other Whiskies, Jamaica Rum, &c.

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Opposite Fourth street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Hotels Taverns, and Families, supplied at moderate profits for Cash. my21:1yd

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT of Assembly, incorporating the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company, books will be opened to the Capital stock, of said Company, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Pittsburgh, on

MONDAY, 1st Day of June,

next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and open till 3 o'clock p. m. of same day.

Springer Harbaugh, Thomas Bell,
John Scott, Joshua Rhodes,
Wm. Bingham, R. F. Kennedy,
Jno. B. Canfield, J. S. Liggett,
Wm. McCreery,

and other Corporators. my14:td

REMOVAL.

DR. F. BARDEEN HAS REMOVED from Smithfield street below the Girard House, to No. 145 Fifth street opposite the Court House. ap21:tf.

HOSE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of three ply vulcanized Hydrant Hose. The hose is warranted not to be affected by heat at three hundred degrees, Fahrenheit, and to stand a pressure of 75 pounds to the square inch, and never, like leather requiring oiling. Cut in length to suit, with couplings and pipe attached,

WELDON & KELLY, No. 104 Wood Street. my15:tf

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Manufacturers of every variety of finished BRASS WORK FOR PLUMBERS GAS or STEAM FITTERS, MACHINISTS AND COPPERSMITHS.

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 wide its size. febl3:dly

S. M. KIER.....JAMES GLOVER.....JOHN FOSTER

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WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of Buyers to our stock of

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PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

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Citizens and strangers in need of medical advice should not fail to give him a call.

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Dr. B's remedies for this affliction, brought on by solitary habits are the only medicines known in this country which are safe and will speedily restore to health.

RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Brown's remedies cure in a few days this painful affliction.

He also treat Piles, Gleet, Gonnorrhoe, Urethal Discharges, Female Diseases, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder, strictures, etc.

A letter to be answered must contain at least ONE DOLLAR.

Medicines sent to any address safely packed. Office and private rooms, No. 50 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov5:dew

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(Successor to Jas. Holmes & Co.,

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REMOVAL OF LIVERY STABLE. The undersigned having removed his Livery Stable from the rear of the Scott House, to near the corner of First and Smithfield street, W. O. Conn's old stand, is prepared to furnish carriages, buggies, and saddle horses upon the shortest notice. Also horses kept at livery at reasonable rates. Undertaking and all arrangements for funerals will receive his special attention.

NEAL BRICKLAND. ap 14:

ON THE SECOND BANK, A CHOICE property for sale 44 feet front on North Canal Street, Allegheny, by 120 deep, having a front of 10 feet on East Lane, shade trees, shrubbery, grape vine, etc., a two story frame house, the location is very desirable. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market St. my22

REVOLVING AND HAND, HAY rakes, hay and manure forks, hay elevators, grain cradles, scythes, snaths, scythe stones and harvesting implements generally, for sale by BECKHAM & LONG, my20 No 127 Liberty street.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade.

Wm. M. SHINN, V-P. | JAS. I. BENNETT
JNO. S. DILWORTH, | Wm. McCREERY,
DAVID McCANDLESS.

Movements of European Steamers

FROM AMERICA.

City New York	May 23	New York	Liverpool
Canada	May 27	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	May 30	New York	Liverpool
City Baltimore	May 30	New York	Liverpool
China	June 3	New York	Liverpool
Hansa	June 6	New York	Bremen
America	June 6	New York	Southam'n
Great Eastern	June 6	New York	Liverpool
Sidon	June 10	New York	Liverpool
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool
Persia	June 17	New York	Liverpool
Marathon	June 24	New York	Liverpool
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool
Scotia	July 1	New York	Liverpool
Kedar	July 8	New York	Liverpool
Great Eastern	July 21	New York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

City Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool	New York
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New York
Great Eastern	May 16	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 16	Liverpool	Boston
Sidon	May 19	Liverpool	New York
Saxonia	May 20	Southam'n	New York
Edinburgh	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New York
Bremen	May 27	Southam'n	New York
Manchester	May 28	Liverpool	New York
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New York
Marathon	June 2	Liverpool	New York
Bavaria	June 3	Liverpool	New York
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 10	Liverpool	New York
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New York
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New York

MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST BY RUSSES, KOENTZ & MERTZ, BROKERS, No. 113 WOOD STREET.

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

	Buying	Selling
Gold	1 40	00
Silver	1 50	00
Demand Notes	1 20½	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.

WEDNESDAY, May 27th, 1863.

We have nothing new to state in regard to this article. The same firmness that has pervaded the market for some days past continues and there seems to be no abatement. The excitement was about the same. Buyers do not appear willing to operate at the present rates; they take hold very sparingly. The news from Oil City announcing a new well throwing from 1,000 to 1,500 bbls was rather against holders, and buyers were more cheerful after the fact was made known. Some dealers have decided to wait and see what will turn up.

The Oil Exchange received the following dispatch. It is very meagre and unsatisfactory. Read it:

OIL CITY, May 26th.

The market was very irregular and unsettled, the cause being a new well discovered, which throws 1,000 to 1,500 bbls a day. No transactions reported.

Whatever alows the market at Oil Creek will do the same at Pittsburgh. The consequence was there was nothing done worthy of special mention, but in a day or two the market will no doubt become more settled, of which our readers shall be advised.

Exports: To New York—Crude, 545 bbls; Refined, 495 bbls; Benzole, 25. To Philadelphia—Crude, 568 bbls; Refined, 248 bbls; Benzole, 66 bbls. To Baltimore—Crude, 66 bbls; Refined, 72 bbls.

Imports: Per A. V. Railroad—Crude, 224 bbls; Refined, 287 bbls. Per Allegheny river—Crude, 4,310 bbls; Refined, 171 bbls.

Crude—The market yesterday was unusually quiet. A few sales were made; the terms, however, were generally kept private. Bulk ranged at 20@21c; in bbls, 20@27c, packages included; about 1,000 bbls changed hands.

Refined—Not much doing. We have no change to notice in figures. Bonded Oil ranges at from 40@45c, and Free Oil at from 49@54c per gal.

Benzole—Sales of Deodorized at from 21½@22c.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, Wednesday, May 27th, 1863.

Remarks—The weather continues warm, in fact we have what may be called pleasant summer weather. Business was dull and sales were few. On the wharf we note a fair amount of activity. Among the steamers doing business we note the following: Emma Graham, loading for Zanesville; Glide and Kenton, for Cincinnati and Louisville; Shamrock and Silver Lake, for Cairo and St. Louis. This list does not include the Wheeling packets. The water, however, is becoming low and boats have to be careful not to overload. Freights below are plenty for this port. The excitement in regard to the war in the Southwest continues throughout the city. It is easy to perceive the interest our citizens take in the reduction of Vicksburg and the opening up of the Mississippi to New Orleans.

Dried Fruit—The market was quiet; prices since our last have declined under large receipts. Peaches 25@27½c; Apples 12@25 per bushel. Bacon—The demand was fair and sales regular, the market, however, did not seem so firm, there being less disposition to operate. The warm weather no doubt, has its effect on trade. Our dealers have an ample supply; in the rest the market was drooping. Flour—dull without any actual decline in figures; the receipts continue light. In Cincinnati, flour was dull without any demand; prices there rule low. In New York prices again declined. Wheat—was very dull; in Philadelphia there was a better demand at lower figures. Grain—continues dull in all its various departments, and sales would be difficult to make, unless at a decline in prices. The stock however in first hand is not large; the receipts were limited. Groceries in moderate request, the business doing being principally confined to lots for local purposes: prices remain stationery. Butter—dull and out of season; prices altogether nominal and uncertain. Potatoes—dull with more sellers than buyers, they can be purchased at almost any price. Cheese—market steady; prices were a shade lower.

Flour—The demand at present seems to be altogether local, with but few transactions being made. The receipts except by wagon were light; the low stage of water will prevent receipts by river. Among the sales were 100 bbls from store, Extra, $5 75@6; 100 bbls Extra Family, $6 50@6 75; 150 bbls at $6 50@7; 73 bbls Extra, $5 70; 80 bbls do. $5 75. Wagon flour sold at lower figures.

Dried Beef—Market very firm; some dealers ask an advance; sales 1,000 lbs S. C. 12c.

Cheese—Market unchanged, with a fair business doing in new; sales 85 boxes W. R. 10@10½c. offering would not bring those figures.

Eggs have been scarce. Prices tend upward; sales 1,250 doz at 10½@11c; holders firm.

Hay—Receipts on the increase: sales 36 loads at $9–12@16.

Butter dull. We note a sale of 6 bbls roll at 12c; prices tending downward.

Molasses—Our dealers have a fair supply of new and old: sales 10 bbls new crop Orleans, 57@58c; 10 bbls old, 55c.

Sugar—Demand fair and sales moderate; 14 hhds Orleans changed hands at 12½c.

Fish steady but prices unaltered.

Bacon not very active, with a fair amount of transactions. Sales of 3,000 lbs Shoulders, 5¾@6c; 3,000 lbs Sides, 6¼@7¼c. 4,000 lbs Plain 4,500 lbs shoulders, 5¾c; 1,000 lbs do. 5c; 2,000 lbs Plain Hams, 8½@8¾c; 1,200 lbs S. C. Hams, 10c.

Salt—Sales 150 bbls at $2 75@1 80.

Whisky—Market steady; regular sales City Rectified at 43@44c cash; short time higher figures are obtained.

Dried Fruit—The market was heavy, and prices tend down. Sales 100 bush Peaches, $2 75@2 90; 150 bush Apples, $1 25.

Coffee—Sales 31 sacks Rio at 32¾@33½c.

Cincinnati Tobacco.

The "Kentucky State Tobacco Exhibition" is to be held in Louisville, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of this month. About 200 hh's. of premium leaf go from here on the steamer Magnolia. It is said that the receipts at the Louisville warehouse have been larger than ever before. The fair will be exceedingly interesting to both growers and dealers, and will doubtless attract a very large attendance.

PROVISION MARKET.

Cincinnati.

There were sales of 200 bbls old city packed Mess Pork to-day at $9 75, and about the same number of bbls at $10. There is a further demand at the former figure, but No. 1 brands are hard to find under $10.

Small sales of city-rendered Lard were again made at 9½c, but, as heretofore remarked, that figure is ½ to ¼c, below the notions of most of the sellers.

DEALERS IN OILS.

S. M. KIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure No. 1 Carbon Oil,

AND

BENZOLE.

☞ Office on LIBERTY STREET, opposite Penn's 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. my6-6md

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, CORNICES, CANDELBRAS, 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 & BELLY, ap2:1y. 164 Wood street, near 5th.

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. 1 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 at No. 82 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.

feb28-1ydw 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. apl1

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, Zale & Co, Rosewood, round front, an excellent Piano.....160
A 6 octave, Chickering, Rosewood round corners, a good reliable Piano.....150
A 6 octave, Hallet, 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. Lund, 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 LERCH & 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. apll-1yd

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A Large invoice of

Choice Wines and Brandies

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

A. J. RANKIN & CO., Druggists, my2 65 Market street. three doors below Fourth.

COAL LAND FOR SALE—THE SUBscriber offers for sale, very low, his farm of 85 acres, situated in Washington township Columbiana county, Ohio, one mile and a half from Salineville station on the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad. Fully fifty acres are improved and under cultivation and the whole is rich in coal stone. The buildings are a hewed log house, log stable, new shed, &c. The farm is well situated within one mile of the railroad.

Terms of sale—One-half cash, with reasonable time for the remainder. Price $25 per acre.

Address, MICHAEL McSWIGGEN, Salineville, Columbiana county, Ohio. Refer to Jas. McCabe, Ross street, Pittsburgh. feb28 3mdaw.

CARPETS.

1862. DECEMBER. 1862.

W. D. & H. McCALLUM,

87 FOURTH STREET,

LARGE PORTION OF OUR STOCK being 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. dec17

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

JAMES B. RADS, mh14:3m Union Iron Works, St. Louis.

LARGE WARE HOUSE FOR SALE, three stories, situate at the corner of First St. and Chancery Lane, near Market St. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, my14 51 Market Street.

MEDICAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HIS SPECIALLY. The ignorant and falsely Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases of that tions 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 improper and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANDRETH SYRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among simple falsely modest and presumptuous families, born and raised in ignorance, sprung up as mushrooms and who compare society, intelligence, sense, &c., to dollars and cents, mysteriously, heavily quilted, 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. BRANDRETH, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved through suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Premature and nocturnal emissions are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies which are peculiarly his own. They are compounded from the Vegetable Kingdom, having often the fallacy of the Mercurial treatment, he has abandoned it and substituted the vegetable. Remarkable diseases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years (40) experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old Worlds and to the United States leads him to say—to all with a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom upon the now pale cheek. Time no longer with mountebanks and quacks but come and be cured. 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 procu