The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1863. Established 1842.

THE DAILY POST—ADVANCED RATES.

One year, by mail	$8 00
Six months	4 25
Three " "	2 15
One " "	70
One week, delivered in the city	18
Single copies	3
To carriers per hundred	2 00

NEW ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates of advertising have been agreed upon by the Publishers of the Pittsburg Daily Press, to take effect on and after the 10th day of November, 1863, on all new contracts:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.

One insertion	$ 60	Two months	$ 9 00
Two insertions	1 00	Three months	11 00
Three insertions	1 25	Four months	13 00
One week	2 00	Five months	14 00
Two weeks	3 50	Six months	15 00
Three weeks	5 00	Nine months	20 00
One month	6 00	One year	25 00

FOR CHANGEABLE MATTER.

Which allows the privilege of a weekly change of matter, to be inserted among new advertisements.

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.

Six months	$16 00
Twelve months	30 00
Administrators' Notices	2 25
Marriage Notices	75
Death Notices, each insertion	50

☞ All advertisements ordered in for one Month, or less time, to be cash at the time of ordering.

DAILY POST.

From the N. Y. Times.

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

Change in the Plan of Operations---Why Gen. Grant Assaulted the Works---Mining and Countermining---Caring for the Wounded--Aspect of Affairs.

IN THE REAR OF VICKSBURG, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

A siege is not as full of interest as a march or an assault, and hence at present matters around Vicksburg are dull, particularly when compared with the events which accompanied our march to this point, and which occurred within the first three days after our arrival. In general things seem to have settled down into quietness which distinguished them while our army lay in front of Vicksburg; now, as then, we are waiting and digging, with the difference, however, that the digging now promises to yield something more than failures. Then, we were digging *around* the rebel works; now we are digging *into* them; for canals we have substituted parallels and trenches; instead of opening mines and covered roadways; in short, King Shovels is again reinstated, this time with a fair promise of successful administration.

People may be disposed to find fault because Gen. Grant repeated his assault against the works of Vicksburg, instead of at once proceeding upon the safer plan of laying siege to the place in form. I have but little doubt that Grant knew very well before making the first assault that the place was impregnable to everything save regular approaches; but yet opinion, in a measure, compelled him to make the attack in the precise manner he did. Had he placed his army before their works and commenced a formal investment, a week would not have elapsed before half the people and two thirds of the Press of the North would have been well assured that the rebel forces before him was half-starved and feeble in number, that the works were of no strength, the guns all wooden, and a thousand other things of the kind usual under similar circumstances. Grant probably foresaw this, and determined to put a quietus upon it at the very beginning. He knew that the same people and the same journals that have been stating that Vicksburg was of no strength in front that its garrison was demoralised and its monster guns a sham, and who had persistently urged his removal because he did not at once land his forces in front of the town and secure the place, renewed their clamour the instant they found he had determined upon a formal investment of Vicksburg—Vicksburg was weak in front, and, of course, it would be of no account in the rear—he is timid, not equal to the task—away with him!

Grant took the only possible course left him to forestall this senseless clamour. He moved at once upon the enemy and was repulsed; but as only a portion of his force had participated in the attack, he knew the country would not be satisfied, and so he tried it again. This time a column twelve miles in length, and numbering thousands by the score was precipitated against the Gibraltar defences in front of them. As was expected, it met with a bloody and overwhelming repulse, and—the country after hearing this and learning that in the experiment we lost from three to five thousand men, without in a single instance having made the slightest impression upon the rebel works, will be likely to allow the commander-in-Chief to reduce Vicksburg in his own way. Our heavy loss after two unsuccessful attempts to carry the rebel works by storm, will convince the people that, if Vicksburg is very weak in front, it does not have that defect in the rear; and that the rebel garrison is neither weak, demoralized nor starved, and that its guns, instead of being "Quakers," are veritable Parrots and Columbiads, at once commanding in position and numerous as to quantity, and which at any moment are able to fill the air with a tempest of death into which no storming party can enter and live. From this time onward the people will be willing to wait with greater than usual patience the slow process of reducing this place.

The wounded or many of them, and the killed of last Thursday, were not brought off the field till the afternoon of the succeeding Monday. It is scarcely necessary to add that when our parties went over the field, the proportion of living to dead was terribly small. In this hot climate, few men will lie under a scorching sun, without food, water and medical attendance, and survive a wound three days. For this reason, very few of those found were alive, and of those brought off alive but few, if any, will recover. Why they were not brought away sooner, I cannot tell. After the first assault, the rebels not only allowed our men to come upon the ground and carry off the wounded, but they assisted us by rendering many attentions to those who fell close to their works. After the second assault, however, they refused to allow any one to come upon the field. The rebels cannot be blamed for this, nor for firing upon the Surgeons who approached with white flags for this reason—that during these times our lines did not cease their beligerent operations, but kept up constantly a fire from all the batteries and the sharpshooters.

Finally it was determined to ask for the privilege of caring for our men, which, under the rapid operation of red tape, was agreed upon for a space of four and a half hours, commencing at four o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, and our men and the rebels came together and mingled freely with each other during the time, and chatted as jovially and socially with each other as if they were companions in arms, instead of deadly enemies, and they showed a formidable average as to numbers, and seemed to be, in respect to starvation and demoralization, quite as little affected as our own troops.

The rebels are indefatigable in their efforts to strengthen their works. Every morning reveals the erection of a new work, the repairing of an old one, or the planting of batteries in new positions.—Yesterday morning they astonished our forces on the right by opening upon them with two new guns—one a smooth sixty-four and the other a rifled thirty-two pounder. In fact, from all appearances, they are as busy digging within as we are without; the morning roar of a new gun from our side is usually answered with defiance by some night-grown battery on theirs; and in short, when we move, they counter-move—we mine, and they countermine; and if we succeed in blowing up or carrying their first line of works, we shall probably find another one immediately in its rear.

The only thing which threatens to interfere with the capture of the place is a movement upon our rear. That forces are being concentrated with a view to such an operation, it is a well known fact, but to how great an extent is not yet fully understood. The Fourth Iowa cavalry, on Monday, met the advance of a rebel column, at a point only some ten miles distant on this side of Big Black River. Yesterday a force was detached from our army, to meet this advancing column; and either drive it across the river or give it battle, as the rebels may elect.

Vicksburg must be an unpleasantly warm place at present. Eight mortar boats, protected effectually by the high banks of the river, are hurling tons of their massive projectiles into the very heart of the city, while all around the rear from the Mississippi above to the Mississippi below, our batteries are searching every inch of the devoted place with shell, schrappell and cannister. A dense smoke lies like a pall over the city, in which can be seen every instant the fierce flash of bursting shells, and heard the whistling rush of deadly projectiles. With such sights, sounds and surroundings, Vicksburg is at present as undesirable a residence as can be selected. Deserters assure us that the stench arising from animals killed by our shells is horrible in the extreme; that the whole army is on miserable half rations, and only induced to continue the defence in the hope of relief from beyond. It is impossible to say how long this hope will sustain them; but it is fair to presume that within the next fortnight they will be forced to succumb to starvation, unless relieved.

The country along which our army is stationed is not unpleasant, considering the great heat of the weather. It is well shaded, with a fair supply of water, almost constant breezes, which, in connection with the fact that supplies, by way of the Yazoo River, are now abundant, makes the operation of investing Vicksburg not as disagreeable as it might be. The army is in good health and, in spite of the late repulses, in good spirits and fully confident of the ultimate capture of the beleagured city. Along the whole line our advance is pushed up to within one hundred yards of the rebel works, between whose defences and our own men there is a constant exchange of leaden compliments. Their sharpshooters are splendid marksmen, and generally so are ours—a head or hat shown on either side, for a single instant, is sure of being perforated by a dozen bullets.

Col. Mantur, on the extreme right, reaches the Mississippi River, and is in close proximity to the water batteries, by which fire was always opened on our fleet as they ran the blockade. Measures are being taken by which some fine morning these batteries will enjoy a flight skywards.

The casualities among our men are few—not more than one or two men to the regiment being killed or wounded daily. The digging is mainly done by our troops, yet they derive no inconsiderable assistance from the useful contraband.

GALWAY.

The Late F. M. Drexel, Esq.

The particulars of an accident, yesterday, to Mr. F. M. Drexel, causing his death in the course of a few hours, are given in our news columns. The event must be regretted as a public loss. Mr. Drexel belonged to the class of men whose use of wealth illustrates the value to a community of its occasionally large accumulation in individual hands, and who exemplified in the mode of its acquisition the virtues of enterprise, industry and integrity, directed almost entirely by intelligence.

Mr. Drexel was born in Tyrol, an Austrian subject, in 1792. He was educated in Milan, and exhibiting early talent as an artist, adopted the profession of a portrait painter. Owing to political troubles he removed in his youth to Paris, and shortly afterwards, in 1818, to this country.—Having married and made his home in this city, he visited Peru, Chili and other States of South America, leaving his family here. He was a friend of Bolivar in the struggle for Spanish-American independence, and painted the only likeness of the Liberator which commemorates his features. Subsequently Mr. Drexel passed some time in Mexico, and having acquired some small means, commenced the business of money exchange in Louisville. In 1837 he returned to this city and established the banking house in Third street, which he rapidly advanced to a foremost place amongst those of the country.

Mr. Drexel was, in many ways, an accomplished gentleman, and was truly known only by his intimate friends, as his manners were modest and wholly undemonstrative. He spoke five languages; was, as we have mentioned, an artist by his first impulses; had cultivated music, and in his varied travels and sojourns in other countries had become familiar with political and economical questions, the knowledge of which contributed largely to his success in his financial operations. He has been a most liberal contributor to the public enterprises of this city for the past twenty years, looking with a generous perception not to his direct profit in them, but to their utility to the community at large.—In the present struggle for the integrity of the Union, his sympathies and aid have been with the loyal cause, proving himself, in the time of trial, not less worthy as a citizen of his adopted country, than in all his other relations.

Mr. Drexel, after his accident, was made conscious of its fatal nature. He was comforted with the sacraments of his church—the Catholic—and remained conscious to his last moment.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

THE Nashville Union says that already 9,918 residents of that city and vicinity have taken the oath of allegiance.

A Draft every Fortnight.

John Covode---Mr. Stanton and the Draft.

A correspondent of the anti slavery *Standard*, in giving an outside view of officers in Washington, says: Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, arrived here on Saturday, for the purpose of warning the Government to prepare for cavalry raids along the border. If General Hooker is to act on the defensive during the summer, Maryland and Pennsylvania will suffer more or less from rebel incursions along their Southern frontiers. There is no doubt of this. Mr. Covode is here also for another purpose—to caution the Administration against anything like an attempt on its part to violate the Conscription by refusing to acknowledge the plain provisions of that act. Mr. Stantop, it is well known, who favors the nullification of the money-substitute section of the act. He does not like the section, and it is said proposes to interpret it as submissive. I do not mean to charge upon the Secretary an intent to violate the law, but his desires have too much to do with his interpretation, and the enemies of the Administration will everywhere accuse the Secretary of violating the law. Mr. Covode says that if the Government expects the people to obey the Conscription law, it must not set the example of violating one of its most important provisions. The negligence of the Government to execute the law has been unaccountable. It would seem as if tardiness were an inherent vice of this Administration. We need more men in the field at this very moment, but Mr. Stanton, who is so prompt to throw certain men (the most of them traitors at heart) into jail, and so careless of law, has slumbered while our great army has been growing weaker and weaker. The act passed by Congress is good enough. *Under its provisions a fresh draft can be made every fortnight, if desirable. Men may be made to pay three hundred dollars over and over again.* There is no limit to the repetition of the draft, and a fund can soon be raised large enough to enable the Secretary of War to offer a bounty to volunteers of $1,000 each. There is no trouble with the law as it is, BUT THE ADMINISTRATION IS WEAK, HESITATING AND DIVIDED IN OPINION. The best thing any member of it has said lately came from Mr. Stanton's lips, when he declared he would hang white rebels for loyal black soldiers, sure as he lived—and this was only said. Mr. Stanton has not made a formal announcement of what he will do, as he ought for the sake of the colored people who are asked to enlist, and who will soon be drafted. The Secretary has decided to let the draft operate upon the colored people like the white. Not many of this class can pay $300 to be exempt, and in consequence large numbers will be drafted, especially in this district. Some of them are getting alarmed, fearing their fate, if they were to fall into the hands of the rebels.

Cotton Grown in Maryland.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, held a few days ago, Mr. Fisher presented a specimen of unginned cotton, grown in Kent county, Md., on the banks of the Sassafras river, by Mr. Nathaniel Wolfe. The latter gentleman stated that the soil is a sandy loam, and no manure was used. The crop was planted on the 12th of May, 1862, and was cultivated in a manner nearly similar to corn. He commenced to gather in upon the 1st of September, and continued until the frost set in. The yield was one hundred and fifty pounds, clean cotton per acre, worth at that time 85 cents per pound. The quality produced was equal to the best Georgia upland cotton. The crop, having been planted late, was somewhat damaged by the frosts, and no manure having been used, the yield was not so great as it might have been.

NEW GOODS.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.

Are now opening a splendid stock of

New Spring Dress goods,

New Spring Sacques,

New Spring Circulars,

New Spring Shawls,

New Spring Silks,

New Fowlard Silk,

New Chints'

And a full assortment of

Summer Dress Goods.

my15

ELSINGBURG GRAPE.

WE CAN FURNISH A FEW VINES of this valuable Grape at $2 50 per dozen: $12 50 per 100.

J. KNOX, 29 Fifth street. ap28

DRY APPLES AND PEACHES—100 bushels choice dry Peaches. 300 Bushels Apples in Store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, jn3 Corner Market & First St

1 CASK CARB AMMONIA JUST RECEIVED and for sale by GEO. A. KELLY, jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

1 GROSS OF STERLINGS AMBROSIA just received by GEO. A. KELLY, jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

BLAIR & WRYETHS LIQUID RENNET just received by GEO. A. KELLY, jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

1 GROSS OF NICHOLS ELIXIR IRON and bark just received by GEO. A. KELLY, jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

1 GROSS LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER just received by GEO. A. KELLY, jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

50 GROSS McLANES PILLS AND vermifuge, just received by GEO. A. KELLY, jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

GLAZED WALL PAPERS AT OLD prices, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, jn6 87 Wood street.

NEW DISCOVERY

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

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician, Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles, jan16 No. 89 Fifth street, Post Building

☞ y place of business is closed on Saturday

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.,

No. 83 Liberty Street,

Opposite Fourth street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,

CADMAN & CRAWFORD.

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 wice its size. feb11:dly.

S. H. KIER.....JAMES GLOVER.....JOHN FOSTER

PITTSBURGH FIRE BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

KIER, GLOVER & CO.,

Manufacturers of Fire Brick, Tiles, Crucibles, &c, and dealers in Fire and Crucible Clay.

☞ Office 385 Liberty street, opposite the P. R. R. Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.

Orders respectfully solicited. feb26:6md

THE FAIR FOR St. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

THE FAIR FOR St. BRIDGET'S Church, will commence to-night, (25th) in the School house, between Duncan and Finch streets in the Seventh Ward, and continue until Saturday June 6th. The Winesville cars run past Robert and Gregory streets, each of which is in the immediate vicinity of St. Bridget's.

The charitable are invited most earnestly to attend. my25:2wd.

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and style of Haworth & Bro., was by mutual consent dissolved on the first day of April. The accounts of the said firm will be settled by David Haworth.

JEHU HAWORTH, DAVID HAWORTH.

Notice.

IN RETIRING FROM THE GROCERY business, I kindly beg leave to return my most sincere thanks to my kind friends and public generally, for the very liberal patronage so generously bestowed on the late firm. And hope they will continue the same kindness, to my successors, as they are determined to sell all goods in their line low for cash.

JEHU HAWORTH.

Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day, entered into partnership, and will continue to carry on the Grocery business at the old stand, under the style and title of D. Haworth, & Co. And hope by their long experience in, and close attention to the business, together with the means and facilities of always procuring all goods in their line, from first hands, to receive the same patronage, that the old firm has been so liberally favoured with, as they are determined to sell all goods, in their line, wholesale or retail, as low as any house, west of the Mountains.

DAVID HAWORTH, jny15tf ALFRED C. WHITEHEAD

PRIVATE DISEASES

DR. BROWN'S OFFICE,

50 *SMITHFIELD STREET*,

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

Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure impurities, scrofulous and venereal affections—Also hereditary taint, such as totter, psoriasis and other skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is ignorant.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

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. no15d&w

PUBLIC NOTICE—BOOKS OF SUBscription to the capital stock of the Western Insurance and Transportation Company, will be opened at the Merchants' Exchange in Pittsburgh on TUESDAY, June 23d, 1863, and kept open from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. said day.

WM. H. HARNES, H. W. BROWN, WM. P. STERRETT, WM. P. SHINN, JAMES D. MACKIN, my22:td Commissioners.

GEO. R. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office No. 69 Grant street, near the Court House, Pittsburgh.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO his care will receive prompt attention. Collections made and the money promptly remitted. dec8:1yd

SPRING GOODS.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of Buyers to our stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

embracing all the newest styles of

PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

suitable for Business Suits. A full and complete assortment of fine black

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

Plain and figured Silk and Cashmere Vestings

W. H. McGEE & CO.,

143 FEDERAL STREET,

corner of Market Square, Allegheny city mh26:dawtf

LABOURERS WANTED!

200 MEN WANTED ON THE LINE of the New Castle & Beaver Valley Railroad, Lawrence County, Penna.

☞ Wages $1.50 per day, and prompt monthly payments.

McGRANN, REILLY & CO my29:3taw:w New Castle, Pa.

CONCORD GRAPE.

SUPERIOR VINES, AT $3 50 PER dozen: $12 50 per 100. Extra Vines at $5 per dozen: $25 per 100.

J. KNOX ap No. 29 Fifth street.

HAY ELEVATORS, WITH ANTIFriction, or Common Blocks, for sale by BECKHAM & LONG, jn4 No 147 Liberty street.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade.

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

Movements of European Steamers

FROM AMERICA.

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.

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 MESSRS. KOUNTZ & MENTZ, BROKERS, NO. 118 WOOD STREET.

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

	Buying	Selling
Gold	1 40	00
Silver	1 20	00
Demand Notes	1 39	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, June 10th, 1863.

The market was not very active, for the best of all reasons, there was but little to operate with. The stock in first hands is rapidly disappearing, whilst the receipts have fallen off, on account of low water. The reported rain up the river so far has had no effect upon the Allegheny.

Whilst holders continue firm, prices have undergone no change. We still quote Crude in bulk at 15@16c; in bbls, packages included, 21@22c. Of course there were instances where higher figures were asked, but as there were no operations made above these, the asking did not amount to much.

There is not sufficient margin between the rates in Pittsburgh and New York to admit of extensive shipments. A considerable number of sales are being made just now for future delivery.

The Oil Exchange received the following dispatch:

OIL CITY, June 9th.

There is very little doing in the market to-day. The market was inactive. Eaken and Trubs in the wells up the creek at $3 00; at the mouth, $3 50 per bbl.

There was no report from the Phillips Well, which has taken a fresh start, running 700 bbls a day.

Crude—We have nothing new to state in regard to this article. We note sales of some 1,500 barrels in lots at rates as follows, bulk, 15@16c; in barrels, at from 21@22c, the packages being included.

Refined—In the absence of sales the rates were as follows: Bonded, 40@42c, and free oil, 50@52c.

Benzole—There was nothing done in the market for this article to indicate what the rates were.

Exports East: To New York—Refined, 272 bbls. To Philadelphia—Benzole, 10 bbls; Refined, 120 bbls; Crude, 245 bbls.

Imports: Per A. V. Road—Crude, 354 bbls; Refined, 372 bbls. Per Allegheny river—Crude, 2,156 bb's.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, Wednesday, June 10th, 1863.

Remarks—The weather continues pleasant but is very dry. The rain that we have been expecting for some time past is still lingering. Although we have had rain pretty much all round us we have not yet been visited. Our time will soon come.

The demand for the leading articles continues limited to the wants of the home trade The market for produce of all descriptions is very dull. In fact the dull season has fairly opened. Our large dealers will soon commence settling up their accounts, the first of July being the semi-annual settlement. We look for no improvement in trade for some weeks to come—not until our dealers begin to get ready for the Fall trade.

Taking the past five months as a criterion, the trade this season has been remarkably good, probably the best our manufacturers have experienced for many years. They are all making extensive arrangements for increasing their facilities in all the different branches. Some of our Iron and Steel manufacturers are doubling their former capacities for the fall trade.

Flour—The market continues dull, there being no change worthy of notice. The sales were small and confined altogether to small lots to meet the wants of the home market. The receipts were light, which tends to stiffen the market. Buyers continue shy. Among the sales were 200 bbls from store at Extra, $5 50@5 60; 100 do Extra Family, $6-6 25@6 50; 70 bbls prime, $5 75; there is nothing doing in superfine. Sales of wagon flour were made at a decline from these rates.

Butter—The demand for this article has improved under light receipts. Our dealers, however, take hold very sparingly. We quote nominally, with sales of good roll at from 13@16c per pound.

Potatoes—The market was dull. Sales of 150 bush assorted were made at 40@50 per bush. Prices tend downward. The stock on hand is large.

Eggs—The receipts having largely fallen off, prices have stiffened. We note sales at 15c per dozen.

Grain—We have nothing now to note in regard to this product. Every description was dull there being no demand. There is very little coming in.

Groceries—Market steady, but prices were unchanged.

Hay—The late advance was well maintained. Sales 18 loads at $19@21.

Whisky—Unchanged; sales 40 bbls City Rectified at 42@44c.

Cheese—Sales of 75 boxes new W R, 9@9½c, 25 boxes Hamburg, 11c. It was in moderate request.

Dried Fruit—This market was inactive. There is a good supply on hand: sales not large. 100 bush Apples, $1 15@1 25; 50 bush do, $1 31 ⅌ bush.

Bacon—The demand was moderate. Some holders seem more anxious to realize than others. This causes a slight difference in prices. We note a fair amount of transactions in lots to meet the wants of consumers. Among the sales we note as follows: 3,000 lbs Shoulders, 5½@5¾c; 6,000 lbs Sides, 7¼@7½c; 10,000 lbs Plain Hams, 8¼@8½c; 4,000 lbs S C Hams, 9¾@10c. There were sales of lots of country cured meat made at lower figures.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

With very little inquiry the market rules dull and prices of all descriptions are nominal, viz: Rio, 30@31½c; Laguayra, 32@32½c, and Java, 37@38c ⅌ lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

Cincinnati.

Linseed Oil meets with more attention since the extreme decline. Holders now ask $1 10 firmly and about all that can be had at a less figure has been taken.

Further sales of city lard at 6¾c have been made, though holders are asking 10c quite firmly. A couple of hundred bbls new city-packed mess pork were sold at $18 50; old would sell at $9 50, but that figure is not accepted for the best brands. In bulk meats and bacon there is nothing doing. Quotations remain as they were.

Boston Cotton Goods Market.

The market, the Shipping List says, continues very unsettled, and prices are as irregular as at any previous time for some weeks. Some considerable purchases were made by our jobbers at the late large auction sale in New York at what they thought very low prices. The future price of goods must depend on the ruling prices of cotton.

The nominal price of heavy sheetings is 24c and in other goods there is scarcely anything doing and no quotations can be given. There is, however, a much better feeling at the close. Buyers are in market for round lots of sheetings, but holders have withdrawn or sell only in small lots.

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. au22:1yd

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. 291 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. my5-6md

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, CORNICES, CANDELEBRASS, 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

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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 mall 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.
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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.
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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.

le25-1ydw P. HAYDEN.

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A CHICKERING 7 OCTAVE, BEAUtiful black Walnut case, very little used $220

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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

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A 6 octave, Hallet, Davis & Co, Rosewood 135

A 6 oct., Stodart, Mahogany, round front 80

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A 6 oct. German, do 60

A 6 oct. Dunham, do 50

A 6 oct. Lond do 40

A 5½ oct. English do 20

A 5 oct, do do 15

For sale by

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(LATE OF LEECH & HUTCHINSON,)

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Best Brands of Family Flour Always on Hand.

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Choice Wines and Brandies,

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SMELTING WORKS.

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