The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1863. Established 1842.

MEDICAL.

NOT ALCOHOLIC

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penna.,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Diseases of Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases Arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR RAW WHISKY

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the full gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing only aggravates diseases and leave the disappointed sufferers in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public, and their reputation and sale, are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most intluential

CERTIFICATES

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians and Citizens,

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING to STRENGTHEN YOU?

DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?

DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?

DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUS DISEASE?

DO YOU WANT ENERGY?

Do you want to sleep well?

Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed, &c.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the results are the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have *a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get* One Bottle Hoofland's German Bitters, *and* six with Three Quarts of Good Brandy, or Whisky, *and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will* cost much less. *You will have all the virtues of* Hoofland's Bitters *in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.*

ATTENTION SOLDIERS,

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers hundreds of lives might be saved, that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of he nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own ang uage has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA, August 23d, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evans:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognisant of all the circumstances of my case. I, like, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflamation of the kidneys, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; accordingly the physicians who had been attending to me, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the Hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch Street, advised me as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God (writing this letter. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained 10 pounds, and feel sanguine of being permitted to reioin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentleman I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Point Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Yours, truly, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st N. Y. Battery.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. C 11th. Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 93d N. Y.
L. REFFENUES, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. S. FASSELL, Co. B 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co B. do
HERBERT MACDONALD, Co C 8th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN HOCH, Co H, 73d N. Y.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co F, 85th Pa.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co K, 3d Vermont
JOHN JENKINS, Co B, 103d Penna.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS, OR HALF DOZ, FOR $4 00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send direct, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office, and Manufactory, No. 163 Arch street.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,)

Proprietors

For sale by Druggists and dealers in every city in the United States, and by

Dr. C. M. KEYSER,

Pittsburgh.

A. B. SCHWARTZ,

Also for sale at JOSEPH FLEMING'S corner of the Diamond and Market street.

For sale also by

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Corner Smithfield and Fourth street.

C. E. RANKIN & CO.,

Market street, three doors below 4th. Pittsburgh mylly-lood. Allegheny City.

DAILY POST.

Department of the Gulf.

The Second Attack on Port Hudson---Great and Fruitless Daring of the National Soldiers---The Attack to be Renewed---Magruder Advanced from Texas.

Writing under date of the 17th from Port Hudson, a correspondent of the *Herald* describes the second advance against the enemy's works:

AS IT LOOKED ON THE GROUND.

As I have before indicated, in speaking of the conjunction of our right and left, the rebel defences form nearly a right angle, both the lines of which extend to the river, enclosing a sharp bend in the stream by which our gunboats found it so difficult to pass. The most accessible approach apparently to the rebel earthworks is over a clear field, about six hundred yards in width, and which at first sight presents the appearance of an almost perfectly level piece of ground. This spot, however, since our last assault, has been determined to be, although the most inviting, the most treacherous place along the entire line of rebel defences. Our soldiers, in their charge, found it to be filled with deep narrow gullies, too small to cover a large body of troops, and too large to make a passage over them even for infantry barely possible. Horses are out of the question, and were not used at this point. These artificial ravines are almost completely covered with fallen trees and vines, which are so arranged as to nearly obscure them from sight, and make an advance over them a matter of extreme difficulty. In our charge upon the enemy's lines at this spot it was impossible for our soldiers to keep in regular order of battle. Frequently whole squads of men would sink out of sight and only to be resurrected by the assistance of their comrades. Down the right line of the enemy's work all approach to the fortifications is made exceedingly difficult by high bluffs, and deep, irregular gullies. The enemy's rifle pits are, although bearing the appearance of very wide construction, built upon the most approved modern engineering skill. Here again fallen trees have been so arranged as to make it impossible to move artillery or troops in line of battle. The entire distance of rebel fortifications presented for our reduction is nearly eight miles in extent.

THE FIGHT.

In consequence of the repulse of the portion of the 75th that succeeded in reaching the ditch, the hand-to-hand could accomplish but little. In fact, although they made many desperate and gallant attempts to be of service, they rather damaged than benefitted our prospects of success; for as they threw their grenades over the rebel breastworks, the rebels actually caught them and hurled them back among us. In the meantime, while the skirmishers were nobly endeavoring to sustain themselves in their position, General Weitzel's column moved up as rapidly as possible, and made a series of desperate assaults on the enemy's works, which, for bravery and daring, the history of the war can hardly furnish a parallel. At this time, the sun having fairly risen, the fight became general. A fog, lifted and revealed their respective positions. The enemy were fully prepared for us, and they lined every part of their fortifications with heavy bodies of infantry. The battle had begun in earnest, and General Paine's column, as well as General Weitzel's, was actively engaged. Before proceeding further with the details of the fight of General Grover's command, it will be necessary to mention a fact that I have previously omitted—namely, that under the general plan of attack, as directed by Gen. Banks, Generals Augur and Dwight were to make feints on the extreme left of General Grover's position to distract the attention of the enemy from the main assault. Accordingly before the engagement became general between Gen. Grover's command and the enemy, Gens. Augur and Dwight had attacked the enemy, as before indicated on Gen. Grover's extreme left. It was not the intention that the last named of these forces should storm the rebel works, but hold the enemy in check while Gen. Grover was performing his part of the work according to the original plan, which had he been successful, would have opened the way for the advance of our entire army on Port Hudson proper, which is surrounded, as it is understood, by a series of fortifications, more impregnable than we have yet assaulted. The fight on the part of General Dwight's command was exceedingly severe, and scarcely less so with General Grover's. Gen. Dwight's loss in killed and wounded will probably exceed two hundred. Gen. Augur's will fall considerably short of that number. Under Gen. Grover's command probably the most desperate fighting was done by General Weitzel's old brigade. Colonel Smith leading these veterans—the heroes of many fights—fell early in the action, mortally wounded. A ball pierced his spine, and passed round to the right side. The Colonel still lingers, but his death is hourly expected. The charges made on the rebel works by our brave soldiers showed a determination to carry them at all hazards; but human bravery on this occasion was not adequate to the accomplishment of their object. The most formidable obstacle that presented itself as a barrier to our success was the rebel glacis, which, at the point attacked, had been constructed in such a manner as to make every bullet kill that was fired from the rebel breastworks while our troops were endeavoring to make the ascent. In fact, the great natural advantages and engineering ability, at Fort Hudson, have been rather under than overrated. Immediately upon the fall of Col. Smith, Lieut. Col. Von Petten, of the 160th New York, took command of the brigade, and gallantly led the charge, until all further hope of driving the rebels from their position was gone. Brigade after brigade followed in rapid succession, storming the rebel works, until compelled to fall back under the terrible fire of the enemy. Conspicuous among the brigades that did the most desperate fighting, were those under the command of Cols. Kimball, Morgan and Birge. They were all, however, eventually repulsed with great slaughter.

The fighting ceased at eleven in the morning. We have been repulsed in every assault, our soldiers, under command of their officers, laid themselves low under the shelter of the gullies, trees, covered way, in fact, everything that could afford them protection, and waited for the day to pass and darkness come on. Many of our wounded who were accessible were carried from the field by squads detailed for that purpose. It is a shameful reflection on humanity that a large number of our soldiers, carrying the wounded and dying from the field on stretchers, were shot down by the enemy, and in several instances the wounded were killed while being borne from the field. At nightfall, however, we commenced the burial of our dead, and succeeded before the morning in carrying most of our wounded from the battle ground.

Our total loss in this last attack upon Port Hudson will probably not fall much short of one thousand. It is rumored just as I am closing this letter that we are to attack the enemy again to night.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

During Sunday's fight our soldiers displayed the most extraordinary gallantry. In some instances whole companies would march up to the rebel entrenchments, when those who had preceded them had been literally annihilated before their eyes; and all this, too, without any of the usual urging on of the officers. A reasonable degree of credit must also be given the rebels for coolness and courage. I noticed one rebel officer (for a wonder very gully dressed) who rode up to the angle where the general attack was made, and in the most deliberate manner possible, wiped the sweat from his brow while our shells were bursting in dozens about him; and after examining the position of our forces, and giving directions to his men concerning some disposition to be made of them, quietly trotted back into the woods whence he came. The rebel infantry appeared to fear our artillery more than our muskets, for however galling the fire was from our side they never flinched, and only in one instance did I see a disposition on their part to run, and that was while reinforcements were being brought up. Several of our shells burst in their midst, making them break ranks and scatter in every direction.

General Gardner was in command, and rebel deserters report him to have been very drunk on the day of the fight. They say he long as there is any whiskey in Port Hudson he will never surrender the place. In all battles soldiers appear to take pleasure in a sort of grim wit. I remember on the eve before the battle, while some of our skirmishers were endeavoring, under cover of darkness, to draw closer to the rebel works, a rebel sentinel discovered them, and hailed out, "How are you, Yank?" One of our men replied "Yes, we're bound to come." "All right" replied the rebel, "we have got room enough to bury you." Many instances of bravery displayed on the part of non-commissioned officers came under my notice during the battle. A sergeant of the 91st New York, whose name I was unable to learn, after being severely wounded in the leg, was knocked down by a spent ball and fell into a ditch. At the time of falling he was probably bearing the colors of his regiment, which, the moment he saw lying prostrate on the ground, led him to exclaim: "I've lost a leg in this fight but I'll lose a head before that flag shall lie there." Sergeant Frederick Cossum, of Co. H, 75th New York, was wounded and went to the rear three successive times, returning again to the field after having received five wounds, the last one of which so stunned him that he could not fight any more. The enemy's hospitals, after the battle began, seemed to grow as rapidly as mushrooms in the dark. I counted no less than twelve hospital flags within a square of a quarter of a mile. I strongly suspect the protection afforded by them was not in every case legitimate, for on one occasion I saw firing in the immediate locality of one of the tents.

MAGRUDER IN THE ATTAKAPAS COUNTRY.

There is no doubt of the fact that Gen. Magruder, with Gens. Dick Taylor, Morton and Sibley, is in the Attakapas country, with a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and is playing the very devil, burning and destroying all the property that we did not move. I told you in a former letter that, Gen. Magruder had collected all the force he could in Texas and started for Louisiana for the purpose of engaging Gen. Banks. What I hear now confirms this account; and I also learn he is fortifying extensively in the neighborhood of Franklin, in order to show fight, should Gen. Banks determine to reoccupy that country after Port Hudson falls.—Oh! that we had 15,000 more men to have held this country, and removed from it all that was therein of value.

A correspondent of the *World* continues:

MAGRUDER AND HIS MEN.

My last letter informed you that Gen. Magruder had evacuated Texas and had brought his troops into Louisiana. The commands—and under him are Generals Morton, Sibley and Dick Taylor, with such forces as they have been able to collect—probably, all told, 10,000 men—Kirby Smith is said to be working towards Vicksburg with the rest of the Louisiana-Texan army. Magruder's men are almost ubiquitous. We have heard of them for a fortnight or more in the Attakapas region burning the cotton collected by Banks, raising reinforcements and "raising Rob." The boat-burning business Thursday morning at Plaquemine Bayou mouth, shows that a considerable force is there. More of them are at Bayou Goula, another force is in the rear of Donaldsonville, and to-day we have information that three thousand Confederates are at Bute Station, on Bayou des Allemandes—only twenty-two miles from New Orleans. In spite of the recent triumphal march of the advance through the the Attakapas to Alexandria—the progress down Red River to Bayou Sara on the left bank of the Mississippi—and in the face of the earnest effort of the Union leagues of this city to immediately revise the state constitution; revive the civil government, and elect a legislature—it may be stated that to-night *the confederates hold the whole of Louisiana west of the Mississippi and north of the line of the Opelousas railroad.* At no time since the first occupation of the comparatively near by Lafourche region have the federal lines been so limited and circumscribed. To add to the interest of the situation the Twenty-third Connecticut, the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York, part of the Twenty-first Indiana battery, and about five hundred sick or convalescent soldiers are at Brashear city "holding" that position, and subject at any moment to an inevitable "bag." The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, for a long time doing provost guard duty in this city, was sent over on a special train this evening. We shall know to-morrow whether they go beyond Bate Station or not.

This condition of affairs would disheartenany man but General Banks. The institution known in Washington as the War Department, which seems to be sublimely serene under all circumstance, by refusing, or at least declining, to send reinforcements to Gen. Banks, undoubtedly thinks that with his present army the commanding general is capable of effecting all that was proposed in the Department of the Gulf. By and by, the War powers will pretend to be greatly surprised that Banks won't, his few thousand soldiers and Farragut with his greatly reduced fleet, did not occupy Mobile, capture Mobile with its iron clad Chinese junks, reduce Fort Hudson, and open the Mississippi river. There is a difference between Departments and divinities, in that, to the former all things only *seem* possible. We are tired of saying that General Banks with his perseverance and ability, will do all that he can; for, with his present army that cannot be much.

That army, to the present time, so far from occupying Port Hudson, is only rapidly occupying hospitals here and elsewhere. To account for the hundreds of sick and wounded men brought here this week, we must presume that the hospitals (which means a large part of the houses) in Baton Rouge are evacuating. It would be improper now to state the exact force in front of Port Hudson, but if those men actually carry Port Hudson, the Nineteenth Army Corps, considering its weakness and want of reinforcements, will have achieved a work which should set them in advance of any corps in the entire federal army. The medical directory is understood to have reported not many days since, that there were about ten thousand sick and wounded men in the different hospitals of the department. There are one hundred and seventy "sick" soldiers in the "Charity," for the greater part of whom the house surgeon tells me he only prescribes full diet every day. No doubt skulkers can be found in the other hospitals, whose disease is only that they are sick of Port Hudson.

Hydropolts, or Garden Sprinkler.

A NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLE FOR wetting plants and flowers, washing windows, carriages, &c. Pumps of every description sold and repaired. Daykin's Patent Wa er Drawer made and sold.

WELDON & KELLY, 164 Wood St.
jn3 One door from Sixth.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, up to June 20th, 1863 for three thousand feet of best quality of TEN INCH LEATHER HOSE, copper rivited, and Jones' Patent Couplings attached thereto. The hose to be properly tested before they are received by the city, when payment will be made in cash.

JOHN QUINN,
Chairman of Committee.
ju5

GENTS LASTING CONGRESS GAITERS, a very superior quality, just rec'd at W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
my28 No. 51 Fifth St.

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, Lannedi & Co.'s Patent Shaft 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 we use its size. feb11dly.

BOARD AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

WASHINGTON HALL, late Mrs. Mason's, so long and favorably known to visitors at the Springs, is Now Open for the reception of guests. This house is large, delightfully situated on Broadway, and is surrounded by ample and beautifully shaded grounds—Table first-class—and the rooms well adapted for families and large parties of friends. For further particulars address Washington Hall, Saratoga Springs. jul:dlmo.

S. M. 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 365 Liberty street, opposite the P. R. R. Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.

Orders respectfully solicited. feb26:6md

Ohio White Sulphur Springs

THIS WELL KNOWN WATERING Place will be formally opened on the 18th of June. The Springs will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, who will be assisted by Messrs. Joseph A. Swormstedt, and C. C. Mitchel. It is the intention to make the house, in all respects equal to the best watering places in the country, and to provide generally for the comfort and accommodation of the guests. For terms, or other information Address.

A. WILSON, Jr.
Lewiscenter P. O, Delaware Co. O.
ju9.dlmo

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 tetter, 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 affection.

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

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. no15dew

CONCORD

GRAPE VINES.

WE WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO secure this INVALUABLE GRAPE and have fruited it for five years. We obtained our original vines from Mr. BIELL who originated it. The Pittsburgh Horticultural Society in 1858 awarded us a Diploma for its exhibition, and the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, in 1860, a premium for it as "the BEST new seedling grape, in all respects superior to the Isabella."

Our stock of Vines is unequalled anywhere, which we offer at 25 cents each, $2.50 per dozen, $15.00 per 100, $100 per 1,000. Small vines at less prices.

We can furnish a few extra large vines at from 50 cents to $1 each.

J. KNOX,
No. 29 Fifth Street.
ap1:eod&w.

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. MADISON, Alfred, Me.
my6:3mdaw

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, Bideford, Maine.
my6:3mdaw

CONCORD GRAPE.

SUPERIOR VINES, AT $2 50 PER dozen $1250 per 100. Extra Vines at $5 per dozen: $25 per 100.

J. KNOX
ap No. 29 Fifth street.

CULTIVATORS, PLOWS; FODDER Cutters, seed drills, hay elevators, dog powers, churns, farm mills, &c. for sale by

BECKHAM & LONG
ap20 127 Liberty street.

FRENCH WOODS IMITATION OF Oak, printed from board to board, an exact copy, with panel mouldings to match. For sale by

W. P. MARSHALL,
ju5 87 Wood street.

CORN—

300 bushels prime yellow shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

JAMES A. FRAZER,
ju15 corner Market and Irwin street.

WALL PAPERS AT OLD prices, for sale by

W. P. MARSHALL.
ju5 87 Wood 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.

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 WESSER, KOONTZ & MERTZ, BROKERS, NO. 118 WOOD STREET.

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

	Buying	Selling
Gold	1 42	00
Silver	1 32	00
Demand Notes	1 41½	00

Eastern Exchange.

New York	par	½
Baltimore	par	½
Philadelphia	par	½
Boston	par	½

Western Exchange.

Cincinnati	par	½
Louisville	par	½
Cleveland	par	½
St. Louis	par	½

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

THURSDAY, July 2nd, 1863.

The market was not very active, although the demand for local purposes is improving, whilst the stock in first hands is not large. Correct quotations are difficult to obtain in many instances, sales being w.thheld. From present appearances prices will further advance. Holders of Crude demand from one half to one cent per gallon advance. Our latest reports from New York note a firm market with a good deal of speculation going on in regard to future delivery of Crude and Refined.

The wire being down to Oil City we are without our usual report from that quarter. Our previous dispatch noticed an advance at the wells of 50c a bbl.

Crude—Buyers manifest no disposition to operate; the nominal rates were, 16½@17½c without packages and 22@23c with.

Refined—A few hundred bbls changed hands at 41½@45c for bonded, and 51@52c for free.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Tribune's Report.

BULL'S HEAD, Monday, June 29.

Prices of Beef Cattle at 44th Street

	This Week.	Last Week
Premium	None	12½@—
Extra	11½@12	11½@12
First quality	10½@10¾	10½@11¼
Second quality	9½@10	9½@10
Third quality	8½@ 9¼	9 @ 9½
Inferior	7½@ 8¾	8 @ 8½
	10½@11	10½@11

Henry D. Grant reports

Prices of Swine.

	Live.	Dressed.
Prime corn-fed	5¼@5½	6½@ 7
Common do	5 @5½	6½@—
Distillery fed	5 @5¼	6½@ 6½

Beef Cattle.

The market opened this morning with a little over 2,300 head beef cattle on sale, which is considerable less than the quantity offered last Monday; but, notwithstanding this fact, during the latter part of the day prices were against the drover. During the afternoon, however, a better demand prevailed, and the sales were quick at an improvement of $3@4 per head, over the morning rate. The quality of the stock is very fair. The market closes at about last week's rates for good qualities, but a little easier on common grades. The average of all sales is about 10½c.

Cows and Calves.

Milch cows are dull, prices remaining about the same as last week. We quote common at $30; extra at $50@55, the majority of the sales at $45. Veal cows are moderately active and prices are low and heavy. We quote at 4½@6c; good, 6½c, and a few very choice as 7½c.

Sheep and Lambs.

The market has been very freely supplied, and with only a moderate business doing prices are heavy and lower. We quote sheep live at 3½@4½c, and very fine at 5c. Lambs at 7½@8½c, the very best, 9@9½c.

Hogs.

The supply is large and the market very dull and heavy. We quote corn-fed live at 5½@5¾c, do dressed, 6½@7c, distiller's live, 5@5½c and do dressed, 6½@6¾c.

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No 122 Monongahela House, Water St.
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MRS. D. LYNCH, SQUIRREL HILL has laid off 80 beautiful building lots, which she offers for sale on reasonable terms. They are eligibly located, lying between the Oakland Station and the Monongahela river. They offer inducements for private residences. For plan of lots and price, apply at the office of

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ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the Estate of George Hassenmeier, saddler, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated, for settlement without delay.

VICTOR KELLER,
Administrator.
No 2300 Nicholson street, Allegheny City.
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REVOLVING AND HAND HAY rakes, hay and manure forks, hay elevators, grain cradles, scythes, snaths, scythe stones and hay cutting implements generally, for sale by

BECKHAM & LONG,
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CHURNS, DOG POWERS, FOR SALE by

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HAYDEN'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTING 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.
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3. It can be used with a long or short chimney.
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5. It can always be made to burn economically.
6. It is more easily wicked than any other burner.
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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.

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beyond doubt the finest in the country. This fact is now almost universally conceded; for some months past we have been unable to fill one half of our orders.

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A CHICKERING 7 OCTAVE, BEAUtiful black Walnut case, very little used. $320

A 7 octave, Chickering, Rosewood, round corners, a first rate instrument. 300

A 7 octave, Hazs & Co., Rosewood, a handsome instrument, in good order. 175

A 6¾ octave, Stodart, Rosewood, carved pannels in front. 165

A 6¾ octave, Hazs & 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. 85

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

A 6 oct., Swift, do 75

A 6 oct., German, do 60

A 6 oct., Dunham, do 50

A 5 oct., Loud do 40

A 5¼ oct., English do 20

A 5 oct., do do 15

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All work promptly attended to and warranted. Office, Morning Post Building, corner Fifth and Wood streets, 2d story. jn11

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