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DAILY POST.

SPEECH OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 14th, 1863.

Mr. Vallandigham.—Mr. Speaker, indorsed at the recent election within the same district for which I still hold a seat on this floor, by a majority four times greater than ever before, I speak to-day in the name and by the authority of the people who, for six years, have intrusted me with the office of a Representative. Loyal, in the true and highest sense of the word, to the Constitution and Union, they have proved themselves devotedly attached to and worthy of the liberties to secure which the Union and the Constitution were established. With candor and freedom, therefore, as their Representative, and much plainness of speech, but with the dignity and decency due to this presence, I propose to consider the STATE OF THE UNION to-day, and to inquire what the duty is of every public man and every citizen in this, the very crisis of the great Revolution.

It is now two years, sir, since Congress assembled, soon after the Presidental election. A sectional anti-slavery party had just succeeded, through the forms of the Constitution. For the first time a President had been chosen upon a platform of avowed hostility to an institution peculiar to nearly one half of the States of the Union, and who had himself proclaimed that there was an irrepressible conflict because of that institution between the States; and that the Union could not endure "part slave and part free." Congress met, therefore, in the midst of the profoundest agitation, not only here but throughout the entire South. Revolution glared upon us. Repeated efforts for conciliation and compromise were attempted in Congress and out of it. All were rejected by the party just coming into power, except only the promise in the last hour of the session, and that, too, against the consent of a majority of that party both in the Senate and in the House; that Congress—not the Executive—should never be authorized to abolish or interfere with slavery in the States where it existed. South Carolina seceded; Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas speedily followed. The confederate government was established. The other States held back. Virginia demanded a peace Congress. The commissioners met, and after some time, agreed upon terms of final adjustment. But neither in the Senate nor the House were they allowed even a consideration.—The President elect left his home in February, and journeyed towards his capital, jesting as he came; proclaiming that the crisis was only artificial and that "no body was hurt." He entered the city under the cover of night and in disguise. On the 4th of March he was inaugurated, surrounded by soldiery, and swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, announced in the same breath that the platform of his party should be the law unto him. From that moment all hope of peaceable adjustment fled. But for a little while, either with unsteadfast sincerity or in premeditated deceit, the policy of peace was proclaimed, even to the evacuation of Sumter and the other Federal forts and arsenals in the seceded States. Why that policy was suddenly abandoned, time will fully disclose. But just after the spring elections, and the secret meeting in this city of Governors of several Northern and Western States, a fleet carrying a large number of men was sent down ostensibly to provision Fort Sumter. The authorities of South Carolina eagerly accepted the challenge, and bombarded the fort into surrender, while the fleet fired not a gun; but, just so soon as the flag was struck, bore away and returned to the North. It was Sunday, the 14th of April, 1861; and that day the President, in fatal haste and without the advice or consent of Congress, issued his proclamation, dated the next day, calling out seventy-five thousand militia for three months, to repossess the forts, places, and property seized from the United States, and commanding the insurgents to disperse in twenty days. Again the gage was taken up by the South, and the flames of a civil war, the grandest, bloodiest and saddest in history lighted up the whole heavens. Virginia forthwith seceded.—North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas followed; Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were in a blaze of agitation, and within a week from the proclamation, the line of the Confederate States was transferred from the cotton States to the Potomac and almost to the Ohio and the Missouri, and their population and fighting men doubled.

In the North and West, too, the storm raged with the fury of a hurricane. Never in history was anything equal to it.—Men, women, and children, native and foreign born, church and State, clergy and laymen, were all swept along with the current. Distinction of age, sex, station, party, perished in an instant. Thousands bent before the tempest; and here and there only was one found bold enough, foolhardy enough, if may have been, to hand not, and him it smote fell as a consuming fire. The spirit of persecution for opinion's sake, almost extinct in the Old World, now, by some mysterious transmigration, appeared incarnate in the New. Social relations were dissolved; friendships broken up; the ties of family and kindred snapped asunder. Assassination was invoked; slander sharpened its tooth; falsehood crushed truth to the earth; reason fled; madness reigned. The gospel of love perished; hate sat enthroned, and the sacrifices of blood smoked upon every altar.

But the reign of the mob was inaugurated only to be supplanted by the iron domination of arbitary power. Constitutional limitations were broken down; *habeas corpus* fell; liberty of the press, of speech, of the person, of mails, of travel, of one's own house, and of religion; the right to bear arms, due process of law, judicial trial, trial by jury, trial at all; every badge and muniment of freedom in republican government, or kingly government—all went down at a blow; and the chief law officer of the crown—I beg pardon, sir, but it is easy now to fall into this courtly language—the Attorney General, first of all men, proclaimed in the United States the maxim of Roman servility: *Whatever pleases the President, that is law?*—Prisoners of State were first heard of here. Midnight and military arrests commenced; travel was interdicted; trade embargoed; passports demanded, bastiles were introduced; strange oaths were invented; a secret police organized; "piping" began; informers multiplied; spies now first appeared in America. The right to declare war, to raise and support armies, and to provide and maintain a navy was usurped by the Executive; and in a little over two months a land and naval force of over three hundred thousand men was in the field or upon the sea. An army of public plunderers followed, and corruption struggled with power in friendly strife for the mastery at home.

On the 4th of July Congress met, not to seek peace, not to rebuke usurpation nor to restrain power; not certainly to deliberate; not even to legislate, but to register and ratify the edicts and acts of the Executive; and in your language, sir, upon the first day of the session, to invoke a baptism of fire and blood amid the roar of cannon and the din of battle.—Free speech was had only at the risk of a prison; possibly of life. Opposition was silenced by the fierce clamor of "disloyalty." All business not of war was voted out of order. Five hundred thousand men, an immense navy, and two hundred and fifty millions of money were speedily granted. In twenty, at most in sixty days, the rebellion was to be crushed out. To doubt it was treason. Abject submission was demanded. Lay down your arms, sue for peace, surrender your leaders—or forfeitute death—this was the bold language heard on this floor. The galleries responded; the corridors echoed; and contractors and placemen and other venal patriots everywhere gnashed upon the friends of peace as they passed by. In five weeks twenty-eight public and private acts and joint resolutions, with declaratory resolutions, in the Senate and House, quite as numerous, as full of slaughter, were hurried through without delay and almost without debate.

Thus was civil war inaugurated in America. Can any man to-day see the end of it?

Sir, I am one of that number who have opposed abolitionism, or the political development of the anti-slavery sentiment of the North and West, from the beginning. In school, at college, at the bar, in public assemblies, in time of peace, and in time of war, at all times and at every sacrifice have I fought against it. It cost me ten years' exclusion from office and honor, at that period of live when honors are sweetest. No matter; I learned to do right and to wait. Sir, it is but the development of intermeddling, whose children are strife and murder. Cain troubled himself about the sacrifices of Abel, and slew him. Most of the wars, contentions, litigation and bloodshed from the beginning of time, have been its fruits. The spirit of non-intervention is the very spirit of peace and concord. I do not believe that if slavery had never existed here we would have had no sectional controversies. This very civil war might have happened fifty if not a hundred years later. The spirit of intervention, assumed the form of abolitionism because slavery was odious in name and by association to the Northern mind; and because it was that which most obviously marks the different civilization of the two sections. The South herself, in her early and later efforts to rid herself of it, had exposed herself to it, had exposed the weak and offensive parts of slavery to the world. But their never was an hour from the beginning when it did not seem to me as clear as the sun at broad noon, that the agitation in the North and West of the slavery question must sooner or later, end in disunion and civil war. This was the opinion and prediction for years of Whig and Democratic Statesman alike; and after the unfortunate dissolution of the Whig party in 1854, and the organization of the present Republican party upon an exclusively anti-slavery and sectional basis, the event was inevitable; because, in the then existing temper of the public mind, and after the education through the press and by the pulpit, the lecture and the political canvass for twenty years, of a generation taught to hate slavery and the South, the success of that party, possessed, as it was, of every engine of political, business, social and religious influence, was certain.—It was only a question of time, and short time. Such was its strength, indeed, that I do not believe that the union of the Democratic party in 1860 on any candidate, even though he had been supported also by the entire so-called conservative or anti-Lincoln vote of the country, would have availed to defeat it; and if it had the success of the abolition party would only have been postponed four years longer. The disease had fastened itself too strongly on the system to be healed until it run its course. The doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" had been taught too long and accepted too widely and earnestly to die out, until it should culminate in secession and disunion; and if coercion were resorted to, then in civil war.

I did not support the war; and to day I bless God that not the smell of so much as one drop of its blood is upon my garments. Sir, I censure no brave man who rushed patriotically into this war; neither will I quarrel with any one, here or elsewhere, who gave to it an honest support. Had their convictions been mine, I, too, would doubtless have done as they did. With my convictions I could not.

But I was a Representative. War existed—by whose act no matter—not mine. The President, the Senate, the House, and the country, all said that there should be war—war for the Union; a union of consent and goodwill. Our southern brethren were to be whipped back into love and fellowship at the point of the bayonet. Oh, monstrous delusion! I can comprehend a war to compel a people to accept a master; to change a form of government; to give up territory; to abolish a domestic institution—in short, a war of conquest and subjugation; but a war for Union!—Was the Union thus made? Was it ever thus preserved? Sir, history will record that after nearly six thousand years of folly and wickedness in every form and administration of government, theoretic, democratic, monarchic, oligarchic, despotic, and mixed, it was reserved to American statesmanship in the nineteenth century of the Christian era to try the grand experiment on a scale the most costly and gigantic in its proportions, of creating love by force, and developing fraternal affection by war; and history will record, too, on the same page, the utter, disastrous, and most bloody failure of the experiment.

But to return: the country was at war; and I belonged to that school of politics which teaches that when we are at war, the Government—I do not mean the Executive alone, but the Government—is entitled to demand and have, without resistance, such number of men, and such amount of money and supplies generally, as may be necessary for the war, until an appeal can be had to the people. Before that tribunal alone, in the first instance, must the question of the continuance of the war be tried. This was Mr. Calhoun's opinion, and he laid it down very broadly and strongly in a speech on the loan bill, in 1841. Speaking of supplies, he said:

"I hold that there is a distinction in this respect between a state of peace and war. In the latter, the right of withholding supplies ought ever to be held subordinate to the energetic and successful prosecution of the war. I go further, and regard the withholding supplies *with a view of forcing the country into an honorable peace*, as not only to be what it has been called, moral treason, but very little short of actual treason itself."

Upon this principle, sir, he acted afterwards in the Mexican war. Speaking of that war in 1847, he said:

"Every Senator knows that I was opposed to the war; but none knows but myself the depth of that opposition. With my conception of its character and consequences, it was impossible for me to vote for it."

And again, in 1848:

"But, after the war was declared, by authority of the Government, *I acquiesced in what I could not prevent, and which it was impossible for me to arrest*; and I then felt it to be my duty to limit my efforts *to give such direction to the war*, as would, as far as possible, *prevent the evils and dangers with which it threatened the country and its institutions.*"

Sir, I adopt all this as my own position and my defense; though, perhaps, in a civil war, I might fairly go further in opposition. I could not, with my convictions, vote men and money for this war; and I would not, as a Representative, vote against them. I meant that, without opposition, the President might take all the men and all the money he should demand, and then to hold him to a strict accountability before the people for the results.—Not believing the soldiers responsible for the war, or its purposes, or its consequences, I have never withheld my vote where their separate interests were concerned.—But I have denounced from the beginning the usurpations and the infractions, one and all, of law and Constitution, by the President and those under him; their repeated and persistent arbitrary arrests, the suspension of *habeas corpus*, the violation of freedom of the mails, of the private house, of the press and of speech, and all the other multiplied wrongs and outrages upon public liberty and private right, which have made this country one of the worst despotisms on earth for the past twenty months; and I will continue to rebuke and denounce them to the end, and the people, thank God, have at last heard and heeded, and rebuked them, too. To the record and to time I appeal again for my justification.

Believing thus, I have for years past denounced those who taught that doctrine with all the vehemence, the bitterness, if you choose—I thought it a righteous, a patriotic bitterness—of an earnest and impassioned nature. Thinking thus, I forewarned all who believed the doctrine, or followed the party which taught it, with a sincerity and a depth of conviction as profound as ever penetrated the heart of man. And when, for eight years past, over and over again, I have proclaimed to the people that the success of a sectional anti-slavery party would be the beginning of disunion and civil war in America, I believed it. I did. I had read history, and studied human nature, and meditated for years upon the character of our institutions and form of government, and of the people South as well as North, and I could not doubt the event. But the people did not believe me, nor those older and wiser and greater than I. They rejected the prophecy, and stoned the prophets. The candidate of the Republican party was chosen President. Secession began. Civil war was imminent. It was no petty insurrection; no temporary combination to obstruct the execution of the laws in certain States; but a REVOLUTION, systematic, deliberate, determined, and with the consent of a majority of the people of each State which seceded. Causeless it may have been; wicked it may have been; but there it was; not to be railed at, still less to be laughed it, but to be dealt with by statesmen as a fact. No display of vigor or force alone, however sudden or great, could have arrested it, even at the outset. It was disunion at last. The wolf had come. But civil war had not yet followed. In my deliberate and most solemn judgment, there was but one wise and masterly mode of dealing with it. Non-coercion would avert civil war, and compromise crush out both abolitionism and secession. The parent and the child would thus both perish. But a resort to force would at once precipitate war, hasten secession, extend disunion, and, while it lasted, utterly cut off all hope of compromise. I believed that war, if long enough continued, would be final, eternal disunion. I said it; I meant it; and accordingly, to the utmost of my ability and influence, I exerted myself in behalf of the policy of non-coercion. I was adopted by Mr. Buchanan's Administration, with the almost unanimous consent of the Democratic and Constitutional Union parties in and out of Congress; and, in February, with the concurrence of a majority of the Republican party in the Senate and this House. But that party, most disastrously for the country, refused all compromise. How, indeed, could they accept any? That which the South demanded and the Democratic and conservative parties of the North and West were willing to grant, and which alone could avail to keep the peace and save the Union, implied a surrender of the sole vital element of the party and its platform—of the very principle, in fact, upon which it had just won the contest for the Presidency not, indeed, by a majority of the popular vote—the majority was nearly a million against it—but under the forms of the Constitution. Sir, the crime, the "high crime" of the Republican party was not so much its refusal to compromise, as its original organization upon a basis and doctrine wholly inconsistent with the stability of the Constitution and the peace of the Union.

But to resume; the session of Congress expired. The President elect was inaugurated; and now, if only the policy of non-coercion could be maintained, and war thus averted, time would do its work in the North and the South, and final peaceable adjustment and reunion be secured. Some time in March it was announced that the President had resolved to continue the policy of his predecessor, and even go a step further, and evacuate Sumter and the other Federal forts and arsenals in the seceded States. His own party acquiesced; the whole country rejoiced. The policy of non-coercion had triumphed, and for once, sir, in my life, I found myself in an immense majority. No man then pretended that a Union founded in consent could be cemented by force. Nay, more, the President and the Secretary of State went further. Said Mr. Seward, in an official diplomatic letter to Mr. Adams:

"For these reasons he [the President] would not be disposed to reject a cardinal dogma of theirs, [the secessionists,] namely, that the Federal Government could not reduce the seceding States to obedience by conquest, although he were disposed to question that proposition. *But in fact the President willingly accepts it as true. Only an imperial or despotic Government could subjugate thoroughly disaffected and insurrectionary members of the State.*"

Pardon me, sir, but I beg to know whether this conviction of the President and his Secretary, is not the philosophy of the persistent and most vigorous efforts made first by this Administration, and of all through the same Secretary, the moment war broke out and ever since, till the late elections, to convert the United States into an imperial or despotic Government? But Mr. Seward adds, and I agree with him:

"This Federal Republican system of ours is, of all forms of government, the very one which is most unfitted for such a labor."

This, sir, was on the 10th of April, and yet that very day the fleet was under sail for Charleston. The policy of peace had been abandoned. Collision followed; the militia were ordered out; civil war began.

Now, sir, on the 14th of April. I believed that coercion would bring on war, and war disunion. More than that, I believed, what you all in your hearts believe to-day, that the South could never be conquered—never. And not that only, but I was satisfied—and you of the abolition party have now proved it to the world—that the secret but real purposes of the war was to abolish slavery, in the States. In any event, I did not doubt that, whatever might be the momentary impulses of those in power, and whatever pledges they might make in the midst of the fury for the Constitution, the Union, and the flag, yet the natural and inexorable logic of revolutions would, sooner or later, but inevitably result, in the change of our present democratical form of government into an imperial despotism.

These were my convictions on the 14th of April. Had I changed them on the 15th, when I read the President's proclamation, and become convinced that I had been wrong all my life, and that all history was a fable, and all human nature false in its development from the beginning of time, I would have changed my public conduct also. But my convictions did not change. I thought that if war was disunion on the 14th of April, it was equally disunion on the 15th, and at all times.—Believing this, I could not, as an honest man, a Union man and a patriot, lend an active support to the war; and I did not. I had rather my right arm were plucked from its socket, and cast into eternal burnings, than, with my convictions, to have thus defiled my soul with the guilt of moral perjury. Sir, I was not taught in that school which proclaims that "all is fair in politics." I loathe, abhor, and detest the execrable maxim. I stamp upon it. No State can endure a single generation whose public men practise it. Whoever teaches it is a corrupter of youth. What we most want in these times, and at all times, is honest and independent public men. That man who is dishonest in politics is not honest, at heart, in anything; and sometimes moral cowardice is dishonesty. Do right; and trust to God, and Truth, and the People. Perish office, perish honors, perish life itself; but do the thing that is right, and do it like a man. I did it. Certainly, sir, I could not doubt what he must suffer who dare defy the opinions and the passions, not to say the madness, of twenty millions of people. Had I not read history? Did I not know human nature? But I appealed to TIME, and right nobly hath the Avenger answered me.

(To be Continued.)

PIANO DEALERS.

KNABE'S PIANOS—JUST RECEIVED—Two 7 oct. Square Grand Carved Pianos, finished back and front and carved legs. One 7 oct. Square Grand Plain Case Piano, finished back and front, and carved legs. Also one beautiful full Grand Piano. The above Pianos have the Agraffe Treble and all other late valuable improvements. A few 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Plain Pianos at reduced prices. Call at once if you want a bargain.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, Sole Ag't
Jan15 148 Fifth Street.

NEW PIANOS.

A NEW STOCK OF 7 OCTAVE PIANOFORTES now receiving from Boston and New York, selected especially for the Holidays. Persons desiring to make a valuable and charming present are invited to call and see them at the warerooms of JOHN H. MELLOR,
dec20 81 Wood street.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS—A THIRD large lot of second-hand Pianos for sale at $20, 200, 175, 150, 125, 100, 90, 75, 60, 50 and 25 dollars.
JOHN H. MELLOR,
dec20 81 Wood street.

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

IN STORE—A SPLENDID NEW SUPPLY of Mason & Hanlin's (Boston) Melodeons and Harmoniums, in elegant rosewood and walnut cases. Melodeons at $50; $60, $75, $100, $125 and $150. Harmoniums at 60, 80, 100, 125, 200, 250, 300, 350 and 400 dollars. For sale by
JOHN H. MELLOR,
dec20 81 Wood street.

$1,000 WORTH OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

of the most superb workmanship in every detail, and from the best manufacturers in the country, they have been selected with the greatest possible care, especially for the Holiday's. Prices low. For sale by JOHN H MELLOR,
dec20 81 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH, NO. 118 Wood Street, of the Baltimore Piano Factory, established in 1835. A choice stock of Pianos of octave Centre Pianos, combining all the essentials of a first class Instrument with late novelties (underpatent). Highly important to the critical pianist. Low for cash or acceptance.
WISE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers.
jan22

THE RAILWAY TIME-KEEPER: Especially adapted for Army sales, warranted to run and keep excel ent time. One of the most salable novelties of the day, and should retail at prices from $3·0 to $50 each. Sold only by the case, containing six of assorted patterns, Heavy silver plated, engine turned, per case of a half dozen, $39. Electrogilded, fine imitation gold, beautifully engraved, per case of a half-dozen, $39. Sample cases of half of each kind, $39. Terms cash. Will be sent by express with bill for collection on delivery. Soldiers must remit cash in advance, as we cannot collect from them. This is one of the most saleable articles of the times and just the thing for those in the army wishing to make money rapidly. Order early. Address HUBBARD BROS., sole importers,
jan1,1md Persse building, Nassau st., N. Y.

Spencer & M'Kay,
BREWERS AND MALSTERS,
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY, Pittsburgh, September 10, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOS SPENCER and W. H. GARRARD was dissolved on the 20th of August, 1862, W. H. GARRARD being authorized to settle up the business of the late firm at the office in the Brewery. The Brewing Business will be continued by SPENCER & M'KAY, who intend to have always on hand a superior article of ALE, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. The undersigned will be thankful to the friends of the late firm for a continuance of their patronage, and promise to make it their aim to give satisfaction to all who may purchase from them.

Mr. "ROBERT WATSON, of Liberty street, so long known to the business community, will have the management of our business, with the full control in the Brewery.

Address all orders to SPENCER & McKAY, Phœnix Brewery, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOSEPH SPENCER,
sel5-1yd JAMES McKAY.

A NEW AND DESIRABLE LOT OF WINTER CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS and DRESS GOODS, Barred country Flannels, Plain Gray and Twilled Flannels, Blankets, &c. All will be sold cheap for cash at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
dec10 No. 96 Market street

C. B. SEELY, Co. 142 FIFTH STREET, opposite Cathedral
REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT.
DEALERS IN NOTES, BONDS, MORTGAGES and other Securities. ap

CEO. 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.
dec6:1yd

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS, which will be sold at the old prices at BORLAND'S, 88 Market street.

INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS—AN OTHER lot warranted to stand heat or cold just received at 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
oc22:tf J. & H. PHILLIPS.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade for Nov. and Dec.
Wm. M. SHINN, V. P. | JAS. I. BENNETT
JNO. S. DILWORTH, | Wm. McCREERY,
DAVID McCANDLESS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

China	Liverpool	New York	Jan
Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Jan
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Jan 1
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Jan 1

FROM INTERIOR.

Creole	New York	Havana & N O	Jan 17
Merion	New York	New Orleans	Jan 17
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Jan 20
Talisman	New York	Kingston, Ja.	Jan 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan 21
City of Baltim'e	New York	Liverpool	Jan 24
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Jan 24
Pacific	New York	Havana	Jan 24
Geo Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan 24
China	New York	Liverpool	Jan 28
Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Jan 31
Uni't Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Jan —
British Queen	New York	Havana & c	Feb 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Feb 4
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Feb 11

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

ALLEGHENY CITY, January 31, 1863

The weather has been very changeable for the past three days, being more wintersh than usual. The drovers from New York have had a jolly time of it for three weeks past, as prices are steadily advancing. The Allegheny drovers have followed suite and have had a merry time also. The rates here for all descriptions have gone up.—There are a number of Eastern purchasers attending our markets who purchase large quantities for the Government and as fast as transportation can be had ship the same to the East.

Cattle—The offerings were larger than the previous week. The lowest rates were $2 86 per cwt, and the highest $4½.

Hogs—The offerings show a large falling off since our last. The season is now pretty well advanced and will soon be closed. The lowest rates were $3 50½ per cwt, and the highest $4 62½.

She receipts at the Morgan House Yard were:

	Last week	This week
Hogs	3,383	1,751
Cattle	984	1,308
Sheep	131	.....
Horses	301	78

Cattle—The following are the principal transactions: J. R. Valentine, 60 head, $35 per head; J. Sattergood 20, $80 $ cwt; John Thompson, 22 $3 $ cwt; B. Butler, 70, $3 75 $ cwt; J. Simpson, 20, $27 $ head; J. Sturgeon, W. McConegy & M. Verner, sold 144 head, prices ranging from $1 87@3 40 $3 50@4½ $ cwt; J. Ballinger, 38, $25 per head; J. Thompson, 22, 3c per lb.

Hogs—Sales. J. Henderson, 23 head, $4 62½ $ cwt.; Shepherd & Jones, 391 head, $4 25@4 50 $ cwt.; R. Bitner, 400 head, $3 50@4 45 per cwt.; G. Johnson, 158 head, $4 00@4 30 per cwt.

Sheep—Only a small number offered and they were held above the views of buyers.

New York Cattle Market.

The Tribune's Report.—Bull's Head.

Drover's are jolly again. They have had an excess of joy for three weeks, growing fuller each week, until their hope of its continuance has grown so strong that we should not wonder if some of them lost their common sense. We heard of cases last week where speculators paid unreasonable prices for cattle on the way here, but as they generally "made a commission," we shall look for the same sort of thing last week. The average price of beef cattle has been higher this week than any time within a year, and as all first-class bullocks sold at prices equivalent to 10c ⅌ lb for the meat, less the value of offal, we presume that butchers, notwithstanding they are the most modest men in the world, will think seriously about advancing the price of steaks and roasts. However, owing to the said modesty, we presume the advance will be very moderate.

Beef Cattle.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,496.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	9½@10	Ordinary 7@8
Medium	8½@9	

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 10¼c.

The general average of the market at 9½c.

The most of the sales range from 8c to 10c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves

Total number of Beeves, received in the city this week, 4,027.

This is 100 head less than last week, and 491 less than the average of last year. The average at each Wednesday market last year was 4,052 head, while the number to-day being 3,496, shows 556 head less than the average, and 191 less than this day week.

Broker's Sales of Sheep.

McGraw & O'Brien sold nine lots of Sheep, 1,043 head, averaging $5 58, the highest a lot of ten at $7 75, and a lot of 30 at a shade over $7, and 8 lot of 52 a shade less than $7.

At Browning's, Robert H. Hume sold 1,764 Sheep at an average of $6 08, including one lot at $12 50 and several lots at over $7 each.

At Chamberlain's, Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert and John Kase, Wm. P. Chamberlain and owners, sold 64 Sheep and Lambs at $10 each, 170 do at $8 50 do, 220 do at $7 50 do, 163 do at $7 12½ do, 190 do at $6 87 do, 250 do at $6 75 do, 171 do at $6 25 do, 100 do at $6 do, 190 do at $5 86 do, and 119 do at $5 50 do.

The Hog Market.

Receipts this week, 22,827.

Quotations—$3@3 27½ $ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed, and $4 50@4 75 for distillery-fed hogs, are the quotations given to-day by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the Market. The weather has been soft, with much fog and some rain, all the week, and it was anticipated that prices would decline; but owing to the light run and high price of pork, there has been a small advance, and prices to-day are quite firm and market a little more active than during the latter part of last week. Any great increase of supply will be apt to bring down prices, unless weather is more favorable than at presen.

George W. Dorman gives the following as the price of Hogs this week:

	Live Wt.	Dead Wt.
First quality corn fed, large size	3½@—	6½@—
Second quality, corn fed	3¼@—	6½@—
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime for market butchers	5c. @—	6¼@—

Philadelphia Oil Market.

There is no change in fish oils, and but little doing in the way of sales. Lard Oils is less active at 88@90c. Linseed continues firm and the demand good at $1 30@1 35. In Coal Oil there is rather more doing: crude is quoted at 22@24c, and refined at 40@42, with large sales of the latter.

Greenport Oil Trade

We learn from the Greenport *Watchman* of the 24th inst., that D. G. Floyd, Esq., of that town, has effected a sale in New York of about one-half the stock of oil stored in his yard, amounting to nearly 1,000 bbls. He received 85c a gallon, guaranteed on five months' time, interest added, the oil deliverable in parcels of 200 bbls. The oil has been stored for some years.

Philadelphia Seed Market.

There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and about 1,000 bushels sold at $7@7 70, mostly at $7 25@7 50 ⅌ bushel, the latter for choice lots which is an advance. Timothy is selling at $2 25@3 50 ⅌ bushel. Flaxseed is scarce, and worth $3@3 15 ⅌ bushel.

Philadelphia Metal Market

The market is firm with a good demand for Pig Metal at fully former rates, but most makers are sold up and not disposed to contract to any extent; the sales are chiefly to go west, including 4,000@5,000 tons Forge, on terms kept private; and 700 tons No. 1 at $33, usual terms, delivered here. Scotch Pig is firm at $36@35. The demand for Manufactured Iron is active and prices are fully sustained and firm.

RIVER NEWS

Cincinnati.

The weather continues very disagreeable. Yesterday it snowed steadily from morning till night, melting as fast as it fell. Last night is was growing colder. The river here is rising. The Lower Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee are in fine navigable order. With no tonnage, freights are offered freely for Pittsburgh and Nashville, at advanced rates.

The Hastings, from Louisville, passed up for Pittsburgh with a full cargo, at advanced rates.

The Lady Pike cleared for Memphis full of people and freight. She was compelled to refuse freight.

Seventy-four steamers with troops landed at Helena last week.

Cairo.

The Glendale passed up at three o'clock this morning with 1,060 bales of cotton, and full of passengers. The Silver Moon has gone South from Memphis.

The Glendale, we hear, is to make two trips a month from Cincinnati to Memphis, and the Hillman two trips per week from Memphis to Cairo. The Belle of Memphis and John D. Perry will also make two trips per week to Memphis, from this point, making a daily line.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against the estate of NANCY BURNSIDE, late of Allegheny city, dec'd, are requested to present the same without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to
S. CUTHBERT, Executor,
dec31:1t&w6w 57 Market street.

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

PETRONA OIL WORKS
LONG, MILLER & CO.,
WORKS AT SHARPSBURGH STATION, ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Office and Warehouse
22 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Illuminating and Lubricated Carbon Oils and Benzole.
NO. 1 REFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, always on hand. oc24:1y

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.

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.
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.
jo25-1ydw P. HAYDEN.

Lucent Oil Work
DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED CARBON OILS.
Office, NO. 291 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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GROCERY DEALERS.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER
NOS. 18 AND 20 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURG
ja20:tf

WILLIAM CARR & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
And Importers of
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.
ALSO,
Distillers and Dealers in
FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY
327 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
no9:1y

WM. H. SMITH ..... JOS. R. HUNTER

WM. H. SMITH & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
NOS. 112 SECOND AND 147 FIRST STREETS
PITTSBURGH.
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WILLIAM MEANS, LAWRENCE A. COFFIN, General Partners.
DAVID M'CANDLESS, Special Partner.
MEANS & COFFIN,
(Successors to M'Candless, Means & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Corner Wood and Water Streets,
fa10:1y PITTSBURGH, PA

JAMES A. FETZER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Dried Fruit and Produce Generally,
Corner Market and First Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
REFER TO—Francis G. Bailey, Esq., William Dilworth, Sr., S. Cuthbert & Son, Pittsburgh, Boyd & Ott, Belaker & Swearingen, St. Brady, Cash. M. & M. Bank, List Howell, Mangle & Co., George W. Anderson, Donlon, Paxton & Co., Wheeling. mv28:2ptf

CURTIS C. STEINMETZ,
GENERAL
HOUSE CARPENTER
AND JOBBER.
SHOP VIRGIN ALLEY, between Wood and Liberty Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
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LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES
AND
SMELTING WORKS.
PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Sheath, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c.
Constantly on hand, Tanner's Machine and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 126 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. fe21-1ydew

IF YOU WANT SOME GOOD NEW Fruit or prepared Mince Meat, mixed, and all other kinds of Spices, cooking Brandy or Wine, New Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel go to Haworth & Brothers, in the Diamond, where you will get a new crop of Fruit and lower than at any other house in the city. Also a general and full assortment of Family Groceries, Teas, Wines, Brandies, and all other kinds of Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
HAWORTH & BROTHER,
de24 corner Diamond and Diamond alley.

J. H. CASIDAY.
Note, Stock, Draft, Bond and Mortgage, Real Estate and Merchandise Broker.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 12 BURKE'S BUILDING, FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Desirable Mill property and other Real Estate to the amount of $100,000 for sale low.

CALIFORNIA WINES—I AM IN RECEIPT of and have for sale a lot of pure California Wines, superior to any American and equal to any European Wines. They consist of Hock, Angelica, Muscatel and Port, and the attention of invalids is called to them
JOHN SHALER,
dec29:1md "Our House," Diamond Alley.

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

JOHN LITTLE, Jr.,
NO. 106 FOURTH STREET,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER
Promissory Notes, Stock Bonds, and Mortgages bought and sold. fy13

MEDICAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IS PECULIARLY the unfortunate and shamefully Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases of the nations common and incident to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or married. Because Dr. BRANSTRUP publishes the fact of his doing so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin, very immoral and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that