The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1863. Vol. XX.—Established 1842.

DAILY POST.

SPEECH OF

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

January 14th, 1863.

[Continued from Yesterday.]

And now sir, I recur to the state of the Union to-day. What is it? Sir, twenty months have elasped, but the rebellion is not crushed out; its military power has not been broken, the insurgents have not dispersed. The Union is not restored, nor the Constitution maintained; nor the laws enforced. Twenty, sixty, ninety, three hundred, six hundred days have passed; a thousand millions been expended; and three hundred lives lost or bodies mangled; and to day the confederate flag is still near the Potomac and the Ohio, and the confederate government stronger, many times, than at the beginning. Not a State has voluntarily returned to the Union. And has anything been wanting that Congress, or the States or the people, in their most generous enthusiasm, their most impassioned patriotism could bestow? Was it power? And did not the party of the executive control the Federal Government every State government, every county, every city, town, and village in the North and West? Was it patronage? All belonged to it. Was it influence, the church, the press, the secret orders, the municipality, the cooperation, railroads, telegraphs, express companies, the voluntary association? Never was an administration so supported in England or America. Five men and a half a score of newspapers made up the opposition. Was it enthusiasm? The enthusiasm was fanatical. There has been nothing like it since the Crusades.—Was it confidence? Sir, the faith of the people exceeded that of the patriarch.—They gave up the Constitution, law, right, liberty, all, at your demand for arbitrary power that the rebellion might, as you promised, be crushed out in three months and the Union restored. Was credit needed? You took control of a country, young, vigorous, and inexhaustible in wealth and resources, and of a Government almost free from public debt, and whose faith has never been tarnished. Your great national loan bubble failed miserably, as it deserved to fail; but the bankers and merchants of Philadelphia, New York and Boston lent you more than their entire capital. And when that failed too, you forced credit by declaring your paper promises to pay a legal tender for all debts. Was money wanted? You had all the revenues of the United States, diminished indeed, but still in gold. The whole wealth of the country, to the last dollar, lay at your feet. Private individuals, municipal corporations, the State governments, all, in their frenzy, gave you money or means with reckless prodigality. The great Eastern cities lent you $150,000,000, Congress voted first, $250,000,000, and next $500,000,000, in seven loans; and then, first, $50,000,000, then $100,000,000, next $90,000,000, and, in July last, $150,000,000 in Treasury notes; and the Secretary has issued also a paper "postage currency," in sums as small as five cents, limited in amount only by his discretion. Nay, more; already since the 4th of July, 1861, this House has appropriated $2,017,874,000 almost every dollar without debate, and without vote. A thousand millions have been expended since the 15th of April, 1861; and a public debt or liability of $1,500,000,000 already incurred. And to support all this stupendous outlay and indebtedness, a system of taxation, direct and indirect, has been inaugurated, the most onerous and unjust ever imposed upon any but a conquered people.

Money and credit, then, you have had in prodigal profusion. And were men wanted? More than a million rushed to arms! Seventy-five thousand first, (and the country stood aghast at the multitude,) then eighty-three thousand more were demanded; and three hundred and ten thousand responded to the call. The President next asked for four hundred thousand; and Congress, in its generous confidence, gave him five hundred thousand; and, not to be outdone, he took six hundred and thirty-seven thousand. Half of these melted away in their first campaign; and the President demanded three hundred thousand more for the war, and then drafted yet another three hundred thousand for nine months. The fabled hosts of Xerxes have been outnumbered. And yet victory strangely follows the standards of the foe. From Great Bethel to Vicksburg, the battle has not been to the strong. Yet every disaster, except the last, has been followed by a call for more troops, and every time so far they have been promptly furnished. From the beginning the war has been conducted like a political campaign, and it has been the folly of the party in power that they have assumed that numbers alone would win the field, in a contest not with ballots but with musket and sword. But numbers you have had almost without number—the largest, best appointed, best armed, fed, and clad host of brave men, well organized and well disciplined, ever marshaled. A Navy, too, not the most formidable perhaps, but most numerous and gallant, and the costliest in the world, and against a foe almost without a navy at all. Thus with twenty millions of people, and every element of strength and force at command—power, patronage, influence, unanimity, enthusiasm, confidence, credit, money, men, an Army and Navy the largest and the noblest ever set in the field or afloat upon the sea; with the support, almost servile, of every State, with a Congress swift to do the bidding of the Executive; and without opposition anywhere at home, and with an arbitrary power which neither the Czar of Russia nor the Emperor of Austria dare exercise; yet, after nearly two years of more vigorous prosecution of war than ever recorded in history; and after more skirmishes, combats and battles, than Alexander, Cæsar, or the first Napoleon ever fought in any five years of their military career, you have utterly, signally, disastrously—I will not say ignominiously—failed to subdue ten millions of rebels, whom you had taught the people of the North and West not only to hate but to despise. Rebels, did I say? Yes, your fathers were rebels, or your grandfathers. He who is before me now, on canvass, looks down upon us, adds upon us, the false, degenerate and imbecile guardians of the great Republic which he founded, was a rebel. And yet we, cradled ourselves in rebellion, and who have fostered and fraternized with every insurrection in the nineteenth century everywhere throughout the globe, would now, forsooth, make the word "rebel" a reproach. Rebels certainly they are; but all the persistent and stupendous efforts of the most gigantic warfare of modern times have, through your incompetency and folly, availed nothing to crush them out, "cut off though they had been by your blockade from all the world, and dependent only upon their own courage and resources. And yet they were to be utterly conquered and subdued [illegible] weeks, or three months! [illegible] my judgment was made up and expressed from the first. I took it from Chatham: "My lords, you cannot conquer America." And you have not conquered the South. You will not. It is not in the nature of things possible; much less under auspices. But money you have expended without limit, and blood poured out like water. Defeat, debt, taxation, sepulchres, these are your trophies. In vain the people gave you treasure and the soldier yielded up his life. "Fight, tax, emancipate, let these," said the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Pike) at the last session, "be the trinity of your salvation." Sir, they have become the trinity of your deep damnation. The war for the Union is in your hands a most bloody and costly failure. The President confessed it on the 22d of September, solemnly, officiously, and under the broad seal of the United States. And he has now repeated the confession. The priests and rabbis of abolition taught him that God would not prosper such a cause. War for the Union, therefore, was abandoned; war for the negro openly begun, and with stronger battalions than before. With what success? Let the dead at Fredericksburg and Vicksburg answer.

And now, sir, can this war continue?—Whence the money to carry it on? Where the men? Can you borrow? From whom? Can you tax more? Will the people bear it? Wait till you have collected what is already levied. How many millions more of "legal tender"—to-day forty-seven per cent. below the par of gold—can you float? Will men enlist now at any price? Ah, sir, it is easier to die at home. I beg pardon, but I trust I am not "discouraging enlistments." If I am, then first are Lincoln, Stanton, and Halleck, and some of your other generals; and I will retract, yes, I will recant. But can you draft again? Ask New England, New York.—Ask Massachusetts. Where are the nine hundred thousand? Ask not Ohio—the Northwest. She thought you were in earnest, and gave you all, all—more than you demanded.

"The wife whose babe first smiled that day,
The fair, fond bride of yester eve,
And aged sire and matron gray,
Saw the loved warriors haste away,
And deemed it sin to grieve."

Sir, in blood she has atoned for her credulity; and now there is mourning in every house and sadness in every heart.—Shall she give you any more?

Can the Union of these States be Restored?—How shall it be Done?

And why not? Is it historically impossible? Sir, the frequent civil wars and conflicts between the States of Greece did not prevent their cordial union to resist the Persian invasion; nor did even the thirty years Peloponnesian; springing in part, from the abduction of slaves, and embittered and disastrous as it was—let Thucidydes speak—wholly destroy the fellowship of those States. The border wars between Scotland and England, running through centuries, did not prevent the final union, in peace and by adjustment, of the two kingdoms under one. England kept the crown while Scotland gave the king to wear it; and the memories of Wallace and Bruce of Bannockburn became parts of the glory of British history. I pass by the union of Ireland—a union of force, which God and just men abhor; and yet precisely the "Union as it should be" of the abolitionists of America. Who dreamed, a month before the death of Cromwell, that in two years the people of England, after twenty years of civil war and usurpation, would, with great unanimity, restore the house of Stewart in the person of its most worthless prince, whose father but eleven years before they had beheaded! And who could have foretold, in the beginning of 1812, that within three years Napoleon would be in exile upon a desert island, and the Bourbons restored? Armed foreign intervention did it; but it is a strange history. Or, who then expected to see a nephew of Napoleon, thirty-five years later, with the consent of the people, supplant the Bourbon and reign Emperor of France? Sir, many States and peoples, once separate, have become united in the course of ages through natural causes and without conquest; but I remember a single instance only in history, of States or people, once united, and speaking the same language, who had been forced permanently asunder by civil strife or war, unless they were separated by distance or vast natural boundaries. The secession of the Ten Tribes is the exception; these parted without actual war, and their subsequent history is not encouraging for success. But when Moses, the greatest of all statesmen, would secure a distinct nationality and government to the Hebrews, he left Egypt and established his people in a distant country. In modern times, the Netherlands, three centuries ago, won their independence by the sword; but France and the English channel separated them from Spain. So did our Thirteen Colonies; but the Atlantic ocean divorced us from England. So did Mexico, and other Spanish colonies in America; but the same ocean divided them from Spain. Cuba and the Canadas still adhere to the parent Government. And who now, North and South, in Europe or America, looking into history, shall presumptuously say that because of civil war the reunion of these States is impossible? Why, indeed, while it lasts, is disunion; and if it lasts long enough, will be final, eternal separation first, and anarchy and despotism afterward. Hence I would hasten peace now, to-day, by every honorable appliance.

Are there physical causes which render reunion impracticable? None. Where other causes do not control, rivers unite; but mountains, deserts, and great bodies of water—*oceani dissociabiles*—separate a people. Vast forests originally, and the lakes now, also divide us—not very widely or wholly—from the Canadas, though we speak the same language, and are similar in manners, laws, and institutions. Our chief navigable rivers run from North to South. Most of our bays and arms of the sea take the same direction. So do our ranges of mountains. Natural causes all tend to Union, except as between the Pacific coast and the country East of the Rocky mountains; to the Atlantic. It is "manifest destiny." Union is empire.—Hence, hitherto we have continuedly extended our territory, and the Union with it, South and West. The Louisiana purchase, Florida, and Texas all attest it.—We passed desert and forest, and scaled even the Rocky mountains, to extend the Union to the Pacific. Sir, there is no natural boundary between the North and the South, and no line of latitude upon which to separate; and if ever a line of longitude shall be established, it will be East of the Mississippi valley. The Alleghenies are no longer a barrier. Highways ascend them everywhere, and the railroad now climbs their summits and spans their chasms, or penetrates their rockiest sides. The electric telegraph follows, and, stretching its connecting wires along the clouds, there mingles its vocal lightnings with the fires of heaven.

But if dismemberment of the East will force a separation of any of these States, and a boundary purely conventional is at last to be marked out, it must and it will be either from Lake Erie upon the shortest line to the Ohio river, or from Manhattan to the Canadas.

And, now, sir, is there any difference of race here, so radical as to forbid reunion? I do not refer to the negro race, styled now, in unctuous official phrase, by the President, "Americans of African descent." Certainly, sir, there are two white races in the United States, both from the same common stock, and yet so distinct—one of them so peculiar—that they develop different forms of civilization, and might belong, almost, to different types of mankind. But the boundary of these two races is not at all marked by the line which divides the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States. If race is to be the geographical limit of disunion, then Mason and Dixon's can never be the line.

Next, sir, do not the causes, which, in the beginning, impelled to union still exist in their utmost force and extent? What were they?

First, the common descent—and therefore consanguinity—of the great mass of the people from the Anglo-Saxon stock. Had the Canadas been settled originally by the English, they would doubtless have followed the fortunes of the thirteen colonies. Next, a common language, one of the strongest of the ligaments which bind a people. Had we been contemporaneous to Great Britain, either the causes which led to a separation would have never existed, or else been speedily removed; or, afterwards, we would long since have been reunited as equals and with all the rights of Englishmen. And along with these were similar, at least not essentially dissimilar, manners, habits, laws, religion, and institutions of all kinds, except one. The common defense was another powerful incentive, and is named in the Constitution as one among the objects of the "more perfect Union" of 1787. Stronger yet than all these, perhaps, but made up of all of them, was a dominion interest. Variety of climate and soil, and therefore of production, implying also extent of country, is not an element of separation, but, added to conguity, becomes a part of the ligament of interest, and is one of its toughest strands. Variety of production is the parent of the earliest commerce and trade; and these, in their full development, are, as between foreign nations, hostages for peace; and between States and people united, they are the firmest bonds of union. But, after all, the strongest of the many original impelling causes to the Union, was the securing of domestic tranquility. The statesmen of 1787 well knew that between thirteen independent but contiguous States without a natural boundary, and with nothing to separate them except the machinery of similar governments, there must be a perpetual, in fact, an "irrepressible conflict" of jurisdiction and interest, which, there being no other common arbiter, could only be terminated by the conflict of the sword. And the statesmen of 1862 ought to know that two or more confederate governments, made up of similar States, having no natural boundary either, and separated only by different governments, cannot endure long together in peace, unless one or more of them be either too pusillanimous for rivalry, or too insignificant to provoke it, or too weak to resist aggression.

These, sir, along with the establishment of justice, and the securing of the general welfare, and of the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, made up the ends and motives which impelled our fathers to the Union at first.

And now, sir, what one of them is wanting? What one diminished? On the contrary, many of them are stronger to-day than in the beginning. Migration and intermarriage have strengthened the ties of consanguinity. Commerce, trade, and productions have immensely multiplied. Cotton, almost unknown here in 1787, is now the chief product and export of the country. It has set in motion three-fourths of the spindles of New England, and given employment, directly or remotely, to full half the shipping, trade, and commerce of the United States. More than that, cotton has kept the peace between England and America for thirty years, and had the people of the North been as wise and practical as the statesmen of Great Britain, it would be a maintained union and peace here. But we are being taught, in our first century and at our own cost, the lessons which England learned through the long and bloody experience of eight hundred years. We shall be wiser, next time. Let not cotton be king, but peacemaker, and inherit the blessing.

A common interest, then, still remains to us. And union for the common defense, at the end of this war, taxed, indebted, impoverished, exhausted, as both sections must be, and with foreign fleets and armies around us, will be fifty-fold more essential than ever before. And, finally, sir, without union, our domestic tranquility must forever remain unsettled. If it cannot be maintained within the Union, how then outside of it, without an exodus or colonization of the people of one section or the other to a distant country? Sir, I repeat that two governments so interlinked and bound together every way by physical and social ligaments, cannot exist in peace without a common arbiter. Will treaties bind us? What more solemn, more durable? Shall we settle our disputes, then, by arbitration and compromise? Sir, let us arbitrate and compromise now, inside of the Union. Certainly it will be quite as easy.

And now, sir, to all these original causes and motives which impelled to union at first, must be added certain artificial ligaments, which eighty years of association under a common Government have most fully developed. Chief among these are canals, steam navigation, railroads, express companies, the post office, the newspaper press, and that terrible agent of good and evil mixed—"spirit of health, and yet goblin damned"—if free, the gentlest minister of truth and liberty; when enslaved, the suppliest instrument of falsehood and tyranny—the magnetic telegraph. All these have multiplied the speed or the quantity of trade, travel, communication, migration and intercourse of all kinds between the different States and sections; and thus, so long as a healthy condition of the body politic continued, they became powerful cementing agencies of union.—The numerous voluntary associations, artistic, literary, charitable, social, and scientific, until corrupted and made partisan; the various ecclesiastical organizations, until they divided; and the political parties, so long as they remained all national and not sectional; were also among the strong ties which bound us together. And yet all of these, perverted and abused for some years in the hands of bad or fanatical men, became still more powerful instrumentalities in the fatal work of disunion; just as the veins and arteries of the human body, designed to convey the vivifying fluid through every part of it, will carry also, and with increased rapidity, it may be, the subtle poisons which take life away. Nor is this all. It was through their agency that the imprisoned winds of civil war were all let loose at first, with such sudden and appalling fury, and kept in motion by political power; they have ministered to that fury ever since. But, potent alike for good and evil, they may yet, under the control of the people, and in the hands of wise, good, and patriotic men, be made the most effective agencies, under Providence, in the rennion of these States.

Other ties also, less material in their nature, but hardly less persuasive in their influence, have grown up under the Union. Long association, a common history, national reputation, treaties and diplomatic intercourse abroad, admission of new States, a common jurisprudence, great men whose names and fame are the patrimony of the whole country, patriotic music and songs, common battle-fields, and glory won under the same flag. These make up the poetry of Union; and yet, as in the marriage relation, and the family with similar influences, they are stronger than hooks of steel. He was a wise statesman, though he may never have held an office, who said, "Let me write the songs of a people, and I care not who makes their laws." Why is the Marseillaise prohibited in France? Sir, Hail Columbia, and the Star Spangled Banner—Pennsylvania gave us one, and Maryland the other—have done more for the Union than all the legislation and all the debates in this Chamber in this Capitol for forty years: and they will do more yet again than all your armies, though you call out another million of men into the field. Sir, I would add "Yankee Doodle;" but first let me be assured that Yankee Doodle loves the Union more than he hates the slaveholder.*

And now, sir I propose to briefly consider the cause which led its disunion and the present civil war; and to inquire whether they are enteronal an ineradicable in their nature, and at the same time powerful enough to overcome all the causs and considerations which impel to reunion.

*In truth the song was written in derision, by a British officer, and not an American.

(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 Piano Case Piano, finished back and front, and carved legs. A no one beautiful full Grand Piano. The above Pianos have the Agraffe Treble and all other late valuable improvements. A few 6¾ octave and 7 octave Plain Pianos are expected shortly.

CHARLOTTE BLUHE, Sole Ag't
jan15 43 Fifth Street.

NEW PIANOS.

A NEW STOCK OF 7 OCTAVE Piano fortes now receiving from Boston and New York, selected especially for the Holiday's. Persons desiring to make a valuable and choice 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 $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, $350 and $400 dollars.
JOHN H. MELLOR,
dec20. 81 Wood street.

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

INSTORE—A SPLENDID NEW SUPPLY of Messrs & Hanlin's (Boston) Melodeons and Harmoniums, in elegant rosewood and walnut cases. Melodeons at $60, $80, $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 very best possible care, especially for the Holidays. Prices low. For sale by
WISE & BROTHER,
dec20 81 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH, NO. 118 Wood Street, of the Baltimore Piano Factory, established in 1836. A choice stock of Pine 7 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.
au28

THE RAILWAY TIME-KEEPER! Especially adapted for Army sales, warranted to run and keep exact ent time. One of the most taking 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, $36. Electrogilded, fine imitation gold, beautifully engraved, per case of a half dozen $39. Sample cases of half of each kind, $20. 50 @ 100 Cabin Passengers $10—living figures for other section 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 wish a thankful to the friends of the late firm for a continuance of their patronage, and promise every attention to the interests of 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,
JAMES McKAY.
sel5-1yd

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON the estate of THOMAS SCOTT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers by the Register of Wills, of Allegheny county of Allegheny, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to
JOHN SCOTT,
DAVID A. STEWART, } Ex'rs
jan23 1wd&6tw Office No. 339 Liberty st.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—ALL PERsons having claims or demands against the estate of ROBERT BURNSIDE, late of Allegheny city, dec'd, are requested to present the same without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to
N. M'GILVREERT, Surviving Executor,
dec31:1tawfw 51 Market street.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE Railroad Company—First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division Construction Bonds. Holders are hereby notified that the interest coupons on the above Bonds, due February 1st, 1863, will be paid at the office of the Pittsburgh Trust Company, Wood street.
W. O. HUGHART,
Jan16.eod;td Secretary and Treasurer.

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, No. 96 Market street
dec10.

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

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.
dec6:1yd

INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS—AN OTHER lot warranted to stand heat or cold just received at 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
oc28tf J. & H PHILLIPS.

50 BASKETS "PINTS AND quarts," Heidsick's Champagne, 30 Cases Sparkling Moselle, In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade for Nov. and Dec.

Wm. M. SHINN, V. P. } PAS. L. 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 AMERICA.

Creole	New York	Havana & N O	Jan	17
Merion	New York	New Orleans	Jan	17
Ara	Portland	Liverpool	Jan	20
Tallman	New York	Kingston, Ja.	Jan	20
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan	21
City of Baltim'e	New York	Liverpool	Jan	21
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	24
Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Jan	28
Un'd Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Jan	—
British Queen	New York	Havana &c	Feb	3
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Feb	4
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Feb	11

MONEY MARKET.

The following rates were maintained by our Brokers yesterday, viz;

Gold	45	Silver	34
Demand Notes	40		

Eastern Exchange.

New York	¼	Philadelphia	½
Baltimore	½	Boston	½

Western Exchange.

Cincinnati	par	Cleveland	par
Louisville	par	St. Louis	par

The above are the buying rates.

PORK PACKING ITEMS.

Cincinnati.

Augs received scarcely any attention. Quotations remain nominally at $4 20 to $4 90, with $4 60 as the figure for averages of 200 lbs.

The Price Current this morning publishes packing returns from twenty-five additional points. This will make the total slaughter of Hogs to date, 2,383,314, at these places, against a total last season, at the same points, of 2,001,382 head. This makes the actual increase in numbers over last year 381,932. The total estimated packing for this year is set down at 2,816,014 head.

Chicago.

Live Hogs were quiet but firm at $3 60@4 00 for fair to heavy averages. Dressed Hogs were in active demand at an advance of 5@10c per cwt. Lots under 200 lbs sold at $3 80@4 10, and over 200 lbs at $4 40@4 45. A few extra heavy sold at $4 55@4 75.

The Times reports the receipts and shipments of Hogs at that point from the 1st of Oct. to the 25th inst., as follows:

	Total Receipts.	Total Shipments
Live	863,806	182,955
Dressed	110,666	56,322
Total	974,571	239,277

Leaving for packing and consumption, besides wagon receipts, 735,294 head.

New Bedford Oil Market

[From the Whalemen's Shipping List, for the week ending Jan. 26.]—Sperm continues in fair demand, at $1 70 @ gallon, at which parcels amounting to 941 bbls have been sold during the past week.

WHALE—The transactions have been wholly for export, and the sales have been 1,200 barrels in parcels, on private terms; some holders are asking 85c.

RIVER NEWS

Cincinnati.

The river here is still rising. The Lower Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee are in fine navigable order. With no tunnage, freights are offered freely for Pittsburgh and Nashville, at advanced rates.

We have no arrivals to chronicle from Pittsburgh. The Liberty, No. 2, came in from Wheeling, preceded by the Allen Collier, Cottage, T. J. Patton, Victress, Victor, No. 2, Silver Lake, Express, Leslie Combs, Kanawha and the Odd Fellow South last night. The Joker says that they were probable engaged in the Government service. We don't credit the statement. The proud Glendale also came in from Memphis. Before dusk, the Nellie Rodgers arrived from St. Louis, and will, probably, proceed to Pittsburgh to-day.

Our old friend, Captain J. W. Chambers, having taken the oath, is now fully installed as the Executive Officer of Capt. Moore's proud United States Gunboat Mary Miller. The Mary Miller leaves for Cairo and Naval duty forthwith.

Ben Merrifellows, clerk of the United States transport Lady Franklin, was in town yesterday, but talked of leaving last night, to join his favorite ship at Louisville. Ben says it "hailed hard" descending the Cumberland.

Cairo.

The rates for freight and passengers from Cairo to Memphis are as follows: Flour, 9 bbl, 75c; Salt, 7 bbl, $1; Whiskey, 8 bbl, $1 25; Pound Freights, 50 @ 100 Cabin Passengers $10—living figures for what boats are running. 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.

St Louis

There are about twelve feet of water in the channel out to Cairo, and plenty of water below. The Illinois river is falling slowly from Lasalle to the mouth. The river is bank-full, and is likely to remain so all winter.

We have no news from the Upper Mississippi, but presume that the river, is open to Keokuk with at least six feet in the channel from there down.

No news whatever from the Missouri.

The Silver Moon has been loading at Memphis for Cincinnati, with cotton at 36 per bale.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
Thursday, Jan. 31st,

Remarks—The weathey continues wintorish and is, altogether, in season. Snow continued to fall during the most of the day. Our rivers are falling, with plenty of water for all ordinary purposes. The second January run of coal has pretty much run out; it amounts to 1,721,000 bushels.—The larger portion of it will pass down to the lower markets. This, and the previous run, will no doubt furnish an ample supply. Some of the miners have gone to work, and others will soon follow. The coal dealers have resolved not to pay over three cents per bushel for digging, and as soon as the miners are convinced of the fact they will fall or others will take their places. The demand for the leading articles was fair. There seems to be a steady advance in the principal articles, the receipts of which have been limited.

Oils—The market is unchanged, although buyers are more abundant. Several hundred barrels changed hands pretty much on speculation. The rates for Crude are 36@36c in barrels 12½@14c for Petroleum; sales of Benzole at 29@32. Refined 38 @35c; 1,000 barrels in bond at 30c.

Apples—Demand improving; sales 80 barrels at $2 25@2 50 do $2 50@2 62½; 20 do $2 25.

Flour—There was an improved demand since our last with sales to a fair extent, the figures are, however unchanged. The amounts that changed hands were as follows: 670 barrels, Extra Spring Family, $6 25; Extra Family, Spring Wheat, $6 35; Fall do, $6 75; 100 barrels, Extra, $6; Extra Family, $6 75; 100 do $6 50; 50 do, $6 75. The market closed steady.

Butter—Sales 1,000 lbs, Roll, 18@20c.

Dried Fruits—Sales 39 bushels Apples, $1 25; 35 do, $1 25. Sale of 70 bushels Peaches, $3; 700 do; to go out of the market, $3.

Cider—Sales of 10 barrels, at $5.

Beans—Sales of 50 bushels, prime White, $2 50 @2 75.

Eggs—Sales of 800 dos at 16c; a decline.

Hay—Small sales were made at $15@17 ₱ ton. The roads are in a sad condition.

Sugar—Sales of Orleans at 10¾@33½c; 50 bbls Coffee Brown, 14½c.

Molasses—We note sales in a small way at 55 @58c.

Coffee—Market steady at 33@33½c.

Bacon—Demand steady; sales of 15,000 lbs, new, Shoulders, 5c; Sides, 7¼@7½c; Plain Hams, 8½; S. C. Hams, 9½c.

Cheese—Sales of 100 boxes, W. R., 12c.

Grain—We could learn of no transactions; market firm, but prices were unchanged.

CONSIGNED AND FOR SALE FROM store and to arrive
1,600 Sacks White and Yellow Corn,
Shelled and in gunnies. Enquire of
J. W. CRAFT
Jan29 Office 185 Liberty street.

PLOWS, HARROWS, SPADES, shovels, hay and manure forks, hay knives, pruning implements of all kinds for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG
127 Liberty street.

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
N. M'GILVREERT, Executor,
dec31:1taw6w 51 Market street.

BOY'S SHOES VERY CHEAP AT Masonic Hall Auction House.

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. au28:1yd

PETRONA OIL WORKS

LONG, MILLER & CO.,

WORKS AT SHARPSBURGH STATION, ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Office and Warehouse
23 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Illuminating and Lubricated Carbon Oils and Benzole.

NO. 1 REFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, always on hand. oct6:1y

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
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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 small light with perfect combustion.
2. It will burn any quantity of oil with safety.
3. It can be used with a long or short chimney.
4. It can be used as a taper night-lamp.
5. It can always be made to burn economically.
6. It is more easily wicked than any other burner.
7. It can be trimmed and lighted without removing the cone.
8. It throws all the white light above the cone.
9. The chimney can be removed or inserted without touching the glass.

These burners are the common No. 1 size, and can be put on any lamp now in use. Every person using Carbon Oil should have a Philosophic Burner. Price 25 cents; per dozen $2. Sold at No. 84 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
ja28-1ydw P. HAYDEN.

Lucent Oil Work

DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,

Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED
CARBON OILS.
Office, No. 291 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. my8-6md

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WHOLESALE GROCER

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Importers of
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.
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FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. H. SMITH JOS. R. HUNTER

WM. H. SMITH & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOS. 112 SECOND AND 147 FIRST STREETS
de23 PITTSBURGH.

WILLIAM MANN, DAVID M'CANDLESS,
HARRISON A. DUFFIN, Special Partner.
General Partners.

MEANS & COFFIN,

(Successors to M'Candless, Means & Co.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Corner Wood and Water Streets,
fal0:1y 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.

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CURTIS C. STEINMETZ,

GENERAL
HOUSE CARPENTER
AND JOBBER.

SHOP VIRGIN ALLEY, between Wood and Liberty Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to. au5

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES

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SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of
Sheath, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Planished Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron,
Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand, Tinmen's Machine Tools. Warehouse, No. 249 FIRST and 122 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. fe21:1yd&w

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 Hayworth & 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.)

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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, Muscatell and Port, and the attention of invalids is called to them
JOHN SHALER,
dec20:1md 'Our House," Diamond Alley.

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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.
nov21 WM. DICKSON, STEWART & CO.

JOHN LITTLE, Jr.,