The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1863. Vol. XX.—Established 1842.

MEDICAL.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS!

PREPARED BY

JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penna.,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic, or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases

Arising from a Disordered

Liver or Stomach,

such as

Constipation,

Costiveness,

Sick Headache,

Biliousness,

Fulness, Fullness or

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 or the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Flattering 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 RUM WHATEVER!

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

They are entirely vegetable, and the Proprietor, Dr. Hoofland, a German of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) both of ignorant quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the floodgates of Nostrumania in the shape of poor whisky, wisely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and tic-bedecked bags, under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravates diseases, and leaves the disappointed sufferers in despair.

YOU WANT SOMETHING to STRENGTHEN YOU!

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 HER YOUSNESS?

DO WANT ENERGY!

Do you want to sleep well?

Do you want a healthy, vigorous feeling?

IN DO USE

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Naxton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; yet I know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by arguments, and by encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. He used three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for 12 months before, and had almost despaired of obtaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1861.

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Reformed Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, regarding the oracle as out of my province. Hence, I have, in all cases, declined. But with a clear proofs various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially Liver Complaint it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases of long standing, I do not doubt but it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from above causes. Yours very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth below Coats street, Phila., July 24th, 1861.

From the Wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN, June 1, 1861.

DR. JACKSON—Sir—It gave me pleasure years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying in favor of your German Bitters, after my own perfect cure of all those diseases, for which your medicine professes to cure, viz: Dyspepsia, Unnatural Nervous debility, disease of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful effect upon my system after a few bottles, was surprising. My very nerves, ruined formerly in reference to your Bitters, I took without hesitation, as recommended in the pamphlet above complained, and in a few months I was effectually cured. Your medicines have a great reputation in Germantown, and is sold in every Drug Store, and in most of the Country stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above diseases.

Respectfully,

HENRY WUNDER,

Main street, above Rittenhouse's Observatory.

JUST THE THING FOR THE GOOD ONES

Will build up the constitution, and give health and strength to all overtasked and diseased with faith.

THE TESTIMONY FROM THE FAITH

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1862.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—Dear Sir: While in the [illegible], owing to the change of water, I was taken with a severe diarrhœa, which seemed insensible, and which greatly weakened me. From this I was unable to recover, although I returned to my home; but nothing seems of any benefit to me. My store Mr. H. H. Price, in that town, I purchased a quantity of your German Bitters, which restored me to health, and the disease was entirely checked, and I experienced no return of it. A number of my comrades, who suffered in the same manner, took them by my recommendation, and shared the same fate. I am in this neighborhood, expect to return to the seat of war shortly, and shall certainly take a supply of the Bitters with me. I would not be without it.

Yours truly,

A. LATIMER,

Corporal Co. E, Scott Legion.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 418 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS,

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

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

Dr. SAM'L. MEYER,

Pittsburgh.

H. F. SCHWARTZ,

Allegheny City.

For sale also by JOSEPH FLEMING'S sons, No. 68 Wood street, corner of the Diamond and Market street.

For sale also by

HIRON JOSEPH FOX,

Corner Market and Second streets.

A. J. RANKIN & CO.,

Market street, three doors above the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

THE DAILY POST—ADVANCED RATES.

One year, by mail	$8 00
Six months, "	4 25
Three " "	2 15
One " "	70
One week, delivered in the city	15
Single copies	1
100 agents per hundred	3 00

NEW ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements in the Daily Post, to take effect on and after the 10th day of November, 1862, on all new contracts:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.			
One insertion	$2	Three months	$9 00
Two insertions	1 50	Three months	11 00
Three insertions	1 85	Four months	12 00
One week	2 00	Five months	14 00
Two weeks	3 00	Six months	15 00
Three weeks	4 00	Nine months	20 00
One month	6 00	One year	25 00

FOR CHANGEABLE MATTER.

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

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.	
Six months	$18 00
Twelve months	30 00
Administrators' Notices	2 25
Marriage Notices	75
Death Notices, each insertion	50

All advertisements ordered in for one month, or less time, to be cash at the time of order.

DAILY POST.

Military Operations.

A letter which was published yesterday, on military prospects in the far West, suggested that a certain dashing frontier officer, now doing nothing, "have an independent command, and be turned loose. If so, you will hear from him." Likely enough we would. And if we were conducting war after the rebel fashion, it would be a good thing to "let loose" in the South a number of independent chieftains that may be named. Assuredly they could do plenty of damage to rebel property, rebel towns, and the residents of rebeldom generally. But what would such a [illegible] effect in crushing the military power of the rebellion. It would effect very little, and would be very far, in the long run, from paying what it would cost.

We carry on this war not to kill or ravage; but to effect an end. Where these things will help that end, their legitimate. Where they are carried on for their own sake, they are criminal. It was a good thing to "let loose" Col. Carter in East Tennessee a few weeks ago, and there has been little else being done during the war than to let loose down in the Mississippi that irrepressible ram, the *Queen of the West*. But we should oppose letting loose gangs of marauders on the coast of North Carolina, just as we oppose Jeff. Davis' atrocious action in letting loose Floyd's murderers in West Virginia. At military force should have a distinct military work, and should be competent to achieve success in its line. Disgraceful operations, justly demoralize both the army and the country. There has been no higher principle enunciated during the war than that uttered by Gen. Scott at its commencement, that if the government could achieve success by slaying 999 rebels it was criminal to slay a thousand.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Missouri Local Troops.

The War Department, in answer to a call of the Senate, has presented official documents showing the cause of excess of the Missouri local troops above the authorization of Congress. The number raised was over 18,000—an excess of 3,000, which were ordered to be disbanded; but on the protest of Gen. Schofield, they were allowed by Gen. Halleck to be retained in service for an emergency; but that orders have been given for the discharging of such regiments and their absorption into the others.

Experiments by the Signal Corps.

The President and Secretary of War, with many military and scientific gentlemen, last week witnessed some interesting experiments made at Fort De Kalb, by Col. Alexander, Engineer of the defences of Washington, in the explosion of mines and fifteen-inch shells by electricity from the instrument of the signal corps. A detachment of the corps were on the ground, with one of their trains, making the firings on the order of Col. Alexander. The explosions were instantaneous and of terrific force.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THOMAS KITTSON, Pittsburgh Agent, 115 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from Europe, at the old STEERAGE RATES. EIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.

Agent for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. Also, Agent for the old Black Star Line of Sailing Packets, and for the line of Steamers and Sailing Packets from New York to Liverpool.

jan1

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—In accordance with the provision of the Constitution of the Exchange, Notice is hereby given the members of that Association, that an alteration in the 10th Section of the Constitution will be submitted to the meeting of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

jan13 JOHN D. SCULLY, Secretary.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN in the old fashioned manner, whenever gas or galvanic battery are used. Medical gentlemen and their families have their teeth extracted by this process, and are ready to testify to its perfect success. Numerous instances of the operation having been performed in every part of the city, where no one knew of any [illegible] and will warrant the

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, cheaper than any other dentist in the city. Teeth filled with gold, silver, tin or platina, and all operations in the Dental line performed in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable prices.

DR. J. C. KUHN,

No. 84 Fifth street, between Wood and Market.

jan1-3md

CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS and Others.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Grave and complete stock of

Landreth's New Crop Garden Seeds,

Also a large stock of

Buist's Celebrated Garden Seeds,

Just received and for sale by

GEORGE H. KELLY,

jan30 No. 69 Federal street Allegheny.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in Iron Pipe,

PUMPS AND GAS WORKS,

Particular attention paid to the fitting up and Repairing Oil Refineries, &c

Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all its branches. Also, Agents for Hutchison & Walker's Excelsior Pump for Raudand Power use. It has no superior.

jan13md No. 110 Water and 104 First sts.

SELECT TALE.

A ROGUE'S LIFE.

"Let me introduce you," said the doctor, taking me by the arm. "Old File and Young File—Mill and Screw—Mr. Frank Softly. We have a little sickness in this shop, Mr. Softly, derived humorously from our professional tools and machinery. When you have been here long enough you will get a nick-name, too. Gentlemen," he continued, turning to the workmen, "this is a new recruit, with a knowledge of chemistry that will be very useful to us. He is perfectly well aware that the nature of our vocation makes us suspicious of all new comers; and he, therefore, desires to give you a practical proof that he is to be depended on—by making half a crown immediately. And sending the shine up, signs with our handwork, directed in each case to our own hand. writing to our estimable correspondents in London. When you have all been thus done, at his own free will and pleasure, put his life as completely within the power of the law as we have put ours, you will know that he is really one of us, and will be under no apprehensions for the future. Take great pains with him, and as soon as he turns out a tolerably neat article, from the double-plated plates, under your inspection, let me know. I shall take a few hours' repose on my camp-bed, in the study, and shall be found there whenever you want me."

He nodded to us all around in the most friendly manner, and left the room. I looked with considerable secret distrust at the four gentlemen who were to instruct me in the art of making false coin. Young File was the workmanlike footman; Old File was his father; Mill and Screw were the two sinister artisans. The man of the company whose looks I liked least was Screw. He had wicked little twinkling eyes, and they followed me about treacherously wherever I moved. "You and Screw are likely to quarrel," I thought to myself, as I tried vainly to stare down our of countenance.

I entered on my new felonious functions forthwith. Resistance was useless, and calling for help would have been sheer insanity. It was midnight, and even supposing the window had not been barred, the house was a mile away from any human habitation. Accordingly I abandoned myself to fate with my usual magnanimity. Duty done and evening lessons learnt, and I am resigned to the loss of whatever small shreds and patches of character still hung about me—such was my philosophy. Wish I could have taken higher moral ground with equally consoling results to my own feelings.

The faint regard for the well-being of society which led me to abstain from seeming into particulars on the subject of Old Master making, when I was apprenticed to Mr. Ishmael Pinkup, now commands me to be equally discreet on the kindred subject of Half Crown making, for the benefit of Old File, Young File, Mill and Screw. Let me merely record that I was a kind of machine in the hands of these four skilled workmen. I [illegible] to room, from process to process, the creatures of their exacting eyes and guiding hands. I cut myself, I burnt myself, I got speechless from fatigue, and giddy from want of sleep. In short, the end of the new day was high in the heavens before it was necessary to disturb Dr. Knapton. It had absolutely taken me as long to make a half-a-crown feloniously as it takes a respectable man to make it honestly. This is saying a good deal; but it is literally true for all that.

Looking quite fresh and rosy, after his night's sleep, the doctor inspected my coin with the air of a schoolmaster examining a little boy's exercise; then handed it to Old File to pare the finishing touches and correct the mistakes. It was afterwards returned to me. My own hand placed it in one of the rouleaux of false coin, and my own hand also placed the parcel in my own pocket. "There," said the doctor, "that is safely packed up, to be certain. I don't doubt the dealer who was to be on the lookout for it by the next night's mail. This done, my initiation was so far very well done.

"I have sent for your luggage, and paid your bill, said the doctor, of course, in your name. You are now to enjoy the hospitality that I could not extend to you before. A room up stairs has been prepared for you. You are not exactly in a state of confinement; but, until your affairs are complete, I think you had better not interrupt them by going out."

"A prisoner!" I exclaimed, looking aghast.

"Prisoner is a hard word," answered the doctor. "Let us say a guest under surveillance."

"But you seriously mean that you intend to keep me shut up in this part of the house, at your will and pleasure?" I inquired, my heart sinking lower and lower every word I spoke.

"It is very spacious and airy," said the doctor; "as for the lower part of the house, you would find no company there, so don't go to it."

"No company!" I repeated, very faintly.

"No," said the doctor, "I went away this morning, for change of air and scene, accompanied by my housekeeper. You look astonished, my dear sir—let me explain myself frankly. While you were the respectable son of Doctor Softly, and grandson of Lady Malkinshaw, I was ready enough to let my daughter associate with you, and should not have objected if you had married her off my hands into a highly connected family. Now, however, when you are nothing but one of the Workmen in my manufactory of money, your social position is seriously altered for the worse; as I could not possibly think of taking you for a son-in-law. I considered it best to prevent all chance of your communicating with Laura again, by sending her away from this house while you are in it. I shall be in it until I have completed certain business arrangements now in a forward state of progress—after that, you may go away if you please. Pray remember that you have to thank yourself for the position you now stand in; and do me the justice to admit that my conduct towards you is remarkably straight-forward, and perfectly natural under all the circumstances."

These words chilly overwhelmed me. I did not even make an attempt to answer them. The hard trials to my courage, endurance and physical strength through which I had passed within the last twelve hours had completely exhausted all my powers of resistance. I went away speechless to my own room, and when I found myself alone there, burst out crying. Childish, was it not?

When I had been rested and refreshed by a few hours' repose, I found myself able to confront the future with tolerable calmness. What would it be best for me to do? Ought I to attempt to make my escape? I did not despair of succeeding, but when I began to think of the consequence of success, I hesitated. My chief object now was not so much to secure my own freedom as to find out where Laura was. I had never been so deeply and desperately in love with her as I was now, when I knew she was separated from me. Suppose I succeeded in escaping from the clutches of Doctor Knapton—might I not be casting myself uselessly on the world, without a chance of finding a single clue to trace her by? Suppose, on the other hand, that I remained at the present in the red-brick house—should I not only by that course of conduct be putting myself in the best position for making discoveries? In the first place, where was the chance that Laura might find some secret means of communicating with me if I remained where I was? In the second place, the doctor would, in all probability, have occasion to write to his daughter, or would be likely to receive letters from her; and, if I quieted all suspicion on my account by docile behavior, and kept my eyes sharply on the lookout, might find opportunities of surprising the secrets of his writing-desk. I felt that I need be under no restraints of honor with a man who was keeping me a prisoner, and who had made an accomplice of me by threatening my life. Accordingly, while resolving to show outwardly an amiable submission to my fate, I determined at the same time to keep secretly on the watch, and to take the very first chance of outwitting Doctor Knapton that might happen to present itself. When we next met, I was perfectly civil to him; and he congratulated me politely on the improvement for the better in my manners and appearance.

CHAPTER IV.

My first few days experience in my new position satisfied me that Dr. Knapton preserved himself from betrayal by a system of surveillance worthy of the very worst days of the Holy Inquisition itself. No man of us ever knew that he was not being over-looked at home, or followed when he went out, by another man. Peep-holes were pierced in the wall of each room, and, while at work, we knew not whose eye was observing, or whose ear was listening in secret. Though we all lived together, we were probably the least united body of men ever assembled under one roof. By way of effectually keeping up the wall of union between us, we were all treated alike. I soon discovered that Old File and Young File were much further advanced in the doctor's confidence than Mill, Screw or myself. There was a locked-up room, and a continually-closed door, shutting off a back staircase, both of which Old File and Young File possessed keys that were never, so much as trusted in the possession of the rest of us.

There was also a trap-door in the floor of the principal work-room, the use of which was known to nobody but the doctor and his two privileged men. If we had not been all nearly on equality in the matter of wages, these distinctions would have made bad blood among us. As we, nobody having reason to complain of unjustly-diminished wages, nobody cared about any preferences in which profit was not involved.

The doctor must have gained a great deal of money by his skill as a coiner. His profits in business could never have averaged less than five hundred per cent; and, to do him justice, he was really a generous as well as a rich master. Even I, as a new hand, was as well paid, in fair proportion, as the rest of them. We, of course, had nothing to do with the passing of false money—we only manufactured it (sometimes at the rate of four hundred pounds' worth a week;) and left its circulation to be managed by our customers in London and the large towns. Whatever we paid for in Birmingham was paid in the genuine mint coinage. I used often to compare my own true guineas with our imitations, under the doctor's superivision and was always amazed at the resemblance. Our scientific chief had discovered a process something like electrotyping now-a-days, by which, [illegible] and prices full 2½ per cent. at the coining. Still, we think prices are very liberal, considering the large supply, and the following account of sales shows some of them to be remarkably high figures—equal to Christmas and New Year's beef. This shows that everybody will not keep Lent in New York.

Beef Cattle.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,644.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality.....3½@3¾ | Ordinary.....7...@8

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 10½@12c.

The general average of the market at 8½c.

The most of the sales ranged from 8c@9c.

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

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 5,276.

This is 71 head less than last week, and 757 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday's market last year was 4,062 head, while the number to-day, at 4,644 shows 582 more than the average, and 244 head more than this day week.

The Sheep Market.

Receipts this week, 8,647.

The Sheep market opened Monday morning in Sixth street very differently from that day week. Then it was all inhabitation now it is one. Then the price was equivalent by the head to 8c per lb. live weight, and that held well into the week for a real first-class Sheep. But the butchers had a hard time in Washington Market on Saturday, prices running down from 8½c@9c for fine to carcass, to 7½@8c, and even 7c, and they are unwilling to pay as much for live sheep to-day as 8c lb, and do not appear anxious to pay at that. There is also a decline in pelts, and some good lots have sold at 7c during the past week. It is expected that the commencement of Lent this week will have some effect upon the cheap market, and that sheep will not be so large a supply as usual needed for next week. Our impression is that the present depression is more owing to a decline upon pelts than upon carcasses. It is the opinion of some who are well informed, that we have seen the highest point in the sheep trade. Others contend that the number of Sheep feeding on the market is less than it has been for years, and that prices will naturally rule high, and that ter stock has time to fatten upon grass. We offer no advice, but if we had sheep to sell we would not wait for an advance over 60 pound Lives weight.

This morning a few sales were made at Forty-fourth street, by weight, at 8½c; but the stock must be very good to bring that, and only in small lots. In Sixth street there is no change since yesterday, and we must repeat that every market generally not as good as it was about a week ago, and for very good reasons, the receipts have been nearly double those of the previous week.

The Hog Market.

Receipts this week, 21,000.

Quotations—$5,75@5,80 per cwt., live weight, for corn fed Hogs, and no sales of distillery fed, are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market. The trade opened on Monday morning, with a full supply, at latest rates, and quick trade, and some lots reached close up to 6c. ₱ lb. To-day, good hogs are selling as fast as they arrive, but there is an over-supply of sellers, and they go off slow.

Jas. W. Dorman gives in the following, as the price of Hogs this week:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
First quality corn fed hogs,	5¾@6c	7½@8c
Second quality, corn-fed,	5½@5¾c	7@7½c
First quality, small sized corn-fed prime, for market, butchers	5¾@6c	7½@8c
Large size still-fed,	5½@5¾c	7@7½c
Second quality still-fed	4½@5c	5¾@6c

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Arrivals at the Committee of the Board of Trade for Nov. and Dec.

WM. M. SHINN, V.P. | JAS. J. BENNETT
JNO. S. DILWORTH, Sec. | JOS. McCREERY.
DAVID McCANDLESS.

Movements of European Steamers.

List of vessels sailing from New York:

Borussia	Southam	New York	Jan. 28
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 15
Alpha Saxon	Liverpool	to Hand	Jan. 29
Ara	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 31
Washington	Liverpool	New York	Feb.
Talisman	Fra Fiance	New York	Feb. 5
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 7
China	Liverpool	New York	Feb.
Persia	Stranraer		
Appledale	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 11
Columbia	New York	Havana & NO	Feb. 12
Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Saxonia	New York	Bremen	Feb. 14
Tupal Cain	New York	Havana	Feb. 14
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 18
Tahmia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
Anglo Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 21
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 21
Hansa	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 21
Ara	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Pedro	New York	Havana	Feb. 26
Fokkar	New York	Shanghai, &c.	Feb.
Bright Queen	New York	Havana &c.	Mar. 2
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 4
China	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 11
Europa	New York	Southam	Mar. 14

MONEY MARKET.

(CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST.)

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

	Buying	Selling
Gold	50	00
Silver	40	00
Demand Notes	45	00

Eastern Exchange.

New York	par	¼
Baltimore	par	¼
Philadelphia	par	¼
Boston	par	¼

Western Exchange.

Cincinnati	par	¼
Louisville	par	¼
Cleveland	par	¼
St. Louis	par	¼

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 21, 1863.

The weather since our last has materially improved. The receipts of Cattle show a large falling off during the week. The drovers were not so jolly this week. The large decline in the New York market has a tendency to depress this market. One drover lost $300 on it, head besides his time. Of course he did not go home in the best of humor. A few choice lots were purchased for the Eastern markets.

Hogs—The receipts were not large, the rinds of sales lower than last week, averaging 5¾ cwt.

Cattle—The supply not was large and prices were lower, the lowest being 2c. the highest 3c.

Sheep—A few sales were made at an average of $5 25 ₱ cwt.

The receipts at the Morgan House Yard were:

	Last week	This week
Hogs	1,537	1,583
Cattle	2,400	903
Sheep	900	480
Horses	103	125
Cars		253

Cattle—The sales were as follows:

P. C. Vanwirt 26 head at 2½@3c; 34c per lb. W. C. McCoy, 71 head, at 3¼ per head. B. Butler, 13 head at 3c. per lb. R. Crockett, 100 head, large size, at 3c. G. W. Mullen, 176 head 3½@3¾ per lb. F. J. Gorden sold 106 head at $40 @ $41 per head; Other sales were made at the same prices as last week.

Hogs—The sales were as follows:

R. Gibson 67 head at $5 per cwt. G. W. Clark 110 head at $5 per cwt. J. Bean sold 135 head at $5 per cwt. Willis Bell 190 head at $5 per cwt. There was a number of small lots disposed of, principally to City butchers.

Sheep—Jas. Gibson sold 180 head at $5 25 per head. J. E. Budd sold 100 head at $5 15c. @ $5 25 per head. These rates show a large falling off from last weeks rates.

New York Cattle Market.

Tribune's Report.—Bull's Head.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.—The cattle expected came to hand last night, making up a total of over 4,500, of a fair average weight and quality above last week, and the total amount of sales will show an average price $5 a head less than last week, though prices per pound are quoted at about the same, and owing to the large number of high-priced bullocks, and the small number of low-priced ones we have left the average as it was last week. Wednesday always sees a very dull selling day and prices fall 1@2 ₱ lb less than at the opening. Still, we think prices are very liberal, considering the large supply, and the following account of sales shows some of them to be remarkably high figures—equal to Christmas and New Year's beef. This shows that everybody will not keep Lent in New York.

Beef Cattle.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,644.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality.....3½@3¾ | Ordinary.....7...@8

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 10½@12c.

The general average of the market at 8½c.

The most of the sales ranged from 8c@9c.

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

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 5,276.

This is 71 head less than last week, and 757 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday's market last year was 4,062 head, while the number to-day, at 4,644 shows 582 more than the average, and 244 head more than this day week.

The Sheep Market.

Receipts this week, 8,647.

The Sheep market opened Monday morning in Sixth street very differently from that day week. Then it was all inhabitation now it is one. Then the price was equivalent by the head to 8c per lb. live weight, and that held well into the week for a real first-class Sheep. But the butchers had a hard time in Washington Market on Saturday, prices running down from 8½c@9c for fine to carcass, to 7½@8c, and even 7c, and they are unwilling to pay as much for live sheep to-day as 8c lb, and do not appear anxious to pay at that. There is also a decline in pelts, and some good lots have sold at 7c during the past week. It is expected that the commencement of Lent this week will have some effect upon the cheap market, and that sheep will not be so large a supply as usual needed for next week. Our impression is that the present depression is more owing to a decline upon pelts than upon carcasses. It is the opinion of some who are well informed, that we have seen the highest point in the sheep trade. Others contend that the number of Sheep feeding on the market is less than it has been for years, and that prices will naturally rule high, and that ter stock has time to fatten upon grass. We offer no advice, but if we had sheep to sell we would not wait for an advance over 60 pound Lives weight.

This morning a few sales were made at Forty-fourth street, by weight, at 8½c; but the stock must be very good to bring that, and only in small lots. In Sixth street there is no change since yesterday, and we must repeat that every market generally not as good as it was about a week ago, and for very good reasons, the receipts have been nearly double those of the previous week.

The Hog Market.

Receipts this week, 21,000.

Quotations—$5,75@5,80 per cwt., live weight, for corn fed Hogs, and no sales of distillery fed, are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market. The trade opened on Monday morning, with a full supply, at latest rates, and quick trade, and some lots reached close up to 6c. ₱ lb. To-day, good hogs are selling as fast as they arrive, but there is an over-supply of sellers, and they go off slow.

Jas. W. Dorman gives in the following, as the price of Hogs this week:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
First quality corn fed hogs,	5¾@6c	7½@8c
Second quality, corn-fed,	5½@5¾c	7@7½c
First quality, small sized corn-fed prime, for market, butchers	5¾@6c	7½@8c
Large size still-fed,	5½@5¾c	7@7½c
Second quality still-fed	4½@5c	5¾@6c

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