The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1863. Established 1842.

DAILY POST.

SPEECH OF GEN. WILL A STOKES,

Before the Allegheny County Democratic Club, on

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14TH.

I salute you, fellow citizens, with fraternal emotion, for we are bound together as members of the great Democratic family by ties of political affection, and no man, who loves his country, can behold the scene now and here presented—this vast assemblage of the indomitable and unterrified, with resolutions of reparation and revenge for the wrongs done to our common mother, the Republic, stamped firmly on your faces—the fire of patriotism gleaming from your eyes—strong arms ready for any emergency which may arise, or any duty to which your country may call you, whether to defend the Union against the traitors of the South or the Constitution against the tyrants of the North—no man can behold such a scene as this and not feel re-inspired in devotion, re-assured in hope. For myself, let me confess, that while I rejoice in this evidence of coming good, I am appalled by the task before me. He who, in times like these, ventures to address the people on those topics of overwhelming importance which now agitate the nation—which indeed, everywhere convulse society—should not, nay, cannot be unmindful of the responsibility he assumes. Of course I do not allude to the peril of being kidnapped by military power and incarcerated in Federal dungeons—a fate neither to be sought nor avoided—not imminent now, because already the tortures wantonly inflicted by the myrmidons of power have caused them to recoil aghast from their hellish work, have re-invigorated the patriotism of the people, and aroused the land from the lethargy of false security. It is the Divine decree that salvation shall be by suffering. It is in the fire of affliction that the soul is purged and purified. The dark hours of disappointment and defeat chasten the mind for the reception of truth. The courage of virtue rises under the pressure of misfortune. The pure ore is produced from the hottest furnace and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm. These are the consolations of the martyrs of liberty.

No, fellow citizens, the responsibility to which I allude lies in the obligation to condemn the errors of friends and to extend charity to enemies, to speak frankly and fairly, not as a partizan advocate, but as an independent freeman—nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice—to do impartial justice between contending parties, to reason calmly in order to convince, and even to court mildness for the sake of peace. I know not whether I can conform to my own rule, for I confess that sometimes my passions are aroused, as I behold our wronged and ravaged country—the ruin impending over her—the unnumbered cold and bloody corpses of her slaughtered children—an enormous public debt—burthens of taxation too grievous to be borne—the national honor sullied—the assassin of liberty sharpening their daggers for the fatal stab. The country groans under the vilest wrongs which tyranny, in its worst frenzy, can inflict. Desolation and destruction have become so familiar, by perpetual repetition, that they no longer strike the soul with horror. The agonizing accents of despair are often heard above the clash of arms, and the loud denunciations of hostile parties convulsed, maddened, by intestine strife. Surely Pennsylvania should not suffer herself to be dragged into this vortex of most perilous confusion. Now, as in past times, she should stand constant to her conservative character—firm as her own mountains—unmoved by the tempest that howls around her—resolved to defend the cause of constitutional freedom and national union against all assaults, from every quarter. Our State occupies a peculiar position, and, if we ever consent to dissolution of the Union, of inevitable and extreme peril. The States North and East of us are protected by her geographical interposition between them and the South, while the Ohio river river forms a natural boundary for the Western States, easily defended. But the line between Virginia and Pennsylvania is artificial and imaginary. Recognize the Southern Confederacy to-morrow, and the next day will begin a border war, of which *you*, Pennsylvanians, must bear the brunt. Virginia slaves will seek refuge on our soil—they will be pursued and recaptured—our people will resist this outrage on the rights of a government foreign to and independent of the confederacy—conflicts will ensue, daily more numerous and extensive—the militia will be called out on both sides—peace elsewhere will be at the price of perpetual war for Pennsylvania. Look to your tariff too. I waive the disputed question of protection; but for revenue, some sort of duty upon imports is absolutely necessary. Lay direct taxes to pay the interest of the public debt, and they cannot, and will not be collected. Acknowledge the Confederacy, and the tariff laws are, in effect, repealed, and the mercantile marine is destroyed. Smuggling cannot be prevented along a line of thousands of miles. Ships will not enter the harbors of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to pay enormous duties on their cargoes, when they can enter those of Norfolk, Charleston and New Orleans, without any such exaction. So, too, in regard to the Mississippi, in which Western Pennsylvania, and all who live between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains, have a peculiar and vital interest. Surrender the Mississippi, and you, in effect, dam up all the streams which find their way to the Gulf of Mexico, through the channel of that river. Make what treaties you please, they cannot prevent half a dozen men, with one cannon, from arresting, at their pleasure, any vessel which may attempt to navigate a stream running more than a thousand miles, through territory inhabited by an exasperated and impulsive people. These streams, hundreds in number, and hundreds of thousands of miles in aggregate length, the great natural highways of a vast empire, are the gifts of God for the promotion of human intercourse, of civilization, of unity—man dare not surrender them—human hands have no right to rupture the beneficent bonds by which Providence has bound together all the people of the valley of the Mississippi.

In the face of these serious considerations, I ask you, Pennsylvanians, whether you can ever consent to separation from your sister States; and I beg also to ask you another question, more thought of than talked of, in such event *where are we to go?* Pennsylvania, in coming into the Federal Union, agreed to a government which included *all* the States, both North and South. The withdrawal of either seems to be the destruction of the Union for every State which formed part of it; for the contract of the Constitution embraces the whole. If the Almighty should, for our manifold sins, curse us with this calamity, it will be for the people of Pennsylvania to determine what shall be their new position. They have the right to judge for themselves, and they have the power to defend themselves. Here nature has lavished, with generous profusion, her richest gifts, concentrating, in high degree, every source of individual prosperity and national wealth. Here is an Empire, complete within itself, self-sustaining, independent; a country equally adapted for agriculture, manufacture, and commerce, abounding in mineral treasures; a climate neither warm enough to enervate, nor so cold as to prevent all cultivation suited to a temperate region; commanding alike the communications of the Atlantic and the Mississippi; inhabited by patriotic, industrious and virtuous citizens. The great heart of such a people spontaneously rejects the idea of the surrender of the blood bought heritage of liberty and Union which their fathers bequeathed to them, and which they are bound by the most sacred duty to transmit unimparied to posterity.

Fellow citizens, I deny the right of secession—I deny that the Constitution of the United States reserves the right to each State to withdraw from the Union at any time, on its own mere motion. On the contrary, I hold that the Federal Government, though of limited powers, is a legitimate government for the purposes of its creation, perfect in all its parts, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, self-sustaining, independent—making, construing and executing its own laws, by virtue of its own inherent force.

Reason revolts from the idea of political suicide—of a contract to bind nobody—of an agreement for disagreement—of a union for disunion.

This question was anticipated and determined by the unanimous action of the Convention that framed the Constitution. GENERAL WASHINGTON, the President of that body, having, by their authority, declared in his official letter to Congress submitting the Constitution: "It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all rights of *independent sovereignty* to each and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a portion of libery to preserve the rest."

* * * "It is at all times difficult to draw rights that must be surrendered, and those rights that must be surrendered, and those which must be reserved * * * "In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest to every true American, the *consolidation* of our *Union*, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety and perhaps our national existence."

But the question now presented by the attitude of the seceding States, is one not subject to the tests of the technical lawyer, or the results of abstract philosophical speculation, or even of historical authority.

We stand in a momentous time, in the presence of appalling FACTS. Are we equal to the time and its duties—can we comprehend these facts and their consequences? If we are not—the death knell of the Republic is already rung—the great experiment has failed—the demonstration [illegible] government—despotism has forever triumphed over liberty.

Denying the doctrine of secession, I admit the right of revolution. It is a right reserved by every people in every government—without it tyranny would be eternal. Its exercise is in the sole judgment of those who assert it. Its vindication is in the result of war. But resort is only to be had to this extreme remedy, as Mr. Jefferson well said, when tyranny becomes overwhelming, not for light and transient causes, and only when all other means of redress have failed. It is the desperate and tardy remedy for accumulated, intolerable and hopeless wrongs. Its declaration of war is in the thunder tones of a people united by the external pressure of a crushing oppression, and nerved to resistence by the extremity of a common suffering.

It is not on this ground, however, that the confederacy rests its case, though, in fact, both sides, by appealing to organized military force, soon placed themselves, substantially, in this attitude—revolution on the one side and coercion on the other.

And now, my friends, we come to the all important question, *whatis to be done?*—I pass by the causes which led to the conflict. Neither side is responsible for the extremes of malice and madness into which unreasoning fanatics on both sides often went, except so far as they may have adopted the cruel counsels of those infatuated and furious wretches, of whom true antagonistic types are to be found in Sumner and Yancey. I repeat the question, what is to be done?

Recognition and just application of the familiar maxim "in union there is strength," will answer this question. The South is now substantially united, the North divided. It was not so in the beginning of the present contest. Then loyalty prevailed in the hearts of the majority of the people of nearly all the Southern States, and the base leaders of the secession movement were compelled to resort to force and fraud, in violation of the wishes of the people, to take them out of the Union, to whose flag, hallowed by a thousand sacred memories, they are ready to rush with rapture, at the earliest practicable moment; while in the North, party was forgotten in the unanimous eagerness of all men to sustain the government in what are asserted and believed to be its legitimate objects. No need then for militia draft or ruthless conscription. The ranks of volunteer regiments were crowded, alike, with Democrats and Republicans, whose party predilections were forgotten in all-absorbing patriotism—he only was unhappy who was excluded from the army—the government was embarrassed by the multitudes who sought to serve in the field. All this is changed, and why? Because the administration has abandoned its original position; because the executive and Congress have proved recreant to the principles which they professed; because the objects of the war have utterly changed. When Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President he declared, under the solemn sanction of the constitutional oath of office which he had just taken, that he had no design, desire or power to interfere with slavery or to invade, in any manner, the rights of States or people. Soon afterwards appeared Mr. Seward's diplomatic circular, strengthening and expanding the President's declaration. A few months later Congress, by nearly unanimous resolution, followed in the same course, and solemnly announced that the object of the war was only to secure the supremacy, everywhere, of the Constitution and the laws. Such being the avowed purposes of the government, it received the united support of all the people of all the loyal States, and of a vast and powerful body in the South.

This platform, thus erected by Republicans, was one on which Democrats, both North and South, could stand, and did stand, because it was the platform of the Constitution. So soon as the Administration had succeeded, by these false pretexts, in securing into the ranks of the army several hundred thousand Democrats, and felt themselves strong enough to defy the source of all power, they commenced a systematic course of perjury and treason by repeated and avowed violations of the Constitution, and of their oaths to support, uphold and defend it. In this horrid exigency the duty of the Democracy was plain, and was performed. The liberty of the citizen is the life of the State. They set themselves to vindicate the violated Constitution. They accepted the gage of battle thrown down by its enemies, the Federal Administration. This war of rulers against people, of servants against masters, is now being waged with a reckless and savage ferocity which violates law, defies justice, denies truth and tramples upon right. The government, thus far, has succeeded only in dividing the North and uniting the South, in slaughtering hecatombs of victims, in creating an enormous national debt, in imposing burthens of taxation too grievous to be borne, in gorging the maws of rapacious plunderers, and in making the very name of Republic a by word of disgrace throughout the world. Proof of these facts is needless, inasmuch as they are often admitted. No candid and intelligent Republican will deny that Mr. Seward's proclamation of the irrepressible conflict, eagerly adopted by the mass of his party, alienated one portion of the Union from the other, by organizing a vast political body, based on a geographical line, hostile to one half of the Union, and pledged to the destruction of their State institutions—that, to give effect to this pledge, they placed their wicked and visionary schemes above the Constitution and the Union, and refused all propositions of adjustment and pacification offered and urged by patriots, North and South. Progressing to the practical application of these theories, they besieged the President, until, worn out by ceaseless importunity, he surrendered principles which he had publicly professed, abdicating his constitutional power to become the passive instrument of a vast abolition society. The result was soon found in the abolition proclamation, in the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, in arrests without accusation, proof, hearing or warrant, in confiscation of property without notice or trial, in the conscription, which laid every State and every citizen prostrate at the feet of a single man.

The excuse for all this is an alleged necessity, judged only by those who make the plea. The arraigned criminals pretend to justify themselves by their own judgments, defying the impartial verdict of the people now, and the historic sentence of condemnation in the future. Let me address *you*, my Republican friends, who have honored us by your presence to-night, and in whom we recognize intelligence, integrity, and patriotism—do you not tolerate all these excesses, because you think that exigency of national peril gives the government a right to disregard the organic law? Now, let me appeal to your candor—does not the history of all usurpation prove that it is in times of public peril that the government, regardless of law, absorbs all the powers of the nation, giving as justification for their crimes, this very peril. From Cæsar to Napoleon this has been the usurpers' argument. A facile man, like Mr. Lincoln, yielding to bad advice, [illegible] disaster, the irreparable ruin of his country, as well as a successful soldier, whose genius enables him to see beforehand, the fatal consequences of his conduct. Imbecility is no excuse for guilt.—Liberty consists in the equality of all citizens before the law. The President is as subject to law as any other citizen. How can we wage a war for the establishment of the ascendency of the Constitution in every State, if the government is systematically violating it. The Constitution is our *right*—our *property*—purchased by the blood of our forefathers. If Mr. Lincoln robs us of a line of it, even for an hour, he may be impeached, tried and convicted. Let Felix tremble. He will yet find that justice does not sleep forever. How monstrous is the miserable pretext of defending the Constitution by destroying it!

The general government is not an original sovereignty, but the creature of the Constitution, by which the people of the States delegated to it a portion of the perfect political power which they possessed. That instrument, therefore, is a *grant* and necessarily *limited by its terms*. That which is there found, and that *alone* constitutes the power which the Federal Government may lawfully exercise. That which is *not* therein found is reserved to the grantors. One of its own clauses expressly declares, that the powers not therein granted are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. The best commentary on the Constitution is the Constitution itself. It follows, therefore, inevitably, that inasmuch as in the carefully elaborated declaration of the powers of the President there is no authority for any of the acts to which I have referred, but, on the contrary, an express prohibition, in that clause of the Constitution which provides that all the powers not therein granted, are reserved to the States or people, all those acts are null and void. They are not the legitimate acts of the President of the United States, but the usurpations of Abraham Lincoln and his advisers. Even unconstitutional acts, however, which have the form of law, should not be resisted by force, but by appeal to judicial tribunals, or by the exercise, in extreme cases, of the personal right of self-defence.

Besides, this plea of necessity rests wholly on the fact that we are at war. During the war with England, all New England was an organized conspiracy against the government. Their Puritan pulpits were converted into political batteries, from which the Republic was attacked; they held Conventions in which they declared the war to be cruel, bloody, and unjust; they obstructed naval and military operations, they gave aid and comfort to the enemy. In the face of all this, not a single arbitrary arrest was made. Then no man dreamed that the Constitution was binding only in times of peace. That bold fallacy was invented by the sons of the English sympathizers of 1812. Why, if the Constitution is suspended during the war, so also is the President, Congress, and the Courts for they all live, move, and have their being, only by, and under the Constitution.

During the war with England, James Madison, justly called "*the father of the Constitution*," was President. I have shown that his conduct was the reverse of that now pursued. Let me call your attention to the language which he used in the resolutions written by him, and adopted by the Legislature of Virginia:

"This Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, That it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact."

So also the author of the Declaration of Independence said:

"Whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party; that this Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but, that as in all other cases of compact, among parties having no common judge, *each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.*"

The administration, discarding the doctrines of our fathers, and disregarding the constitution, seek to dazzle our eyes and our judgment by the meretricious glare of a magnificent consolidated Empire, to be raised on the ruins of the constitution. Far more true honor would be awarded to the President, both now and hereafter, if he kept his oath and did his duty, and are we not to say so? Even during the despotism of Louis XIV, the Chancellor D'Aguesseau boldly said to the Monarch, "Respect the empire of the law. Kings, the noblest images of Divinity, are never greater than when they submit all their greatness to justice, and unite to the title of masters of the world that of slaves of the law." Undoubtedly, despotism is more splendid than Democracy; but the people prefer happiness to glory, freedom to oppression, and the rights of man to the will of tyrants. Therefore, it is that at the polls, in their public meeting, in their newspapers and in social conversation, they defend themselves by denouncing the errors of the administration, and this is falsely called *opposing the government.*—The government—what is the government? It is constitutional, political organization, of which we are the defenders. It is not the administration for the men who compose it. Nay, to the extent to which the administration violates the constitution, which creates the government, it is the enemy of the government. Mr. Seward well said in his letter last November to Mr. Adams, our minister to England:

"In this country especially, it is a habit *not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability*, to regard the Administration, at any time existing, as distinct and separate from the Government itself, and to canvass the proceedings of the one without a thought of disloyalty to the other."

The source of all our perils is the discord which necessarily results from the dangerous doctrines and the illegal acts of the administration. If they sincerely desire the suppression of the rebellion, let them re unite the bonds which they have ruptured, let them re-inaugurate the reign of concord by withdrawing their illegal proclamations, by repealing their unconstitutional laws, by respecting the rights of the States and ceasing to assail the liberties of the people. Suppose even we are wrong in these views, they are those of millions of voters, they are the declared sentiments of sovereign States, they are entitled to consideration and respect; adopt them and the country will be saved; defy them and the present conflict will be indefinitely prosecutinated. Let calm consideration take the place of partizan passion.

We are all brethren, by whatever name we are called, and we have like interests in our common country. Let us be right and do right, and [illegible] peace is to be desired; but to obtain peace war must be vigorously prosecuted, and every Constitutional means of coercion used against those who are, at once, our enemies and our brothers. No thought must be, for a moment, entertained of consenting to a separation; for to restore and preserve the Union is a sacred duty, which we owe, not only to ourselves, but to the memory of our fathers, and the rights of our children. Let us continue to refute, by our acts, as we have hitherto done, always and every where, the base and baseless slander that the Democracy is in any degree tainted with disloyalty. We have the power—let us use it. Let us all unite, party distinctions forgotten in devotion to legitimate government, as organized, defined, and limited by the Constitution, and we cannot fail. Our troops, no mercenary hordes of semi-barbarians driven to the ranks by despotic power, but citizen soldiers, inspired by patriotism, to defend with their lives the Union and Liberty of their country—a body of independent and intelligent freemen, such as was never before assembled under a common banner, have exhibited devotion, solemn and sacrificial. Never in the annals of war, has shone with more resplendent glory the heroic gallantry of citizens, become soldiers, only to save their county. Fortitude, patience, constancy, the highest and rarest military virtues, ennobled and sustained the prolonged and agonized suffering of their mortal and immortal natures, which they laid on the altar of their country. Their sublime self-sacrifice demands that country's gratitude. Notwithstanding all the neglect and incompetency by which they have been weakened and obstructed, they have steadily progressed, and at this moment hold the most important strategic positions. Let the Government strengthen and assure them, by uniting the North on the basis of the Constitution, and they will speedily vindicate the sacred cause which has called them to the field.

The high and sacred mission of the Democratic party, united with the true men of all parties, is to make peace with the South—to restore the ascendancy of the Constitution, everywhere—to assure the equality of the States, and to vindicate the rights of man.

You must never forget that Pennsylvania was among the States that formed and ratified the Constitution of the Union, and has always been its inflexible defender against all opponents and every attack. You will not sully the emblazoned pages in which the world reads of your patriots, and reverences their patriotism, but you will cherish these sacred memories, and emulate these heroes of peace and war—you will vindicate your birthright by proving that you are worthy of it.

Product of patriotic effort, fruit of toils and danger, reward of wisdom and valor, purchased by suffering and blood, crown of the Revolutionary contest, is the Constitution of the United States. Its construction was a labor of love; let it be again and perpetually renovated by the political affection of this great national family.

It formed the Union and is its sole security. The Union, blessed mother of all her children; bountiful source of the greatness and glory of the Republic; shield of security; assurance of prosperity; concentrated wisdom of its immortal authors; proof of their patriotism; lesson for all nations and ages; the happy expedient by which freedom of domestic government is connected with power in foreign affairs, each ample, neither impaired; consoling evidence that there is in the human soul a divinely inspired spirit of concord, stronger than arms, capable of political combinations for erecting a government more powerful than despotism; commended to our affections by the tenderest recollections of the past, mingled with our dearest hopes for the future; the sacred legacy of our ancestors, which we are bound, in faith and honor, to transmit unimpaired to our posterity; hope of the whole world; light of liberty, committed to our care, that its rays, streaming across oceans and continents, may beam the radiant glory of equality; the sun in the political firmament, warming, vivifying, and fructifying the seed of freedom everywhere, so that all people may find final repose under the protecting branches of the tree of liberty.

Not for ourselves alone, but for our race—not for the present, only, but for all time, the great question is now to be solved of the possibility of sustaining the government by moral means—of the fitness of man for freedom. Dissolve the Union, and Democratic liberty is dead—discord rules until despotism succeeds. God preserve our beloved country from either evil—from the cruel arms of conflicting powers, strong in hatred, but too feeble for effective defence, or from the cold silence of subjection to irresponsible tyranny! Heaven to our keeping has entrusted the sacred fire of freedom; let us be true to our trust, that our children may enjoy the heritage of liberty, that the nations may rejoice in the life and light of republican truth.

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mh11 153 Wood street.

NOTICE—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio entered December 3d 1862 in the suit of Charles Moran and others vs the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company and others. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds and Coupons of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which were secured by a First Mortgage on that part of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad East of Massillon, to the holders of Bonds and Coupons of said Company which were secured by a First Mortgage on that part of said Railroad West of Massillon, and to the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, that the undersigned will pay to the parties entitled to receive the same upon presentation of the Bonds and Coupons held by them respectively at the time and place hereinafter mentioned the distributive shares applicable to such Bonds and Coupons, of the proceeds of the sale of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad under the Decree of the said Court entered in said suit June 10th, 1861.

Holders of such Bonds and Coupons are hereby required to make application for the shares of such proceeds claimed by them, and in evidence of the right to receive the same, to present the Bonds and Coupons held by them respectively at the office of Winslow Lanier & Company in the city of New York, on or before the 6th day of April 1863.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN,

feb23:4tawów2d Receiver.

RIVETERS.—TWO HUNDRED Boiler Riveters can find employment on iron gunboats, under shelter, at the best wages. Machinists also wanted.

JAMES B. EADS,

mh19-d3w3d Union Iron Works, St. Louis.

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' Philadelphia and New York custom made Gaiters and Balmorals, very superior goods.

W. E. SCHERETZ & CO.,

ap4

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

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

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

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	April 1
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	April 4
Creole	New York	Havana & N O	April 4
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	April 5
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 4
Asia	New York	Liverpool	April 8
N American	Portland	Liverpool	April 11
Glasgow	New York	Liverpool	April 11

FROM EUROPE.

Victoria	Liverpool	New York	March 6
Great East'n	Liverpool	New York	March 4
Saxonia	Southam'n	New York	March 11
Etna	Liverpool	New York	March 11
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	March 11
Asia	Liverpool	New York	March 14
Glasgow	Liverpool	New York	March 18
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	March 19
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	March 21
Hammonia	Southam'n	New York	March 25
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	March 28

MONEY MARKET.

(CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST.

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

	Buying	Selling
Gold	1 50	00
Silver	1 50	00
Demand Notes	1 40	09

Eastern Exchange.

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

Western Exchange.

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

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
Thursday, April 16th, 1863.

Remarks—The weather has undergone another change: when we wrote this report, it was raining. The money market remains as unsettled as ever. Quotations that can be depended on are difficult to obtain, the changes in New York occurring so often. Oils—The market at present continues unsettled, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. It is seldom we obtain two quotations alike. The feeling manifested against landing oil in the city limits is very strong, and no doubt interferes with operations to a considerable extent. Councils would do well to take prompt action in the matter. We have no reports of transactions in the East by telegraph. The rates at present depend principally on foreign markets. The stock in this market is not large, but a number of lots are daily expected: we note sales for future delivery at fair prices. Flour—The market was dull and inactive, furnishing only a limited amount of transactions and no change in figures. In fact, the figures we quoted ten days since would answer for to-day. The sales were confined altogether to lots from store to meet the wants of the local trade. **Oils**—The market was not very active, there being a difference of opinion between buyers and sellers; crude, the sales of 800 bbls in bulk, 7½c cash; benzole, sales of 30 bbls crude at 16c; 125 bbls do refined, 23c. **Bacon**—We have to notice a firm market; the sales during the week amount to a large figure, 500,000 lbs. The sales yesterday were 100,000 lbs Hams, 5,000 lbs s. c. hams, 9½@10c; Sc; plain hams, 8½c. **Grain**—The market during the week with few exceptions was dull, with a limited inquiry. Wheat, the receipts by wagon were limited; sales were made as follows: red, first hands, $1 30; white, first hands, $1 34@1 40. Corn, sales 4 cargoes, 85c; sales from store, 90c; 1,000 bush choice supply; sales 7,000 bush, 88@70c; sales from store, 75c. Barley nominal. Rye, sales at 90@95c; in demand. **Flour**—Dull, with no change in prices; in fact, the week's sales were confined altogether to lots to meet the wants of the home market. The current rates from store were, Extra, $5 20@5 25; Family, $7 25@7 50; some very choice brands were sold a shade higher. **Fish**—Sales 50 bbls No. 1 Mackerel, $15; 12 half bbls do, $8; 15 bbls No. 2, $10; 20 half bbls do, $5 37; 15 bbls No. 3, large, $8 75; 20 bbls medium No. 3, $7; 10 bbls Halifax Herrings, $6. **Sugar**—Sales of 13 hhds Orleans at 12½c; 10 do Porto Rico, 11½c; 20 bbls Crushed, 16c; 10 do C Yellow, 13½c; 10 hhds cuba, 11½c. **Coffee**—Sales 50 sacks Rio at 33@34c. **Molasses**—Sales of 20 bbls Orleans at 55c; 20 do Baltimore Syrup, 60c; 10 bbls not choice, 45c. **Rice**—Sales of 20 tierces at 8½c. **Salt**—Sales 150 bbls delivered at $1 80.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are rather larger this week, reaching about 1,300 head. There is a good demand and prices are about the same as last quoted, ranging at from $11 50@12 50 for choice Western and Pennsylvania; $10 50@11 for good cattle, and $8@10 for common do. 13 very superior Illinois steers sold at $13 50.

The market closed rather dull, but the drovers were firm in their views.

Cows and calves are unchanged, with sales of 80 head at from $15 to $40 per head, as to quality.

SHEEP—There is less activity in the market; about 2,100 head sold at from 8½@9c ⅌ lb gross, as to condition and quality.

There was a fair demand for hogs, but prices are lower, ranging at from $7 50 up to $9 ⅌ 100 lbs net.

Cows and Calves.

The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 80 head this week. There is a fair demand at from $18@32 for fresh cows, and $5@10 per head, for cow and calf, as to quality. Old, poor cows are selling at $15@16 per head.

CALVES—About 50 head arrived and sold at 4½@5c for first quality, and 3½@4c ⅌ lb for second do, as to weight and condition.

Sheep.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are light this week, reaching about 2,100 head. The market is dull, and prices ranging at from 8½@9c ⅌ lb gross, as to condition and quality. Stock sheep are dull, and selling at from $4 to $4 50 per head.

DAUB & CAPPELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 185 SMITHFIELD STREET

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large and well selected stock of

Spring Goods,

consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

ALSO—A large stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

including *Paper Collars, Neck Ties*, and every thing usually kept by first class Furnishing Store. Orders promptly executed. au2:1yd

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To Strengthen and Improve the Sight.

THE Russian PEBBLE Spectacles.

PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DEfective sight, arising from age or other causes, can be relieved by using the Russian Pebble Spectacles, which have been well tried by many responsible citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, to whom they have given perfect satisfaction. The certificates of these persons can be seen at my office.

All who purchase one pair of the Russian Pebble Spectacles are entitled to be supplied in future free of charge with those which will always give satisfaction.

Therefore, if you wish to ensure an improvement in your sight call on

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,

Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles,

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S. M. KIER.....JAMES GLOVER.....JOHN FORT

PITTSBURGH FIRE BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

KIER, GLOVER & CO.,

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

Office 355 Liberty street, opposite the P. R. Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.

Orders respectfully solicited. fel20:6m

150 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR just received and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER,

mh30 cor Market and 1st st.

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