The Daily Post.

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☞We will furnish the DAILY POST, to agents at the rate of $2,00 per hundred copies.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Training Schools.

The New York *Post*, taking as a text Secretary Seward's recommendation, that young men of education be trained up in the diplomatic and consular service, amplifies the subject with considerable latitude. What is true of those branches, it says, is true of many other branches of the public service. "But," it adds, "to induce men of proper qualifications to engage in this service the country must offer them the chances of a career, and of promotion for merit." In other words they must be offered a life-estate in the public offices, and a strong pull at the public crib. The following paragraph will explain the drift of its argument:

"At present we have no regularly constituted public service—no body of men who enter the Government offices with the intention of making their career there. There is no reward of merit except political merit; men do not hold place because they are capable, but because they are politicians; and with every change of administration, several thousand clerks who are just beginning to know their duties and to carry on Government business intelligently, are displaced by a similar number of raw men who know nothing at all of their duties."

There is but one step farther, from what is above advocated, until we arrive at monarchy. If the objections which the *Post* urges to the present political system be valid, they must apply with equal force to all offices necessary in Government,—to legislators, governors, cabinet officers and presidents, as well as to the minor departments. If the public service suffers from frequent changes in the lower grade of offices, how much more will it not suffer through changes in the higher branches? If it be so important to have the public records kept nicely, accurately and with facility, and that the consular service at every little port, where a bale or a box is delivered, should go smoothly on, is it not more important that preliminary culture should be required of those whose theories shape the policy of and bring prosperity or ruin to the nation? It will strike the reader that there is reason in such a requirement, but the *Post* fears to go so far in its first attempt to overthrow the existing state of things. No doubt it imagines that by succeeding in the lower departments first, the change in the higher ones will follow as a matter of course. The advocates of a "strong," "centralized government" find it necessary to proceed cautiously and gradually to the accomplishment of their end, which is the formation of a species of life-estate monarchy, giving to the privileged, wealthy and educated class a monopoly of all the avenues and powers of the Government. Nevertheless, military interference in elections for the last two years indicates very plainly the tendency of the leaders of the dominant party.

The arguments of the *Post* intended to show the necessity of preliminary training are all proper enough. The merchant, the artisan, the lawyer, &c., all go through a preliminary discipline, it is true, but that paper forgets that the training is, and should be, through the efforts and at the expense of the individuals themselves. The Government does not undertake to teach its people how to plow, to build, or to navigate, and yet its power and its wealth depend upon the facility and extent with which those operations are performed. Why, therefore, should it undertake to teach a selected few, and at the people's expense, how to simply keep the records of its prosperity?

The history of this country shows that some of the most able statesmen and valuable officers in the Government service have risen from the most humble state through their own unaided efforts. A course like that recommended would forever debar from participation in the affairs of government that useful class of men, by destroying the stimulus to exertion and closing the doors to preferment; whereas a school of training could not fail to result in a vast number of the numskulls and incompetents which favoritism would be continually foisting upon the popular bounty. Free competition, after years of experience, has been found to be the best for trade, and so it must prove to be in respect to Government patronage. Let the avenues all be open, as heretofore, to the people, from whom comes the governing power. The slight inconveniences of delay and clerical blunders should not weigh against the advantages afforded under the Democratic plan heretofore pursued, of allowing natural talent and meritorious conduct to find its way to the people's favor.

No man should enjoy a life-membership in any department of the government, unless by the suffrages of the people or their representatives, expressed periodically. It has been demonstrated, in every ramification of department affairs' that true merit and qualifications have, under successive and diverse administrations, maintained their place in the public service, and a tenure based on those essentials ought to be the only one tolerated. All persons have opportunities to qualify themselves in everything except, perhaps, the mere routine of business, outside of "training schools;" and, that being the case, there is no necessity to borrow from monarchy any portion of its despotic machinery.

Removal of the State Capital

At 10 o'clock yesterday, the House met. The Committee on the removal of the State Capital received an official announcement this morning through the Committee, of the proposal of Philadelphia to furnish $1,000,000 for the erection of public buildings. The Legislative Committee thereupon unofficially agreed to report a bill for the removal as follows.

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has pledged the sum of one million dollars for the erection of the capitol buildings of the State, Governor's house, and buildings for the various departments, and purchasing the various lands, on condition that the Legislature shall at its present session declare said city to be the seat of Government, and has further pledged that the said city will furnish said Legislature with a suitable Hall to meet in until such time as appropriate buildings shall be erected for that purpose, and will at the same time provide a suitable house for the Governor and buildings for the several departments.

Therefore be it Resolved, That relying upon said pledge, the seat of Government of this Commonwealth shall be removed to the City of Philadelphia, and the sessions of the Legislature shall be held in said city, and all the departments of the State Government heretofore located at Harrisburg, shall be removed to the said city, and permanently located there after the fourth day of July next:

Provided, That on or before the tenth day of June next, the said city, in accordance with their pledge, shall have provided suitable buildings for the Legislature and several Departments of the Government and the Governor.

SEC. 2. The Governor, attorney General, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General, State Treasurer, five members of the Senate and five members of the House be appointed by their respective Speakers to be commissioners to superintend the removal of the Government, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, and to select the ground for the buildings, to adopt necessary measures for their erection, and to direct and superintend their erection.

SEC. 3. That when the said commissioners shall be satisfied that suitable buildings for the temporary occupancy of the Legislature, several Departments and the Governor have been provided, the Governor shall issue his Proclamation declaring that on and after July 4th next, the seat of Government of this Commonwealth shall be in the city of Philadelphia, and the said Commissioners will thereupon cause such of the movable property, books and papers of the Commonwealth, as they may deem proper, to be removed to said buildings.

SEC. 4. That all suits or other proceedings in which the Commonwealth may be a party, and which are now by law to be commenced and prosecuted in the Courts of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, or other Court, shall hereafter be commenced and prosecuted in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District, and tried at Nisi Prius, and all appeals from the settlement of accounts by the Auditor, State Treasurer, or either of them, which now by law may be made to the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the seat of Government is located, shall, be made to the Supreme Court, and tried at Nisi Prius as aforesaid, and such cases in which the Commonwealth is a party, in such as now are pending in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, as the Attorney-General may deem proper, shall, upon his order and when he may deem expedient, be certified and removed to the Supreme Court as aforesaid, and proceeded in as if they had been originally commenced in said Court.

The above bill is understood to have been prepared by Hon. P. Frazer Smith, of Chester. The Chairman of the Philadelphia Council Committee was Amos Briggs.

Duprez & Green's New Orleans Minstrels had another very large audience at Concert Hall last night, and were received with great applause and roars of laughter! They close their short season in this city next Saturday, giving all lovers of minstrelsy a chance to feast to their hearts content. The company have fully sustained their well-deserved reputation as first-class performers. An evening with the Serenaders is a season of rare fun and enjoyment. The Ghost is an especially big specimen of the Shades, and very much so when he splits in two and sends off a smaller one as a balloon lets out a parachute. The whole performance is one we can conscientiously recommend, and hope to see it in our city again at an early day. They remain with us only the rest of the present week. Go every night if you wish to be happy.

Reward of Merit.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Charles E. Speer has been elected Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank—formerly the Pittsburgh Trust Co. Mr. Speer has long been connected with this institution, and latterly has acted in the capacity of teller, in which position he rendered universal satisfaction to the public and directors. With John D. Scully, esq., as Cashier of the First National Bank, assisted in his labors by so worthy and competent a gentleman as Mr. Speer, the public will feel assured that its financial concerns will be judiciously transacted. We congratulate Mr. Speer upon his deserved promotion.

Scene in the Mayor's Office.

Yesterday morning among the number of cases disposed of by Alderman Butler, acting Mayor in the absence of Mr. Lowry, was that of a tall, fine looking Union soldier, who gave his name as Smith, a name which he said he had assumed for the time being for the want of a better one. When it came Mr. Smith's turn to answer the charges preferred against him, the following dialogue occurred:

Alderman—Mr. Smith, you are charged with being drunk last night.

Smith—The charge, to the best of my knowledge, is correct.

Alderman—As you were oblivious when brought in, why are you so positive that the charge against you is true?

Smith—Because I had paid in advance for a bed at the ——hotel, and didn't occupy it, hence I must have been inebriated.

Alderman—I will have to fine you seventy cents and costs—$1,70— for drunkenness.

Smith—Does that include my night's lodging?

Alderman—In the lock-up, but not at the hotel.

Smith—All right, and not so d—d dear for was times.

[Here Smith drew a roll of greenbacks from his boot legs, and handed a bill over to the Clerk in payment of his fine and costs.]

Alderman—You had better be careful, Smith, and not come before me to-morrow morning.

Smith—By-the-by, Mr. Mayor, will you make a reasonable deduction in your charges for lodging, if I take it by the week?

Alderman—I cannot deviate from the established rates.

Smith—Then I shall not patronize your establishment, except upon compulsion.

Alderman—I hope we shall not have any further occasion to compel you to lodge at our hotel.

Smith—Will you go out and take a drink, Mayor?

Alderman—No, sir. [Exeunt Smith.

East Liberty Passenger Railway.—A reference to our advertising columns will show that a committee of the stockholders of this road offer for sale the entire line, equipment, stock, &c. Bids will be received up to May 1st, and if not sold by that time proposals will be received for the iron and wood.

Here we have one of the disastrous effects of an inflated currency and high prices. The charter of the Company restricts the fare to Oakland to five cents. Two or three years ago, when wages, horse-feed, &c., were only about one-half what they are now, the road might have been made profitable at so low a fare; but now, when prices are doubled and the fare still at five cents, it is impossible for the Company to realize anything or even keep up the road.

The stockholders are not at all censurable; they have done all in their power to keep the road open, for it is an indispensable convenience to the hundreds of people who live along its route, and its destruction will be a great public loss. Nevertheless, they cannot be expected to keep up a great public convenience in the face of a currency that has reduced the purchaseable qualities of their fares to one-half and doubled their expenses. The natural increase of business will not by any means compensate for their loss from these causes, and the Company, to save themselves, will be compelled to do as they threaten—to tear up the track and abandon their charter.

In New York City the omnibus lines have advanced their fare from five to ten cents, and they find that even this advance is no more than is required—ten cents being only about equivalent to five cents three years ago. Could this railway company be enabled to advance their fare to a living price, there would be no necessity to resort to either sale or destruction. The people who are benefited by the convenience, would scarcely object to an increase, knowing themselves the state of the times and the currency. No doubt they would prefer an advance of fare to the tearing up of the track. But, although the people might be all right, the charter is the obstacle.

This is the first disastrous result of the vitiated currency, and it may be but the beginning of trouble that shall carry loss and dismay to many other interests and individuals besides the ones in question.

Criminal Court.

Judge Sterrett is pushing business as fast as a due regard for the ends of justice will admit. Yesterday John B. Heenen (not the Benicia boy) whom Adah Isaacs Menkin claimed to be her husband, and who was recently so ingloriously defeated in England for the champion belt by ——, but some other man, who for the nonce was a resident of Allegheny county, was arraigned on a charge of larceny. Verdict not guilty, and prosecutor pay the costs.

Capt. B. Scanlon was tried for obtaining money under false pretences. The testimony went to show that Scanlon, who was formerly a Capt. in the cavalry service, (but who had been dishonorably discharged,) arrested a young man named Knox, at Bailey, Brown & Co's. rolling mill, on a charge of having lost a horse, belonging to the Government. Knox had also been in the service, and Scanlon presented himself as an officer duly authorized to arrest him and procure the value of the lost horse. Mrs. Julia A. Bougher, the mother of Knox, in order to get her son out of difficulty, paid Scanlon $120 in money. There was no evidence to prove that Scanlon had any authority to make the arrest, or secure the money, and when he himself was arrested he admitted that he had acted without authority. The jury had no trouble in finding a verdict of guilty.

Sprinkling the Streets.—The *Chronicle* local, who can always see as far into a millstone as the man who picks it, says the dry weather being at hand, hose parties are ready for work, and will in a week or so be ready to run their machines twice a day over all the most business thoroughfares. Not to be outdone in the way of late news, nor yet to suffer in the estimation of the public as a prophet, we will simply state that the "heated term" will be upon us in a couple of months, when, we presume, all who have the means and can spare the time will seek refuge in "some vast contiguity of shade" where they may shelter themselves from the effects of a sultry summer's sun. Does the *Chronicle* mean to be sarcastic in speaking of dust, while the floodgates of heaven are ajar and oceans of mud are weeping with moisture?

Query.—An evening cotemporary says that enlistments have almost ceased in consequence of the stoppage of the large government bounties. Would it be treason in us to respectfully inquire whether the Republicans—(who are all in all honor bound to see the war through, since it has degenerated into a war for negro emancipation instead of a Union re-construction)—enlist for the sake of the "almighty dollar," or from pure love of country?

Will Come up next Week.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. James Simms, indicted for the murder of young Hamilton, in Allegheny city, on the evening of the seventh of March last, will be taken up on Tuesday next. T. M. Marshall and M. Swartzwelder, have been retained for the defence, and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Riddle will conduct the prosecution on the part of the Commonwealth.

Mayor Pro Tem.—Alderman Butler, of the Sixth ward, for the past few days has been performing the duties of Mayor in the absence of Mr. Lowry. He goes through the rotine of the business as though he were familiar with it, and disposes justice to offenders promptly and impartially. He may be Mayor some day, if he lives long enough.

Enlarged.—The *Presbyterian Banner* has been enlarged and improved, and under the joint conduct of Messrs. Patterson & Allison, will prove a most valuable medium in advocating and disseminating the tenets of the church of which it is the acknowledged organ. Success to the *Banner*.

Glass Blowers.—Nothing but the intrinsic merits of this exhibition can account for its long continued success in this city, notwithstanding the unseasonable weather it has had to contend with. During the present week, in addition to the usual nightly presents given away, a splendid extra gift will be dispensed with. We may add that the glass steamer "Monitor" is nightly on exhibition, and that Mrs. Woodroffe, the only successful female glass blower in the United States, nightly astonishes visitors by her dexterity in moulding glass into an infinite variety of shapes.

Mert Sexton—The London *Era* of June 2nd, 1863, says: "This great American dancer made his final appearance with the Christy Minstrels at St. James' Hall last evening previous to his departure for Amercia to fulfil an engagement with Mr. M. C. Campbell, of the "Campbell Minstrels." This paragon of negro dancers is now with the Campbell Minstrels, and will nightly appear next week.

Duprez' Minstrels.—We do not recollect ever witnessing so large an audience as that assembled on Tuesday evening to witness the advent of Duprez' Minstrels at Concert Hall. Last evening the rush was equally great, and had the weather been more propitious the hall would not have contained the audience.

Tooth, nail, hair, shaving and bandoline brushes, and all toilet articles usually kept in a first-class drug and prescription store, can always be had at Rankin's Drug Store, 43 Market street, three doors below Fourth. Philocrine, an admirable sold only at Rankin's.

Removal.—We have removed our establishment to Nos. 12 and 14 St. Clair street, on the second floor, front rooms of "Bissell's new block," where we shall continue to sell "the Howe Sewing Machine" and also the celebrated "Stieff Piano." The public will find Stieff's Pianos in richness and brilliancy of tone, inferior to none, and in style and finish and *price* superior to all others in this market.

6t A. M. McGREGOR, Agt.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,

FOR THE POST.

HARRISBURG NEWS.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, April 13.—*House.*—Bills passed finally: One for the relief of Andrew Rhay, late treasurer of Crawford county; one relative to sidewalks in Fairfield, Erie county; one to increase the pay of the commissioners of Westmoreland county, one to collect additional tax in Franklin Borough, Venango county; one to authorize the Cranberry Coal Company, Venango county, to construct a railroad. The supplement for the Jamestown and Franklin railroad to revive the charter of Drakes Ferry & Broad Top railroad company, one to charter the Somerset Coal and Iron Company; one to erect Mill Creek township, Jefferson county. The following bills were reported favorably: One to charter the Crescent Railroad Company; one to facilitate the passage of coke and coal boats on the Monongahela river; one increasing the penalty for crowding into locks to $1,000; a charter for the Westmoreland Coal Company; a charter for the Forest Improvement Company; a charter for the Allegheny Valley Telegraph Company; a supplement to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad charter. A charter for the Susquehanna and Allegheny Railroad was reported negatively. A charter for the Connellsville and Pittsburgh Railroad and a charter for the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad were reported favorably.

Senate—Bills in place—Mr. Hopkins, one about the payment of volunteers from Washington county. Mr. Latta, a new judicial district out of Westmoreland county. Mr. St. Clair, supplement to charter Brady's Bend Iron Company. Bills reported—supplement to the Foster Coal Company of Westmoreland. Supplement to the law relating to the public standard of weights. Supplement to the Somerset Iron Company, relative to fox scalps in Mercer county. The Senate after a lengthy consideration of Apportionment bill this morning, passed it finally. A number of the Union members of the House were very sore headed about it. Much opposition will be manifested by members to the Senatorial Districts. Several members of the House desire to come to the Senate. Three Democrats, Stein, Donovan and Kinsey voted for it on final, and two Republicans, Champney and Dunlap voted against it.

Senate.—Afternoon Session.—Western Pennsylvania Railroad bill passed to third reading.

Manor Railroad Co., Westmoreland county, passed finally.

Volunteer bounties, Washington county, passed finally.

Supplement to Brady's Bend Iron Works was called up by Mr St. Clair and passed finally.

Nighs Session.—The whole night session was consumed in discussion on the State Interest bill.

Mr. Lamberton made an eloquent speech in reply to Mr. Turrell. It was the best speech he ever made in the Senate.

Messrs. St. Clair and Turrell favored the bill.

House.—Afternoon Session.—The House proceeded to consider the Appropriation bill; salary of Auditor General is raised $200. General discussion on motion to raise salaries of clerks in the various executive departments.

Mr. Bigham spoke elaborately against any increase.

Night Session.—The House resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill. A warm discussion ensued between Messrs. Barger, Bigham and Schofield. Test vote on increase of salary to clerks in the executive departments amended by Mr. Pershing $200, in each case: 47 ayes, 39 nays. Adjourned.

The Surrender of Fort Halleck Demanded.

White Soldiers to be Treated as Prisoners of War.

Fighting Going on at Fort Pillow.

Negotiations Pending.

Fighting Renewed and the Federal Flag Seen to Come Down.

CAIRO, April 13.—The rebel General Bulford sent a flag of truce at 7 o'clock this morning demanding the surrender of Fort Halleck at Columbus, Ky. White soldiers to be treated as prisoners of war, but no protection promised to colored troops found in arms. Five hours were given for the removal of women and children. The steamer Crawford arrived here at 1 o'clock p. m. crowded with the latter. As she was leaving Columbus two steamers arrived from below with 3,000 veterans en route home on furlough, also a battery, which were landed, and which would materially change the calculations of the rebels.

The steamer Olive Branch, from New Orleans on the 6th, arrived this afternoon, and reports that fighting has been going on at Fort Pillow all day yesterday up to the time she passed there, 3 p. m., when there was a cessation of hostilities. Negotiations were pending and a flag of truce was visible. After passing fighting was renewed and the Federal flag was seen to come down, but it was believed to have been shot away, as there seemed to be efforts made to raise it again.

The Convention at Knoxville.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—A Knoxville special, of the 12th, to the *Journal*, says the Knoxville-Greenville Convention met to-day, and elected Hon. A. T. R. Nelson President, who declined; when Col, F. A. Heiskell was appointed. The entire forenoon was consumed in discussing a resolution to expel any delegate who has aided and abetted the rebellion since the meeting of the Convention in 1861. The resolution was laid on the table by a close vote. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Governor Johnson is now addressing a large crowd in the street. The train was thrown off the track at Athens, was replaced and would arrive with delegates. Last evening a large number of delegates were in attendance. The Convention is not packed. Indications are against a new State being created.

Arrival of the Steamship Etna.

Particulars of the Wreck of the Steamer City of New York.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamship Etna from Liverpool on the 30th ult., via Queenstown on the 31st, arrived at this port this morning. Her passage papers contain additional particulars of the wreck of the steamer City of New York. She ran on Dantz Rock at the entrance of Queenstown harbor at three o'clock on the morning of the 29th. The rock penetrated the bottom under the bunkers and as the tide rose the ship filled to her marine decks. The passengers were safely landed on shore.

The German accounts say that the Danes had attacked the Prussian entrenchments, and after fighting hand to hand were driven back and the Prussians occupied their previous position. The Prussian division of the guards have gone to Frederica to co-operate with the Austrians in continuing the siege. Two engagements which resulted in favor of the insurgents have occurred in Poland.

Death of A. A. Lovett, Supt. of the People's Telegraph Line.

Lieut. Gen. Grant Returned to Washington.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Mr. A. A. Lovett, Superintendent of the People's Telegraph Line died this morning of apoplexy.

Lieut. Gen. Grant returned to Washington this evening from a brief visit to Annapolis.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say our scouts report that Longstreet is in Richmond with the greater portion of his army, and many persons credit this statement.

FROM PORTLAND, MAINE.

Rumors About the Pirate Georgia.

PORTLAND, April 13.—The steamer Peruvian has arrived.

Danish affairs are unchanged.

It is asserted that the negotiations between the Archduke Maximillian and the Emperor of Austria have terminated favorably.

It is rumored that the pirate Georgia had burnt the ship William Crampton, of New York, in the Bay of Biscay, but nothing could be learned of the affair from the officers of the Georgia. The pirate was being rapidly repelled in Garonne.

Late from Cairo.

CAIRO, April 12.—The steamer City of alton brings Memphis dates to the 11th. Rebel cavalry have been scouring the country in the vicinity of Duvall's Bluff. The steamer Lloyd was fired into on White river, the pilot was wounded. Forrest's forces are menacing both Columbus and Paducah. A portion of his forces are advancing on the latter place. They passed Lovelaceville at noon to-day, and it is expected that they will make an attack to-night. Our pickets at Columbus were driven in to-day. Besides the reinforcements sent from here, five gunboats are ready to receive the rebels. The steamer Belle St. Louis passed with 150 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

THE GREATEST NERVINE, TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

Dr. Cutters'

ENGLISH BITTERS.

A sure cure for Intemperance.

Dr. J. C. Ayers' Family Medicines.

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FAMILY MEDICINES.

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And all other Family Medicines can be found genuine at the

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Corner of Market street and Fourth.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Lead, Varnishes, Brushes, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces,

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Capital.....$400,000 00

Assets Feb. 1, 1864.....585,136 46

Unsettled claims.....2,326 00

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Specifications and profiles are now ready at the Company's Office, in Pittsburgh, and proposals will be received to the 30th of April.

BENJ. H. LATROBE,

President.

Office P. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh. ap11

BECKHAM & LONG, 127 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agents for Russell Mower and Reaper, Buckeye Mower and Reaper, Quaker Mower and Reaper, Cayuga Mower and Reaper, Farmer Mower, Wood Mower, and also, Horse Rakes, Hay Elevators and Agricultural and Farming Implements of all kinds. mh19-d&w

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COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

Banks.	Par Value.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank	50	68¼
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk	50	56¾
Mechanics' Bank	50	63¼
Allegheny Bank	50	57¼
Citizens' Bank	50	61¼
Iron City Bank	50	63¾
Iron City Trust Co	50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank	50	49¾
Railroad, Gas and Insurance Stock.		
Birmingham Gas Co	—	31¾
Citizens' Insurance Co	50	60
Western Insurance Co	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50	48
Mong. Insurance Co	32	32¼
Allegheny Valley R. R.	50	14¾
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.	50	9¾
do interest bearing	50	13
Monongahela Nav. Co.	50	47½
Monongahela Bridge	—	27½
Allegheny Insurance Co	25	27¾
Peoples Insurance Co.m	25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50	86
Western Penna. R. R.	50	—
Pitts. & Steubenville R. R	50	13¾
Penna. Ins. Co	50	—
Copper Stocks.		
Mass Mining Co	$———	8
Northwestern Mining Co	7 05	13
Great Western "	1 00	4¾
Dacotah "	——	6
Pitts. and Boston "	6 55	100
National "	6 50	31
North Cliff "	3 00	8¾
Bay State "	1 75	23¾
Central "	5 00	71
Isle Royal "	16 10	28¼
Minnesota "	3 50	86¾
Aztec "	——	7
Bonds.		
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$	81
Pittsburgh " 6s		95
Pitts. Municipal 6s		95
Allegheny co. to (R. R.) with back coupons		95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons		90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s		81
A. V. R. R. 1st mort. 7s		105
Allegheny co. Bounty Bonds		90
Allegheny city 4s		67
Pitts. & Steubenville		—

MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST, BY MESSRS. KOUNTZ & MERTZ, BROKERS, NO. 118 WOOD STREET.

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

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	1 70	—
Silver	1 62	—
Demand Notes	1 70	—
Coupons	1 69	—
Exchange.		
Sterling per pound	8 00	9 25
Prussian	1 15	1 20
Florins	68	70-71

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, April 14, 1864.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was excited and correct quotations was difficult to obtain. The sales that came under our notice was as follows:

PIG METAL—The market remains firm with a good demand—prices unchanged.

WHISKY—Small sales of City Rectified was reported at $1,20@1,25.

BUTTER—Sales 10 packages at 42@43c.

FLOUR—Sales of 150 bbls Extra at $7,25; 450 do do at $7,25@7,30; 100 do do at $6,26; 100 do Extra Family at $7,75.

HAY—Sales of 9 loads at the scales at $35@42 ₩ ton; Baled was held at $36.

CHEESE—Sales 175 boxes English Dairy at 15@16½c.

MESS PORK—Sales of 10 bbls at $24,50.

BACON—Sholders, 11¼c; Sides, 12¼@13c; ribbed clear was held at 14c; Plain Hams, 15@15½c; S. C. Hams, 16@17c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—sales 10 hhds Cuba at 17@17½c; 8 do Orleans at 18@19c. Molasses—old at 85@90c and new at $1@1,05. Coffee—sales of 64 sacks Rio at 44@45c.

RICE—Sales 10 tierces Rangoon at 10¼c.

POTATOES—Sales 50 bbls at $3@3,25.

GRAIN—The market was unsettled—prices nominal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, April 14, 1864.

The market yesterday was tolerable active, and prices ruled about the same as the previous day. Among the sales were:

CRUDE—Sales 1000 bbls at 22¼c; 500 do 23c; 164 do at 22½c; packages included, 250 bbls at 22c; 212 do 22c; 250 do 22c.

REFINED—Sales 160 bbls Free at 55c; 200 do at 51½c. Bonded was held at 45@47c.

RESIDUUM—We quote nominally at $4,25.

BENZOLE—Sales of 35 bbls deodorized at 23c; 164 do at 23½c; 40 do at 25c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14—Evening.—The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle have increased at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, reaching about 1,500 head this week. The demand is good and prices are well maintained. Fine quality Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at prices ranging from 14½@15½c; 2d do 13½@14c, and common at from 11@12c ₩ lb, according to quality. The market closed very firm, and all the stock offered sold within the above range of prices.

Cows have advanced; about 200 head sold at from $25 to $60 ₩ head.

SHEEP.—The market is firm and prices have advanced, with sales of 3,000 head at from 8@10c ₩ lb for common to extra.

Hogs are unchanged; about 2,450 head sold at from $11@12 to the 100 lbs net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States: 900 head from Pennsylvania; 370 do from Ohio; 230 head from Illinois.

COWS AND CALVES.—The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 200 head this week. The demand is good, and prices have advanced. Springers are selling at from $25@40, and cow and calf at from $30 up to $60 ₩ head, as to quality.

CALVES—About 40 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 7@8c ₩ lb as to quality.

THE SHEEP MARKET.—The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard continue light, only reaching about 3,000 head this week. The market is firm and prices are better. Common to fair sheep are selling at prices ranging from 9@9¼c, and good extra at from 10@10¼c ₩ lb, gross, according to condition and quality.

THE HOG MARKET—The arrival and sales of hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach 2,450 head this week. The demand is good at about former rates. Sales are making at $11@12 50 the 100 lb net.

2,170 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $11@12 50 the 100 lb net.

360 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $11@12 to the 100 lbs net, according to quality.

New York Cattle Market.

BULLS HEAD.—The market opened this morning with 1,200 cattle in the yards, most of them of good quality. It will be remembered that the supply was light last week, and we then remarked that speculators laid their plans for a higher rise. They were entirely successful; and, after putting up the rates ½@1c ₩ lb, very complacently told the butchers the "cattle were cheap" and that "really they couldn't afford to take less," etc., when their only real fears were that they were asking so much the butchers could not afford to pay for them in anything but promises.

Scarcely anything, however poor, could be had for less than 14c., and good fair retailing steers, such as shop butchers usually buy, were held stiff at 15½@16c., while selected animals from the best droves were weighed out at an agreed shrinkage for 17c. per m. We have no doubt but that some of the cattle brought by the head were more than that, as sellers called them more than their just weight. The weather was unfavorable, and the yards muddy, but neither the rain nor the filthy yards prevented a brisk trade, and few cattle were left unsold at night. The night receipts expected to-morrow will hardly affect the market, and the present may go on record as the *highest* of all the high markets. About 204 cattle were sold at Bergen during the week, and 134 were disposed of here on Friday and Saturday. The sheep market sympathizes with the cattle trade. A few lots arriving go off quickly at 10c, and if fat, at 10¼@10½c ₩ lb. Hogs also are higher, with an improved demand.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 13, 1864.

C. & R. I.	134¾	Galena & Chic.	144
Cumb. P.	85¾	Mich. Central	168¾
Ill. Cen. Scrip	150¾	Harlem	174
Mich. Southern	115¾	Cleve. & Pitts	133
N. Y. Central	143¾	Clev. & Toledo	155¼
Reading	164¼	Chic. & N. West	69¾
Hudson River	100	P. & Ft. W.	147¾
St. Guaranteed	154	T. H. & A.	86
C. B. & Q.	148	Wabash	74¾
Canton Co.	74	1 year certificates	99
Missouri 6's	75	Gold	178¾
Erie	126	6-20's Coupons	113¾

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Cotton has a declining tendency and dull; sales at 79@80c. Flour firm; sales of 21,500 bbls at $6,35@6,55 for State; $7,10 7,65 for O.; $8,15@8,40 for Southern. Wheat, 82,000 bush at $1,73@1,80 for Chicago Spring; $1,75@1,79 for Red. Corn unsettled and declining; sales of 53,000 bush at $1,31@1,34. Pork buoyant at $26,50. Lard steady at 14@14¾c. Whisky dull and unsettled at $1,17@1,20. Sugar firm at 14@16¾c. Coffee firm 37@37½c. Molasses inactive. Naval stores quiet and steady. Petroleum firm; refined in bond at 52c; crude at 35@36¾c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Flour—sales 5,000 bbls Ex. Family $8@8,25. Rye Flour has advanced to 6@6,25. Sales 12,000 bush Wheat at $1,50@1,52 for Rye, $1,34 for Amber, and $2 for White. Rye is wanted at $1,35@1,40. Corn is in demand, and has advanced 2c ₩ bush. Sales 1,000 bush Yellow at $1,30. Petroleum unsettled; sales Crude at $3,40@3,54; Refined in bond at 52½c, and Free at 61@62c. Whisky is active at $1,23@1,25.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Cotton 2c higher; 74c for good middling; receipts 440 bales. Flour advanced to 20@25c. Wheat 5c higher. Corn advancing and ranging at $1@1,10. Oats stiffer at 90@92c. Provisions advancing. Mess Pork at $25. Tobacco in active demand.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Flour unsettled; superfine $5,60@5,62, extra $5,75@5,87 and family $6@7,50. Wheat advanced to $1,45@1,55 for Red and White. Corn $1,20. Rye $1,45. Oats 80@83c. Whisky active at $1,20. Mess Pork firm at $25. Bulk Meats: 10@11c. Bacon shoulders 11c. Cloverseed $8.