The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—Daily, Six Dollars per year, payable in advance. Weekly, Sugar subscribers, One Dollar per year; in Clubs of five, a trifle less.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

CITY MATTERS.

FRIDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 6.

Letter from Governor Peirpoint.

The following admirable letter was yesterday received from Gov Peirpoint in reply to the tender for six months service in Western Virginia, of the First Regiment Home Guard Rifles, made two weeks since, when it was believed Gen. Rosecrans' command was in danger. We need scarcely say that this Regiment will always be ready to answer any call that may be made for its service.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
Executive Department,
WHEELING, Sept. 2d, 1861.

COL. SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM, *First Regiment Rifles, Pittsburgh, Penna.:*—DEAR SIR:—I thank you and your gallant officers and soldiers for the generous offer you made to come to Western Virginia, and take your chances in the hazards of repelling the usurpers of our common inheritance from our patriot fathers. The general in command of this division thought there was no pressing necessity for the aid you proffered. It is the policy of the Federal Government to place a sufficient regular volunteer force in the field to crush out the rebellion; and, my dear sir, I am convinced as this rebellion progresses, we can not enjoy our liberties and the luxuries of your homes both at the same time. The rebel chiefs fixed their mark on a crown and hereditary positions and distinctions. Success on their part crowns their ambition, and gives them a reward worth their exertions. Their success proves *our* overthrow; not the overthrow of Western Virginia, but the overthrow of constitutional liberties from the Gulf to the Lakes, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

If the Confederate chiefs can take possession of Western Virginia and Washington, they can take Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The same force that would reduce these points would reduce New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco. It is folly for Pennsylvania to suppose she can enjoy her rights and Virginia be subjected to an oligarchy. Their interests were one in the days of the Revolution.—They will be one at the end of the present contest. They will enjoy a common constitutional liberty or be subject to common bondage. The great difficulty with our people is to realize the condition of the country and the object of the rebel leaders. If their object had been peace, why should they carry the sword into Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri? Where have they stopped except at the muzzle of the cannon and the point of the bayonet. Why their first great effort to seize the National Capital except for the centre of their dominion and empire? There are those in our midst, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, the advocates of peace and compromise by amending the Constitution. I assure you this class is more dangerous at this moment than the leaders of the Confederate army.

Their effort is to paralyze the power of the Federal Government by applying odius epithets to the war and disuading men from volunteering in the regular service. In the first place, the organs of this class of men will have to be silenced.—There is no difference between the chiefs of the Confederate army, who are in open rebellion, and those who are using every effort in their power to paralyze the arm of the Federal Government which is trying to put down the rebellion. It matters not whether they will by their own power or by the weakness of the Federal Government. The destruction of the Federal Constitution and the establishment of an oligarchy is the object of both parties, and one peace advocate in the North may be worth more to the rebel cause than many rebels in the field in the South. A whole neighborhood may be paralyzed by his influence, yet this peace man shares in some degree the confidence and esteem of his good Union neighbors, while he is actually preventing the volunteering of soldiers for the defence of our liberties.

If the true men in the North could only realize the perfidy and treachery of these peace advocates, they would at once suppress every journal and silence every advocate of peace until constitutional liberty is restored. The ranks of our army would shortly be swelled to half a million, and rebellion crushed out in the same time.

Excuse me, my dear sir. I did not intend to indulge in these remarks. I intended to thank you and your brave soldiers and officers for your generous offer to assist Western Virginia in this struggle for liberty, which I now do, and should necessity require, I will gladly let you know. Then, I am sure you will be on hand.

I am yours, &c.,
F. H. PEIRPOINT.

THE RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the Committee of Public Safety is called for three o'clock this afternoon, at the Board of Trade Rooms. The object of the meeting is to provide means for replenishing the relief fund, now so nearly exhausted, while the number of applications is constantly increasing. There *should* be no difficulty in this matter, and the fund should not be permitted to run out. The cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have subscribed liberally to the fund, but have not yet paid over, and there is plenty of money in the county treasury which could be advanced until the two-mill relief tax is collected. We hope a plan may be agreed upon by which the system of relief adopted can be kept up.

ARREST OF JUVENILES.—On Wednesday night, two boys named John Dunn and David Bears, were committed to jail by Justice Lippert, charged on oath of George Folmer with larceny. The boys both reside in the Eighth ward (Pipetown,) and are aged respectively nine and eleven years. The father of young Dunn is in the army, and Bears is the son of a widow who make a living by washing. They had gone out beyond Linden Grove, and were caught by Folmer upon his premises, having in their possession a small bag containing a few ears of corn and some apples. The jailor kept the lads in the office for a short time, and finally had them admitted to bail before Alderman Lewis.

DISMISSED.—Taylor and Elder, the two watchmen charged with violent treatment of a man named Ferguson, were yesterday dismissed from their positions by Mayor Wilson. It seems that their conduct was most outrageous. Ferguson was going home with some companions and a little girl in the party, when, on reaching the hill, the girl was heard to cry "murder" and, looking back, Ferguson and his friends saw her in the arms of one of the Watchmen. Ferguson attempted to rescue her and was attacked and severely beaten by the officers, with maces, his scalp being cut through in several places. Ferguson is confined to bed, delerious at times, in consequence of his inquries.

M'LLE OLIVE, the charming little danseuse lately attached to the Theatre, has been tendered a complimentary benefit, which takes place this evening at Concert Hall. The Dixon Minstrels appear in a good programme, with a variety of other attractions, several performers having volunteered for the occasion. Let there be a full house.

PAY your County and State taxes before the 24th instant and save five per cent.—Office 3rd story, South side of the Court House. Don't wait for the last day, the interest on the money two weeks will not compensate you for standing two or three hours awaiting your turn in a crowd.

Closing Exercises of the McKeesport Institute.

On Friday evening, August 31st, the closing exercises of this school, consisting of essays by the young ladies, took place. A silver cup was offered, by the Principal, as a reward to the best essayist, the merits of the respective performances to be determined by five judges.

At half-past 7 o'clock, quite a creditable audience had assembled, when the performances of the evening were introduced by Miss M. T. Stewart, in a neat and appropriate Salutatory, extending a cordial welcome to the friends of the Institute

Miss Nellie Coyan followed, in an essay on "The Flag of Our Country," claiming that while the men of the North had gone forth by tens of thousands to defend that flag, the *women* were not wanting in patriotism, but would do their full share in lightening the burdens of this unnatural strife.

"The Pleasures of the Student" was the subject of the next essay, by Frances H. Douglas, showing that the so-called enjoyment of the "gay multitude" have none of the characteristics of real pleasure, and that only the Christian student, in his labors, experiences the highest and purest of earthly joys

"Wide, Wide World" was the subject of the third essay, by Miss Annie Neal.—The author seemed to think that however much we might love to dwell upon, in fancy, and long to see other lands and new scenes, there were still charms more lasting and real in our own little world at home. Miss Mary Tassey followed, on "The Dangers of Exaggeration." A good essay, but read too low and hurriedly to be heard by all.

Miss Josephine McDonald read, in a full, round, ringing tone, a clear and pointed essay on "The Horrors of Civil War," showing that war, color it as you may, has its horrors, but most of all, *civil war.*—Miss Martha T. Stewart followed, reading, in a pleasing, natural way, a nicely drawn picture of "The Thunder Storm."

"Which Way" was the title of some practical thoughts by Miss Cal. T. Miller. The subject matter evinced study and preparation, but the style of reading was *over-emphatic* and far from the natural.

"False and True Lights of Life" was the subject of a very good essay, read rather feebly, by Miss Lide Lysle. The tenth essay was read by Miss S. E. Curry, on "The Charities that Sweeten Life." The force of the familiar adage, "Act well your part; there all the honor lies," was well illustrated by Miss Sarah M. Patterson.

"The Workman Dies, but the Work Goes On," was the subject of the last essay, by Miss Anna M. Evans, the force of the words being well illustrated by several striking examples. The Valedictory of the Principal was then read by Miss Nellie A. Coyan.

The cup, by the decision of the Umpire, was awarded to Miss Miller, the judges having divided the honors equally between Miss Miller and Miss McDonald.

The prize was presented on behalf of the Institute by Rev. J. F. Dravo, and received by Rev. R. F. Wilson on behalf of Miss Miller.

The Principal then took leave of his pupils and patrons in a brief, but effective and appropriate farewell address.

LOOKER-ON.

SOUTHERN BOUND TRAVELERS DETAINED.—The United States authorities, from information previously received, yesterday caused the arrest of a party of travelers bound South, consisting of two gentlemen, one a physician, with their families, four ladies and some children, and a French lady. The baggage of the whole party, consisting of about a dozen trunks, was seized. Their persons were searched at their hotels but nothing suspicious was found upon them. The French lady was on route for New Orleans, following her husband, who passed through a few days since—the rest were on their way to Alabama. The baggage was thoroughly examined and nothing contraband found except three chests of homopathic medicines. These were detained and also the parties themselves. The latter will probably be sent on their way rejoicing to-day and the medicines confiscated.

STORES REMOVED.—A large proportion of the stores at Grafton have been moved to this city, and almost all of them, including some eight hundred thousand dollars worth of uniforms and a goodly quantity of arms and accoutrements will be moved hither within a few days. Captain Smith, Assistant Quartermaster, took the responsibility of this move, and has acted with great zeal and energy in the matter. He thought the bait at Clarksburg was entirely too large, and would not be safe for a day if Lee could get West of the mountains, and he acted on the promptings of his judgment.—*Wheeling Press.*

PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY ATTACKED.—The Wheeling *Press* says: "We learn from a reliable source that on Monday last some twenty of the Pennsylvania cavalry stationed at New Creek, in Hampshire county, went over to Burlington, and while there were fired upon by some rebels who were secreted on a hill. One of the horses was killed, and a young man named Ludwick, belonging to the neighborhood, was shot dead while getting a horse to harness in a threshing machine. The rebels then fled to the woods. It is stated that these rebels were in citizens dress."

Y. M. M. LIBRARY.—We direct attention to the card of this institution, inserted in to-day's paper. The really handsome reading room is complete in all its appointments, well supplied with newspapers, magazines and a well selected assortment of books. The rooms are open from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., and we recommend all persons who are not members to avail themselves of the remarkably low terms offered by the Association, by which they can obtain a large amount of useful information and entertainment.

COL. MCKNIGHT, of Brookville, now has seven companies in camp, four from Jefferson county, under Capts, Dowling, Hastings, Tracy and Freas, two from Clarion county under Capts. Hosey and Craig, and one from Clearfield, under Capt. Rose. This "Wild Cat regiment" will be full by the middle of the month.

THE Frisbee Infantry, Capt. Foulk, leave for the seat of war to-morrow. Before leaving Lieut. Greatrake is to be presented with a sword, at the corner of Fifth and Cherry alley. J. H. Hampton, Esq., will make the presentation address and W. C Moreland, Esq., will reply for the recipient.

LEAVE TO DAY.—The U. S. Zouave Cadets, Co. A, Capt. Tanner, leave for Washington City at 4 o'clock this afternoon.—They did good service in the three months' campaign, and have again recruited to the full complement.

CITY MORTALITY.—For the week ending Sept. 1st, the Physician to the Board of Health reports 20 death, viz: 11 males, 9 females; 19 white, 1 colored; 5 adults, 15 children; of the latter two died of diarrhœa, three of diptheria and four of convulsions.

THE places of business of nearly all the Jews in our city were closed yesterday.—We are now in the Rosh-Hosanna and yesterday, the first day of the Seventh month (Tishri) is the civil new year of the Israelites and always observed as a holiday.

BROKE HIS ARM.—A son of J. W. Mitchell, of this city, fell from a scaffolding on the new Presbyterian Church at Salem, Ohio, where he was engaged in fresco painting, last week, and broke his arm.

MAJ. OAKES, now at Wheeling, has not declined the appointment as Brigadier General tendered him by the President, but still holds the matter under advisement.

THE Beaver canal has been put in repair since the late flood and packets are running regularly between New Brighton and New Castle.

COL. RIPPEY'S regiment, so far as formed, will leave for Washington City by Pennsylvania Railroad on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock.

THE dollar store is now open with an entire new stock of goods, the finest *one dollar* articles ever offered in this city.—Ladies go and take a look at them.

HORSES.—Over twelve hundred horses have been shipped East within the past week from the Allegheny drove yards.

THE ALLEGHENY GUARDS, Captain Wright, leave for Washington at two o'clock to-morrow.

THE last detachment of the Vierheller Infantry, Capt. Lowe, will be sent forward to-morrow afternoon.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

SAPONIFIER!
Important to Families!
Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.
THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING
SOFT SOAP!
One pound equal to Six pounds
POTASH!!
For Sale at Wholesale, by
Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.
JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER.
JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FURNITURE & CHAIRS.
No. 424 Penn street, above the Canal.
Have on hand a large assortment of Fancy and Plain Furniture, in Walnut and Mahogany of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices 6m26:tf

POSTERS,
PLACARDS,
HAND-BILLS,
CARDS, &c.
Printed at the lowest cash prices to suit the times,
—BY—
W. S. HAVEN,
84 THIRD STREET,
WHO WILL PRINT IN
RED, WHITE AND BLUE, (WITH FANCY CUTS,)
OR IN
PLAIN BLACK INK.
Call and see Samples and get prices. 2u14

AUSTIN LOOMIS.....THOS. LOOMIS
AUSTIN LOOMIS & CO., Dealers in Promissory Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, and in securities for money.
Money loaned on Checks at short dates, with collateral securities.
NOTES AND DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Persons desiring Loans can be accommodated on reasonable terms, and capitalists can be furnished with good securities at remunerative prices.
Also, attend to the Sale, Renting and Leasing of Real Estate.
Office, No. 92 FOURTH STREET, above Wood. 1m21:tf AUSTIN LOOMIS.

EYE AND EAR.
NOISE IN THE HEAD,
DEAFNESS:
DR. F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST
(Late of the Austrian Army)
Gives his entire and exclusive attention to all maladies of the EYE and EAR requiring medical or surgical attention, to rescore sight or hearing. Persons wishing to be treated by him either for *DEAFNESS* or *IMPAIRED SIGHT* should apply without further delay. They will in doing so, benefit themselves and give him time to do justice to their case. The success of his treatment of the
EYE AND EAR.
He has over and over again illustrated before his professional brethren who have honored his office with their presence, to witness his operations and practice.
From hundreds and thousands who have been restored by him to SIGHT and HEARING he begs to subjoin the following names and testimonials:—
Hon. SENATOR PUGH.
T. M'LEAN, son of Judge M'Lean, U. S. Supreme Court.
J. STEPHENS, Esq, Philadelphia.
J. H. TOWN, Esq., now Captain in U. S. A.
J. C. SIDNEY, Esq, Philadelphia.
C. L. KIMBERLY, Captain U. S. A.
R. BAGE, Esq., President of the Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, New York.
L. GLOVER, Esq, Director of the National Bank Company.
G. B. LAMAR, President of the Bank of the Republic, New York.
J. STANTHROP, Merchant, Warren street, New York.
These were cases of Deafness, some of THIRTY YEARS standing.
PITTSBURGH CERTIFICATES.
Rev. STANISLAUS PARIZYWSKY, Passionist.
Rev. M. GREGG.
W. S. GRAY, Esq.
THOMAS MOORE, Esq., First street.
JOHN BECK, sr., corner Grant and Seventh sts.
CASES OF BLINDNESS.
W. BISHOP, Esq., Cincinnati.
F. WILLIAMS, M. D.
A. P. STEWART, Esq.
J. W. HEATH, Esq., Merchant.
Rev. FATHER MULLEN.
L. S. NEVILLE, Commander U. S. N.
To this list hundreds more could be added. Dr. M. further begs the perusal of the two following TESTIMONIALS from gentlemen well known in this city;
TESTIMONY:
FROM JNO. M'DEVITT, ESQ.,
From the benefit my son derived of DR. VON MOCHZISKER'S skillful treatment, I have much pleasure in recommending him to all similarly affected, as a most successful surgeon.
JOHN M'DEVITT, 311 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, May 15, 1861.
From JNO. M'CLOSKEY, Esq.,
of the firm of M'Closkey, Cosgrave & Co.
POST FERRY, ALLEGHENY Co., PA.
April 8th, 1861.
TO DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, 155 Third street, Pittsburgh—I am happy to inform you that my little daughter, who has been quite deaf for four years, has, under your skillful treatment, entirely recovered. I feel quite satisfied that her hearing would never have been restored by natural causes, but to your ability alone is she indebted for it, and I would earnestly recommend all afflicted with deafness to consult you at once.
Respectfully yours,
JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
OFFICE,
155 THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AN'D GRANT STS.
ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted. The original letters of the names above given, can be examined by all who wish to do so, at Dr. M's office. au30

2D EDITION.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Further Denial of the Death of Jeff. Davis---Gov. Magoffin's Message.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—Georuch, who yesterday headed an expedition carrying off arms to the Confederate States, has been arrested.

A report widely circulated to-day that ex-Mayor Barbee had received a dispatch affirming positively the death of Jeff. Davis as entirely without foundation.

FRANKFORT.—The Senate organized by the election of John F. Fiske, Speaker; J. H. Johnson, Clerk. Gov. Magoffin's message says Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position; that she had no agency in fostering a sectional party in the free States and did not approve of separate action, and secession of the Southern States at the time. Until recently, Kentucky's neutrality has not been seriously aggressed by either belligerent power.—Lawless raids have been suffered on both sides, private property seized, our commerce intercepted, our trade destroyed.—These wrongs have been borne with patience, and reparation obtained when possible, but a military federal force has been organized, equipped and encamped in the central portion of Kentucky, without consultation with the State authorities, but a short time before the assembly of a Legislature fresh from our people. If the people of Kentucky desire more troops, let them be obtained under the Constitution of Kentucky. I recommend that the law of last spring amended to enable the military board to borrow a sufficient sum to purchase arms and munition for our defence. The Governor infers from the President's correspondence that if he thought the people of Kentucky wished the removal of the Federal force from Kentucky, the President would comply.

Gov. Magoffin recommends the passage of resolutions requesting the disbanding or removal of all the military bodies not under the State authority.—He complains of the continued introduction of Federal guns, and the destruction thereof to private citizens. He thinks this source of irritation should be arrested. He refers to the Legislature numbers of cases of aggressions upon private rights by a body of belligerents, where he had not the right or power to afford redress. After discussing on the national difficulties he says, Kentuckians have meant to wait the exhaustion of all civil remedies before they will reconsider the question of assuming new external relations, but I have never understood that they will tamely submit to unconstitutional aggressions of the North. They renounce their sympathy with the people of her aggrieved sister States North. They will approve of a war to subjugate the South. Still less can I construe any of their votes as meaning that they will prosecute a coercive war against their Southern brethern.—They meant only that they have still some hope of the restoration and perpetuation of the Union, and until that hope is blasted they will not alter their existing relations. Their final decision will be law to me, and I will execute every constitutional act of their representative, as vigilantly and faithfully as though it originated with myself. The Governor says that in no thought or word has he thwarted the lawful purposes of the people of Kentucky. He denounces the President's war proclamation of April 15th, as illegal, and therefore a peremptory refusal to the demand for Kentucky troops was given.—Citing subsequent acts of the administration he said he cannot give them any sort of sanction. The Governor protests against the President's usurpations, against further prosecution of the war, against Kentucky being made a campaigning ground or pathway for a movement of forces by either belligerent, and recommends the General Assembly to pass resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep off our soil and respect Kentucky's neutrality.—My respect for State rights and State sovereignty will make me bow in respectful submission to the majority of her people so long as I am a citizen of Kentucky.

It is understood that Governor Magoffin received at Frankfort, to-day, a despatch from Gen. Grant, of Cairo, stating that Tennessee troops had entered Hickman.—Magoffin telegraphed to Governor Harris, protesting against this, to which Harris replied, saying that he would request President Davis to withdraw the troops.

This evening Louisville is full of rumors that the Federal gunboats, being fired upon from Columbus, had responded by shelling and burning that town, but no verification of this improbable story can be obtained to-night.

The N. O *Crescent* says that the Military Board of Mississippi was tendered the services of a vessel fully armed and equipped for the defence of Mississippi Sound, but declined.

Richmond despatches to the Southern press say that the President called together Congress for the 2d.

Lieut. Burnet, late of the U. S. army, arrived lately in Fort Smith, Ark.

Gen Beauregard's report of the battle of Bull Run is published. He calls the engagement a remarkable artillery duel. He compliments the Washington Artillery, and mentions a few names complimentary.

The Wilmington *Journal* says Hatteras fell into the hands of the enemy, not because it had no sufficient amount of ammunition, but because the works were not sufficiently tenable to resist the heavy force brought against them.

Gen. Pope takes the Field in Missouri.

Tribune's Correspondence.

QUINCY, Sept. 4.—Gen. Pope arrived last night, he leaves this evening to take the field in Missouri. The rebels have torn up the railroad track and cut down the telegraph poles between Hannerville and Shelbina. Martin Green was between these places yesterday with a force of two thousand, well armed men; he had two pieces of artillery.

Gen. Hurlbut is reported West of Shelbina with 1200 or 1,500 Iowa and Illinois troops. I am authorized to say that the reports that Gen. Fremont had disapproved and countermanded Gen. Pope's orders regarding the policy adopted in North Missouri and particularly with regard to levying contributions in Marion county and Palmyra, are without the slightest foundation in truth. Gen. Pope will proceed immediately with such force as will insure a complete execution of his policy.

Gen. Grant Telegraphs to the Kentucky Legislature--Gov. Harris' Message.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 5.—Gen. Grant telegraphed this morning to the Kentucky Legislature that the Confederate forces, in considerable numbers, had invaded Kentucky and were occupying and fortifying strong positions on Hickman and Chalk Bluffs. This evening he received a reply that his message, with one from Gov. Harris, of Tenessee, had been referred to a special committee. Gov. Harris' message says:

The troops that landed at Hickman last night did so without my knowledge and consent and, I am confident, without the consent of the President. I have telegraphed to President Davis, requesting their immediate withdrawal.

From Pensacola.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—Letters here say that Bragg leaves Pensacola to-day with three regiments for Virginia, leaving there about the same number of troops. It is very sickly at Pensacola, 30 to 40 soldiers are dying daily.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 5.—Lieut. Colonel Sedgwick, of the Sixth Cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier General of the Volunteers, and Hoyt Sherman Additional Paymaster.

The following additional paymasters of the three months' volunteers were appointed to-day: James W. Schaumberg and Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania; Mark Etting, of Missouri; Frank Bridgeanan, of Iowa; Wm. H. Johnson, of Ohio; Nicholas Wm. Larned and Henry Sullivan, of Illinois; Benjamin F. Walson, Oliver Holman, Julian O. Mason and George T. Emory of Massachusetts; H. F. J. Adams, of Kansas; Jas C. John, John A. Lowry, of Indiana; Wm H. Bitter, Thos. Bart, Alexander B. Williams, Robt. L. Webb and E. S. Hoy, of N. Y.; Wm. Gilman, of Mich.; John E. Newell, of N. J; Ira L Hewitt, of Texas; W. D. Martin of New Mexico, Truman G. Wright and Rufus Cheney, of Wisconsin; G. R. Sanders, of Cal.; Wm. E. Culver, of Ky.; The above list comprises all the additional Paymasters proposed to be appointed.

General Burnside has been assigned to duty in command of the Regiments here which have not yet been assigned to Brigades, and all arriving troops.

Col. Marcy, Inspector General of the U. S. Army, has been appointed chief of Gen. McClellan's staff.

The *Star's* correspondence from Fairfax county says that there are no disunion troops at Vienna, a picket guard only being posted there. Immediately around Flint Heel, half way between Falls Church and Fairfax Court House, there are the remains of four South Carolina regiments, viz: Kershaw's, Cash's, Bacon's and Williams', reduced to about half their original number by the contingencies of their service, principally through sickness. Each of these regiments were originally 900 strong. The camp measles had raged long and terrifically in these regiments, as throughout the rest of Beauregard's army. As soon as a man is taken down he is sent off to some hospital in the interior.

Recently the South Carolina regiments received from their State a supply of new clothing and shoes, of which they were in great need. At present they have a sufficiency of provisions, fresh beef, bacon and flour.

Respectable gentlemen who have arrived from North Carolina, by a circuitous route, say that the Union prospects in that State are of the most encouraging character.—The acting Governor is a reliable Union man. Secret leagues of loyalty exist in every county and are rapidly increasing in strength, already numbering one-half the voting population. A Provisional State Government will be put in operation in a few months. Two full brigades of loyal men have been enrolled. The league have made extended arrangements for electing a member of Congress from every district.—Men were known to have been elected, each receiving a large vote. They are among the best men in the State, who will insist on a vigorous prosecution of the war. Their certificates of election will bear the signature of the Governor and the broad seal of the State. Since the engagement at Hatteras the North Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Virginia. Many of them are dissatisfied with the war, and those who entered the service for the short term refuse to continue in the Confederate employment.

Syracuse Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sep. 5.—The Committee on Resolutions reported a series in effect, as follows:

Resolved, First—That the watchword which should animate the Democracy in the defence of our imperiled country, is the sentiment of Jackson, that the "Union must be preserved."

Second—That the claim to relinquish the State allegiance is unwarranted by the Constitution, and at war with it in letter and spirit, and incompatible with good government, and the Democracy ever maintain and they still do, that secession is revolution.

Third—That the seizure of the forts and property of the Government, followed by the authorization of privateers, precipitated the country into war.

Fourth—That it is the duty of the government to prosecute this war with all its power and resources, and the duty of the people to rally to its support until the struggle ends with the triumph of the constitution and the laws, and the restoration of the Union.

Fifth—That we hold next in guilt to the faction in arms the Northern agitators.

Sixth—That it was the duty of Congress to have encouraged the loyal citizens of the South by ample guaranties of their rights, and by just and honorable concessions, and we believe it to be the duty of the government, while putting down the rebellion, to offer to the loyal people of the States the remedy, which the constitution itself provides, viz: A convention of all the States for the revision and amendment of that instrument.

Seventh—The Democracy of the State regard any attempt to pervert this conflict into a war for the emancipation of slaves as fatal to all hopes for the restoration of the Union.

Eighth.—That we protest against the doctrine that any power except the representatives of the people, can suspend the writ of habeas corpus and protest against the passport system, against the government establishing a State police, against the assumption of the government to repress the discussion of its policy by a free press, by the refusal to afford it the proper mail facilities, and finally protest against the President's doctrine that the States derive their authorities from the Federal Government.

The last resolution concludes as follows: That a Democratic victory in this State will be hardly less auspicious to the cause of the Union than the triumph of the Federal army in the field, and therefore, we hold those who are trying to create discussions in the ranks of the Democracy, as not only treacherous to its principles, but disloyal to their country.

Considerable debate ensued on certain of the resolutions, but they were mainly adopted. During the debate one member declared the South had brought on the war. He was opposed to peace offers except at the cannon's mouth. We were the peace party before the war. For God's sake don't let us be the peace party during the war. His remarks were loudly applauded. The following are the nominations: Judge of Appeals, Judge Comstock; Secretary of State, D. Floyd Jones; Comptroller, Geo. G. Scott; Attorney General, Lyman Tremaine; Treasurer, F. C. Bruck; Canal Commissioner, J. B. Lord. Adjourned.

Columbus Union Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The Union Convention at Columbus to-day was very large and enthusiastic. Thos. Ewing presided. David Todd (Democrat) was nominated Governor, and Benj. Staton, (Republican,) Lieut. Governor. The balance of the ticket was divided between Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. & Mrs. Tetedoux's
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, SEPT. 9TH.
FRENCH AND LATIN TAUGHT
without extra charge by Mr. Tetedoux, a native of Paris and graduate of the College Charlemagne. No. 148 Third street, Pittsburgh.
N B.—The Birmingham, Oakland and Mineral Ville cars pass by the door. au22:4wd

THE following valuable Medecines can always be procured at JOS. FLEMING'S:—
Boerhave's Holland Bitters,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery,
Spalding's Throat Confections,
Bellingham's Stimulating Ungunent,
Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger,
Cherokee Remedy,
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup,
Stoffard's Olive Tar,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
se6 corner Market street and Diamond.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Carefully Revised and Corrected by our own Commercial Reporter.

PITTSBURGH, Sepember 6th, 1861.

The market is much improved since our last; sales in every department are heavier, and the prospect of a fair trade this fall is most encouraging. Prices are better, and the improvement is pretty general.

Ale...Pittsburgh manufactured continues in fair demand, with steady shipments to all parts of the country. The established rates at present are:

	bbls.	hf. bbls.		bbls.	hf. bbls
Kennet	$5,00	$4,00	India	$8,00	$4,00
X	6,00	3,00	XX	7,00	4,00
Cream	8,00@9,00	2,40@3,00	Porter	6,00	3,00

The new excise law will, of course, produce an advance but manufacturers have not yet fixed a new scale of prices.

Ashes...We note no material change. Pots rate at $4@4½c and Pearls at 5¾@5¾c; Soda Ash at 3@3¼c. Nitrate of Soda at 3¾@3¾c and Concentrated Lye 10½c ⅌ lb.

Bacon...There is a fair demand, and a decline in figures. Shoulders are dull at 6@6¼c Sides at 7¼c. Plain Hams 8¼c, and Sugar-cured 10¼@10½c ⅌ lb.

Beans...There is a good demand, with sales of small white at 60@65c. per bush.

Butter...Sales of choice roll making at 10@11c ⅌ lb.

Brooms...Sales at $1,50@1,75 per dozen for common and $2,00@2,75 for good and fancy.

Buckets and Tubs...The Beaver manufacturers' prices are, as follows:—Buckets plain, inside ⅌ dozen $1,45; painted inside, $1,50; 3 hoops, $1,75; Tubs, No. 1 3 hoops, ⅌ dozen, $7,75; No. 1, 2 hoops, $6,75; No. 2 $5,00; No 3, $5,50; No. 4, $4,75; No. 5, $5 00; Keeler's No. 4, $4,75; Half Bushels, sealed, $4,75.

Corn Meal...Is plenty. We quote from first hands at 45@48c. per bush., and from store at 50 cents ⅌ bush.

Cordage...

Manilla Rope, coil	9c ⅌ lb	Manilla Rope, cut	11c ⅌ lb
Hemp " "	10c ⅌ lb	Tarred " "	13c ⅌ lb
Hemp " "	11c ⅌ lb	Tarred " cut	14c ⅌ lb
Packing Yarn, fine	12c ⅌ lb	Packing Yarn, coarse	12c ⅌ lb

Tot Cords...Manilla, $2,25@3,00 ⅌ dozen; Hemp $1,50, $1,87, $2,00@2,75 ⅌ dozen; Hemp coil, 11. ⅌ lb.

Plough Lines...Manilla 87c. ⅌ dozen; Hemp 70c. ⅌ dozen.

Cotton Cordage...Cotton Rope ⅝ and upwards, 20c do. below ⅝, 22c.; Bed Cords, $2,50@3,62½c ⅌ doz. Plough Lines $1,25; Sash Cords $5,50.

Dried Beef...There is a fair demand, principally local, at 10½@11c. ⅌ lb, in tierces.

Dried Fruit...Is in good supply, and we quote at 75@80 for Apples; and $4,00@$4,12 ⅌ bush for good Peaches.

Eggs...In good demand. Sales of packed in bbls, at 5@7c per doz.

Feed...The sales are limited and prices better. We quote Middlings at 85@90c ⅌ 100 lbs.; Shorts 55@56c; Bran at 45@50c; Ship Stuffs at 60@65c; Oil meal, $38@39 ton.

Flour...Prices are the same but demand better. We quote at $4,25@4,50 extra, $4,75@5,00 for Spring and Winter extra family and $5,50@$5,75 for fancy brands.

Feathers...We quote Prime Western at 45c. from first hands; 48@50c. from store.

Fire Brick...Sales of Bolivar at $25@35 ⅌ M.

Fish...Sales limited at $4,25 for barrels, whites $2,00@$2,25 for Lake Herring; No. 3 Mackeral at $7,00; No. 2 at $8,00.

Grain...Wheat is without material change. We quote Red at 90@92c and White at $95@98c. Corn is selling at 37@40c. Oats have declined and we quote at 23@25c from first hands, and 25c from store. In Barley and Rye there is nothing doing.

Groceries...We note an advance under the new excise law; Sugar is selling at 8¼@8¾ for N.O. Molasses at 39@40c ⅌ gallon; Coffee at 16@16¼c, and Rice 7@7½c.

Hay...Sales at scales limited at $17@8 per ton.

Hides...Are dull at 5½@6c ⅌ lb for green salted; and 12@13½c for dry flint.

Iron and Nails...The manufacturers quote common bar at 2¼c ⅌ lb; other descriptions in proportion. Nails, 10 to 6d. at $2,50; 8d. and 6d at $2,75; 4d and 5d, $3,00; 3d, $3,25; 2d, blued $4,50; 3d do, $4,00; 2d do fine, $5,00@5,50. Spikes, 3 to 5 in., $2,75; wrought do., $4,25@4,75.

Lard...Is in demand. Prime country is selling at 6½@7½c ⅌ lb in bbls., and kegs; city leaf 9c in bbls.

Leather...The market is steady, with no change in our old quotations:

Red Spanish Sole ⅌ lb	21@22c	Upper ⅌ doz	$28@33
Slaughter "	26@28c	Bridle "	$40@45
Harness "	27@30c	Skirting "	22c@34c

Lime...Louisville sells regularly at $1,20@1,25 per bbl.

Lumber, *Green*...There is but little now coming to market, and the figures are for partially seasoned. The prices range—for Common $10@12 per 1,000 feet and Clear $20,00; Timber 4@5c ⅌ cubic foot, and Shingles $2,25 ⅌ 1,000.

Lumber, *Seasoned*...The following are the quotations per 1,000 feet, for seasoned lumber at city yards:—Common 1 in. Boards, $14,00.

Pig Metal...There is but little doing. We note a few sales of Allegheny, at $24, and Tennessee $25 per ton.

Powder...We quote blasting and mining at $4,25 ⅌ keg; rifle at $5,25; safety fuse $4,00 ⅌ 1000 feet.

Soaps...The following are the manufacturers prices Rosin, 4½c.; No. 1 Palm, 6½ Chemical, 4½; Castile and Toilet, 10c.; Sawyer's Chemical Olive, 4½c.; Woman's Friend, 7c ⅌ lb.

Salt...There is a fair demand, with sales of No. 1 at $1,05@1,10 ⅌ bbl., and No. 1 Extra at $1,12@1,15 ⅌ bbl.

Shestings, Yarns, &c...The ruling figures are as follows, at four months time or 5 per cent off for cash: Eagle Sheetings, 11c. ⅌ yard; Niagara do 10½c.

POUND YARNS.

Nos. 5 to 10 inclusive	28c ⅌ lb	No. 16	33c ⅌ lb
Nos. 11 and 12	29 ⅌ lb	No. 17	34 ⅌ lb
No. 13	30 ⅌ lb	No. 18	35 ⅌ lb
No. 14	31 ⅌ lb	No. 19	36 ⅌ lb
No. 15	32 ⅌ lb	No. 20	37 ⅌ lb

DOZEN YARNS.

No. 400	15c ⅌ doz.	No. 800	12c ⅌ doz
No. 500	14 "	No. 900	12 "
No. 600	13 "	No. 1000	12 "
No. 700	12 "		

CARPET CHAIN, BATTING, &c.

Chain, assorted col's	20c ⅌ lb	Candlewick	23c ⅌ lb
" under 15 cuts	17 ⅌ lb	Twine	18 ⅌ lb
" over "	23 ⅌ lb	Batting, family	25 ⅌ lb