The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1863. Established 1842.

A CARD.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS to operate before the Dental Colleges of the United States, and the various Dental conventions for the purpose of bringing before the profession my **Apparatus for Extracting Teeth Without Pain**, I shall of necessity be obliged to be away from my office the greater part of next Spring and Summer, and that my patients may not be the losers thereby, I have associated with me Dr. E. J. WAYE, a Dentist of well known ability in every branch of the profession, and whose elegant fillings are the admiration of the profession wherever seen. Dr. Waye will be with me from April 1st, and will take the general charge of the office, leaving me free to devote my whole attention to Extracting Teeth with my Apparatus, and to the mechanical part of the profession. Persons who may have hitherto failed to remove their Teeth extracted for want of time on my part, or from defects in the apparatus are assured that such difficulty no longer exists, as I have made many improvements, and will devote my whole time to it.

He concurs in regard to the Painlessness and Safety of the operation given if desired, and from Medical gentlemen too. Remember that cold weather is the time when the apparatus can be used to the best advantage.

E. UDDEY, Dentist,
134 Smithfield street.
mh17:dtmy14

W. R. LUPTON ..... J. R. OLDDEN.

LUPTON & OLDDEN,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FELT CEMENT & GRAVEL ROOFING

☞ Repairs to old Gravel, Canvass and Metalic Roofs made at the lowest prices.

All work promptly attended to and warranted. Office, Morning Post Building, corner Fifth and Wood streets, 2d story. mh17

FOR SALE—That desirable Tavern Stand the WASHINGTON HOUSE, situate on Main Street and Cherry Alley, in the borough of Washington, Pa.

The undersigned, in consequence of declining health, will offer at public sale on Saturday the 11th day of April next, between the hours of one and two o'clock, p. m., the above property, when terms of sale will be made known. There is a Store Room, occupied now as a Post Office, a Barber Shop—a Tenant House and Livery Stable on the place that rents from 200 to 400 dollars yearly. MICHAEL WALDRON.
mh24:2w.

FOR SALE—A Country Seat, containing 13 acres, situated in M'Clure township, about three miles from the City, stocked with 33 varieties of bearing apple trees, 7 varieties of plumbs, 7 of cherries, 3 of pears, 5 of dwarf pears, 4 of mulberries, 5 of currants, 9 of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries; 8 of gooseberries, 4 of grapes and 8 of peaches. On it are erected a two story Brick House and all necessary outbuildings. For terms apply to

JOHN LITTLE, Jr.,
Note and Real Estate Broker,
mh24:dlw No 58 Fourth Street

D. M. BARBOUR,
WITH
A. L. WEBB & BRO.,
COR. PRATT & COMMERCE STREETS,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and agents for the sale of
Dupont's Gunpowder & Safety Fuse,
Receive on consignment of all kinds of Western Produce, and make advances thereon.

N. B.—Railroad track in front of Warehouse. Refer to W. H. Smith & Co., Miller & Ricketson, Spencer & Garrard, Culp & Shepherd, Pittsburgh Merchants Bank and B. De Ford & Sons, Baltimore. mh4:lmd

BAZIN'S CAMPHOR ICE, WITH
GLYCERINE.

This is a preparation which is neither Cream, Lotion nor Powder, but a solid. Since its introduction it has obtained a rapid popularity as an application to excoriated and smarting surfaces. It differs from the cosmetic creams in being a positive medicinal, yet perfectly safe. It possesses great beauty as a chemical product, and is, besides, one of the most pleasant applications conceivable for chapped hands, lips, &c., &c.

Sold at
A. B. RANKIN & CO.'S
Drug Store, 68 Market street.
3 doors below Fourth. mh17

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAY'S

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST opened especially for the Holiday's a very large and desirable stock of
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GOLD AND SILVER WATHES,
for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, fine Bronze Clocks, Fancy Goods,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
such as castors, cake and fruit baskets, goblets, card cases, ice stands, pitchers, and a large variety of suitable articles for presents.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE.
de23 49 Fifth street

CURTIS C. STEINMETZ,
GENERAL
HOUSE CARPENTER
AND JOBBER.
SHOP VIRGIN ALLEY, between Wood and Liberty Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
au8

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
in Iron Pipe,
PUMPS AND BRASS WORKS.
Particular attention paid to the fitting up and
Repairing Oil Refineries, &c
Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all its branches. Also, Agents for Hutchings & Foster's Excelsior Pump for Hand and Power use. It has no superior.
jan23:3md No. 110 Water and 104 First sts.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE PENN'A RAILROAD CO.,
CANAL DEPARTMENT.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Company hereby give public notice to all whom it may concern, that, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon it by sundry provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works," approved May 16th, 1857, it will on the FIRST DAY OF MAY, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, abandon as much of the Western Division of the canal, lately forming a part of the Main Line on the Public Works, and as lies between Blairsville and Johnstown, (commonly known as the "Upper Western Division") together also with such Dams, Feeders and Reservoirs lying west of Johnstown, as appertain to or are used in connection with said Upper Western Division.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Witness the seal of the said Company the 25th day of February, A. D. 1863.
J. EDGAR THOMSON. [L. S.]
President.
mh26:tmy1

NEW DISCOVERY!
To Strengthen and Improve the Sight.
THE PEBBLE
Russian 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 those 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,
jan16 No. 36 Fifth street, Post Building

LOTS FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale four eligible lots situated on the corner of Grove street and Centre avenue adjoining the Seventh Warding Pittsburgh. The lots are each 24 feet front by 110 feet deep, running back to an alley, and are entirely isolated by streets and alleys on every side. Two of the lots have frame houses on them, five rooms and hall in each, hydrant on the premises. They will be sold at together on very favorable terms. Enquire of JAS. McCABE, Agent,
feb27 Ross street, near Fourth.

GREEN WINDOW CURTAIN PAPER—Satin and Common for sale by
feb27 W P MARSHALL.

DAILY POST.

The Battle of Fredericksburgh.

An Authentic Statement of the Part taken by Gen. Franklin in that Battle.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND—*Sir*: On the 25th day of January last an order from the War Department was published relieving Maj.-Gen. William B. Franklin from his command of the left Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac. It did not appear by the order to have been at his request, but it transpired, when his own order was published, that he had not asked to be relieved.

As Gen. Franklin had been recognized as one of the ablest of the Generals in the service of the United States, it was at once perceived that some reason existed for his removal not known to the public at large. It was announced in some of the newspaper dispatches from Washington that a Court of Inquiry into his conduct had been ordered, and the names of the members of it were given. Nearly two months have elapsed, and no Court has been convened. On the 27th of January, a statement was published in the *New York Times*, containing charges against Gen. Franklin as grave as can be alleged against a soldier, and which, when made against a General commanding a force in the field of forty thousand men, assume a national importance.

In order that this statement might lack no emphasis to call it to the attention of the public, it was printed over your own signature. You are not only the responsible editor of an influential and widely circulated journal, but you have filled some of the most important official positions in the State of New York, and therefore a statement made under such auspices cannot be treated as an ordinary newspaper article. It is to be regretted that the Administration has not ordered an investigation into the subject, and thus furnished the means by which the public judgment could be invoked upon all the evidence in the case. But when the causes of such a disaster as that of Fredericksburgh are attributed to the most serious of all military offences—a disobedience of orders—upon testimony apparently derived from the most authentic sources, and an officer who had been gradually winning his way, without much aid from army correspondents, to the highest point of public confidence, is the one charged with such disobedience and its consequences, justice, not only to the officer himself, but to the people who have been compelled to taste, through the dreadful ordeal of successive defeats, the bitter fruits of bad generalship, demands that the leading facts connected with this sad business have equal publicity with your statement. I rely upon the spirit of fairness which has always characterized the conduct of your paper for space enough for this answer.

Gen. Franklin's command in the Army of the Potomac consisted of the Sixth Corps, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Wm. F. Smith, and of the First Corps, under the command of Maj.-Gen. John [illegible] of both these gentlemen, substantiating the statements of other officers of rank and character belonging to the left Grand Division, together with the order under which Gen. Franklin acted at the battle of Fredericksburgh, as well as copies of the reports made from the left Grand Division, during the day of the battle, have been furnished to the writer, and this statement is based on this testimony. The prominent feature of your statement, inculpating Gen. Franklin with reference to the battle of Fredericksburgh is, that Gen. Burnside's plan of that battle was to make the "*main attack*" upon the rebel right, which was opposite our left, commanded by Gen. Franklin. The sentence is italicised, and is in these words:

"*The main attack was designed to be upon the rebel right*, and the object of it was to break their line then where it was weakest, turn them and then—with the cooperation of Sumner attacking in front—to complete the victory, and convert it into a rout. Gen. Franklin led the main attack with his own Grand Division and two small corps (one Meade's). His orders were to attack with *with at least one corps*, vigorously, and then to follow up the attack with prompt and heavy supports. He sent Gen. Meade to the attacks commanding the smallest corps of all.—Gen. Meade attacked with the great vigor, *broke the rebel line, and actually pushed his advance into the midst of the ammunition wagons and baggage train in the rear*. He had completely succeeded in the appointed work; the forces opposed to him were utterly routed, and all he needed was prompt and effective support. *This he did not receive*. Gen. Franklin sent another small corps to his aid, but it arrived too late. The enemy, seeing Meade come to a stand, had rallied; reinforcements were pushed forward, and before Meade's supports came up, his force was driven back, and it became impossible to re-establish the line. Gen. Franklin gave as a reason for not sending heavier aid prompter supports, that he was afraid the enemy would *seize his bridges and cut off his means of retreat*."

The evident meaning of this is that the *main attack* of the Army of the Potomac upon the rebel force at Fredericksburgh was intended by Gen. Burnside to be made against the rebel right; that Gen. Franklin was ordered to make such an attack, and that, in consequence of not obeying or carrying out the orders, the battle was lost. Of the many thousands who have read that statement, every reader unacquainted with the facts, except from the statement, has put exactly that construction upon it—a construction which you yourself must have believed to be the truer one when you wrote it. To the contrary of this, Gen. Franklin never received an order to make any such attack, and Gen. Burnside never intended that Gen. Franklin should make any such attack, as appears not only from the order itself, but from his subsequent letter to Gen. Halleck, (hereafter referred to,) as well as from the absence of all preparation by him for an attack of that description.—Gen. Franklin, on the day before the battle was fought, expressed to Gen. Burnside, in the fullest manner, his opinion that just such an attack as you state was intended was the true and proper plan; while the order he received, and under which he acted, contemplated, neither in language or spirit, anything like it. The battle was fought on the 13th of December. By three o'clock on the 12th, the two corps of Gens. Smith and Reynolds had crossed the river and were posted in line of battle.

Gen. Stoneman, with two divisions of Hooker's, was yet on the north side of the Rappahannock. The Sixth corps crossed first, and as soon as the fog lifted, Gen. Smith rode to the front, and made as much of a personal survey of the position of the enemy as was possible under the circumstances. The ground confirmed the opinion entertained by Gen. Franklin and his corps commanders that an attack in force, consisting of at least thirty thousand men, should be made from our left front, early next morning before the fog lifted. At 5 o'clock of that afternoon, Gen. Burnside came to Gen. Franklin's headquarters, where he remained at least an hour. At this interview Gen. Burnside was made fully acquainted with the result of the examination and of the opinion of Gen. Franklin that such an attack should be made. Gen. Burnside left without assenting to or dissenting from the plan, but with the express promise *that Gen. Franklin should receive his orders in two or three hours.*—The necessity of receiving the orders certainly before midnight was pressed upon him, for the reason, *that if an attack in force was to be made, it would require the best part of the night* to cross Stoneman's divisions and make the other preparation necessary for such an attack. Gen. Burnside left Gen. Franklin's headquarters about 6 o'clock, and Gen. Franklin, with his corps commanders, remaining in his tent dressed during the night awaiting the expected orders. At midnight, no orders having come, Col. McMahon was sent to the telegraph station to ask for them. He received and reported the answer that they were being prepared and would be sent forthwith. From this time until thirty minutes past seven in the morning, Gen. Franklin received no intelligence from Gen. Burnside. At that hour he received the order on which he acted in that day's battle. In your statement, after saying that under the order the "*main attack*" was designed on the rebel right, you give the language of the order as follows: "His (Franklin's) orders were to attack with at least one corps vigorously, *and then to follow up the attack with prompt and heavy supports.*"

Gen. Franklin's whole force consisted of two corps, of three divisions each, of and Stoneman's two divisions on the other side of the river; but it is quite evident, from the context, that in using the word "corps," you intended to use the word "division," and it is but fair to treat it as if you had used the latter word in describing the force with which the attack was to be made. The original order sent to Gen. Franklin lies before the writer, in which the Commanding General directs Gen. Franklin to keep his whole command in position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road, and to send out, at once, a division at least, to pass below Smithfield, to seize, if possible, the height near Capt. Hamilton's, taking care to keep it well supported, and its line of retreat open. The order further stated that two of Gen. Hooker's divisions were in the rear of the bridges, and would remain there as supports. These were Stoneman's divisions before referred to.

This is dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 5:55 A. M., and, as before observed, was received at 7:30 A. M. Thus, it will be seen that Gen. Franklin was ordered—first, to keep his *whole command* in position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road; second, to send out, at once, at least a division to seize, if possible, the height near Hamilton's; third, to keep this division well supported; and fourth, its line of retreat open. It does not require a military man to see that Gen. Burnside did not mean to make his *main attack* upon the rebel army under an order to the General conducting the attack *to keep his whole command in position for a rapid movement down the old road*, and, secondary to this, to send at once a division to seize a particular height; which division was to be kept well supported, and its line of retreat open.

Not a word is said about "attacking vigorously," or "following up the attack with prompt and heavy supports," but, as the event proved, before the sun had reached its meridian, Gen. Franklin was compelled to send, and did send prompt and heavy supports to this attack, in which his whole command, instead of being kept in position for a rapid movement down the Richmond road, was put in requisition to save his wing from destruction, and to "keep his line of retreat open," a part of the order, the wisdom of which no one will dispute. Immediately after the receipt of the order, Gen. Franklin directed Gen. Reynolds, with his corps of three divisions, to execute it. This corps was posted with Gen. Meade (one of the best officers in our service,) on the left, Gen. Gibbon on the right, and Gen. Doubleday in reserve. This corps was at once put in motion. Shortly after Meade advanced, the enemy's cavalry appeared on the left, accompanied by artillery, and Doubleday was ordered to drive them away. Shortly after these troops were advanced, Gen. Franklin sent to Gen. Stoneman to cross the bridge with one of his divisions, and before it reached the field it was ordered to report to Gen. Reynolds. Before the First Division had entirely crossed, he ordered Stoneman's Second Division over. One of Smith's divisions was also ordered to report to Reynolds.

These facts are not only collected from the written statements of some of the officers engaged, but I have before me a copy of the written reports sent to Gen. Burnside by the general officer who brought the order and remained with the left wing during the day, being fourteen in number—the first dated at 7:40 in the morning, informing the Commanding General that *Mead's division was to make the movement*, and the last sent at 4:30 P. M. By these reports, Gen. Burnside was informed that Meade, before 3:40 of that day had been aided by no less than five divisions besides his own, and, as Franklin had but eight in all, the General Commanding had the means of knowing how much of Franklin's "whole command" was left "to be kept in position for the rapid movement down the Richmond road and the line of retreat open." These divisions were commanded by Gibbon, Doubleday, Birney, Sickles and Newton. From this testimony it must be determined whether, or not Gen. Franklin faithfully carried out the order to keep the division well supported, having his bridge and the whole of his right and centre to protect, and the imperative duty of a commander, as well as the order of Gen. Burnside, to keep the line of retreat open.

On the 10th of December, Gen. Burnside addressed a letter to Gen. Halleck, from which it appears, six days after the battle, that he had never intended to make his *main attack* from our left, for in that letter he says, referring to the enemy:

"I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped, by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces *behind and on the crest in the rear of the town*, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor. For this we had to seize a height on the *extreme right* of our crest, which commanded a new road lately made by the enemy," &c.

As Gen. Burnside's force was at least two miles from Fredericksburg, the two miles which Gen. Burnside intended to make this "vigorous attack" could not have been Hamilton's Hill; and if he intended on that day to have made a *main attack* anywhere, it must have been the one referred to in his letter "in the rear of the town."

A candid and careful consideration of the order and of what took place immediately before and after it, shows conclusively that the information upon which you prepared your statement was erroneous, and that the inferenses drawn by you from such information in reference to the battle at Fredericksburg, are unwarranted. They do great injustice to a man who has passed his life under canvass, or facing the enemy on the field of battle, from the first conflict at the battle of Bull Run down to his relief from command on the Rappahannock. If left unexplained, they do still greater wrong to our cause in weakening the confidence of the people in a brave, skillful and loyal officer; not only so, they place Gen. Burnside in a position he cannot desire to occupy. He knew that the same men whose fighting qualities he tested at Antietam Bridge, and upon whom the life of the rebellion depended, were waiting for him behind the works in front of him, which nature had almost made impregnable. Under his command he counted one hundred and thirty thousand men, on whom the hopes of the nation hung, to destroy that rebel force. He knew that whenever he should determine to make a *main attack* he would concentrate against him the desperate resistance of the flower of the rebel army, led by determined and able officers. With a full consciousness of the momentous issues depending on the conflict of the morrow, will it be believed that he would have permitted all that night to pass without communicating his plans or a word of preparation to the General who was to make this "main attack!" Still more, who will do him the injustice to suppose that he could have designed making his *main attack* against an army which has thus far proved itself invincible, holding a vastly superior position, under an order so entirely inadequate to the success of any such attempt? He knew then, and the rebel maps which have come into our possession since fully confirm it, that to have made his "main attack" from his left, it would have been necessary to cross Stoneman's division in the night, and during the night to have prepared a storming column of at least forty thousand men to move at daylight, and with such preparations and force, and with orders to carry Hamilton's Hill at all hazards. Gen. Franklin and his troops would have carried it, or left their dead bodies on the field as witnesses of their obedience to orders and their devotion to their country.

One word more and I have done. Lest it may be supposed that some of the suggestions in this statement referring to the opposition of officers to Gen. Burnside's plan may be supposed to refer to Gen. Franklin, I have authority for saying that the only opinions he expressed to Gen. Burnside in regard to his movement were in response to Gen. Burnside's request for his opinion, made in the presence of all such officers as Gen. Burnside invited to be present. On such occasions his opinions were frankly given. These opinions were expressed to no one else, at any time or place, except to his general officers, when availing himself of their judgment and ability, in order to give the best advice in his power, when asked for it by the General Commanding. He never communicated these in any other way to any other persons. It will be conceded by all fair-minded men that when he was called upon, in council or at any other time, by or in opinion, he was bound to give it truthfully. That he did so is true, and it is equally true and susceptible of abundant proof, that after the time for the expression of opinions had passed, and the conduct of the commanding officer had been decided upon, Gen. Franklin gave his whole heart and whatever powers of generalship he possessed, and required the same of his subordinates, to the full and generous execution of his orders, without the slightest reference to his opinion as to their wisdom.

Yours, respectfully.

MASTIC CEMENT
T. F. WATSON,
MASTIC WORKER,
Is prepared to Cement the exterior of buildings with improved Mastic Cement, cheaper and superior to any done heretofore. This cement has no equal: it forms a solid and durable adhesiveness to any surface, imperishable by water or frost, and equal to any quality of stone.

The undersigned is the only reliable and practical workman in this cement in this city.

I have applied this Cement for the following gentlemen, whom the public are at liberty to refer to:

J. Bissell residence Penn street, finished 5 yrs
Jas. McCandless, Allegheny, do 5 yrs
J. H. Ammenberger, Lawrenceville, do 5 yrs
J. D. McCord, Penn street, do 4 yrs
A. Hoerzler, Lawrenceville, do 3 yrs
Girard House, Pittsburgh, do 3 yrs
St. Charles Hotel do do 5 yrs

Address, Washington Hotel, or Box 1306, Pittsburgh, P. O. feb20:1yd

CONSIGNED AND FOR SALE FROM store and to arrive
1,600 Sacks White and Yellow Corn, Shelled and in gunnies. Enquire of
J. W. CRAFT,
Jan20 Office 185 Liberty street.

S. M. KIER.....JAMES GLOVER.....JOHN FOSTER
PITTSBURGH FIRE BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY
KIER, GLOVER & CO.,
Manufacturers of Fire Brick, Tiles, Crucibles, &c, and dealers in Fire and Fire Clay.
Office 385 Liberty street, opposite the P. R. R. Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
Orders respectfully solicited. feb20:6md

GOLD, SILVER, DEMAND NOTES, Certificates of Indebtedness Quartermasters' Certificates,
7 3-10 Bonds and Coupons,
and all other government securies, bought by
W. H. WILLIAM & CO.,
mh5:6md Wood st. cor. Third.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
We are now manufacturing a superior article of
LIME,
which we are prepared to deliver from our COAL YARD, 500 LIBERTY STREET.
Best quality of Family Coal always on hand as usual.
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.

FOUR BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE IN LAWRENCEVILLE. Four lots 24 by 110 feet each; handsomely seated on Church street, situated near the Passenger Railway, will be sold cheap for cash, on application at this Office. feb17:dtf.

"THE UNION,"
ARCH STREET, between 3d and 4th
PHILADELPHIA
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RENEWED the lease of the above popular Hotel for a series of years, would respectfully call the attention of the traveling public to its central locality, either for business or pleasure.
mh9:1yr THOMAS WEBB & SON.

IF YOU WANT SOME GOOD NEW Fruit or prepared Mince Meat, mixed, and all other kinds of Spice, cooking Brandy or Wine, New Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel go to Haworth & Brothers, in Diamond, where you will get a new crop of Fruit and lower than at any other house in the cit. Also a general and full assortment of Family Groceries, Teas, Wines, Brandies, and all other kinds of Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
HAWORTH & BROTHER,
de24 corner Diamond and Diamond alley.

WHEELBARROWS, CULTIVATORS Spades, Shovels, forks, &c., Farm Implements generally, for sale by
JERUHAM & LONG,
mh24:dw 87 Liberty street.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

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

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

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	March 11	New York	Liverpool
City New York	March 14	New York	Liverpool
New York	March 14	New York	Southam'n
Arabia	March 18	Boston	Liverpool
City of Balti'e	March 21	New York	Liverpool
Teutonia	March 21	New York	Southam'n
Australasian	March 25	New York	Liverpool
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool
Asia	April 8	New York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	March 14	Liverpool	New York
Hanse	March 18	Southampton	New York
Savaria	March 25	Southampton	New York
Hammonia	April 8	Southampton	New York
Borussia	April 22	Southampton	New York

MONEY MARKET.

(CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST.

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

	Buying	Selling
Gold	45	00
Silver	35	00
Demand Notes	45	00
Eastern Exchange.		
New York	par	¼
Baltimore	par	⅛
Philadelphia	par	⅛
Boston	par	¼
Western Exchange.		
Cincinnati	par	¼
Louisville	par	⅜
Cleveland	par	½
St. Louis	par	¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
Tuesday, March 24th, 1863.

Remarks—The weather since our last has been very changeable; Sunday was a delightful day—fine May weather, but on Monday morning we were visited with a disagreeable rain, and the afternoon was again pleasant. Our rivers are at good navigable stage but that is a matter of no consequence, as the Government at present has charge of our boats. We don't say this in the way of complaint, only as a matter of fact. The market continues dull, the sales being few and far between. The speculating fever seems to have died out, and dealers confine their operations to small lots to meet their wants in the trade. Flour—market unchanged as regards prices or demands. The stock on hand is not large, and the prospect for receipts by the river is certainly not very flattering, whilst the rail road rates are so steep as to be almost prohibition. Bacon—market very fine, with a liberal demand for Government and home use. The Pittsburgh cured during the present season being of a very superior quality, the stock in first hands is last disappearing. Grain—The operations for some time past have been quite limited; transactions were of course similar, a few lots that came up on the "Emma Graham" were readily picked up at the current rates. Corn and Oats seem to be looking up; the Government requires large quantities of the latter for their own use. Groceries—We have no change to notice in figures; the demand was active and sales regular for lots to meet the wants of the local trade. Butter—The market is nearly bare of a good article; good figures are being paid for all prime lots offered. Eggs—holders are endeavoring to keep up the market, but it won't do; prices are too unsettled to quote conveniently; prices tends downwards.

Oils—The market was not active; there is but little disposition manifested to operate at the present figures. Sales were not large. Crude—Sales of 200 bbls at 9c. the bbl to be returned; 100 bbls do on the same terms. Refined; Sales of 50 bbls of free oil at 35; 100 bbls of refined to be paid, deliverable at Philadelphia at 34c.

Feed—Sales of 100 sacks shipstuff at 1,10 a bushel; receipts light.

Flour—The market continues flat. The demand is very sluggish, and holders seem to be in no haste to sell. We hear of sales of 70 barrels Ohio at $5 25, and 100 barrels of extra family at $5 50, but we hear of no sales of country flour from wagon at a variety of prices.

Potatoes—The receipts are beginning to increase; sales 100 bush. Neshannocs at 90c a bush, 20 bush. same.

Corn—We note a sale of 200 bush. white, first hands, at 87½; 167 sacks of yellow at 94@95c. Some hold out for $1

Apples—The offerings were not large; sales 25 bbls at 2,75 a bbl.

Eggs—The prices of this article is very uncertain; buyers must exercise caution. Sales 10 bbls from store at 12½@13c.; sales of 500 doz. on wharf at 12½.

Dried Fruit—The demand was not large; sales 50 bush. Peaches at 3,25; sales of 25 bushels Apples at 2,50 per bushel.

Whiskey—Sales of 75 bbls City Rectified at 40c.; in Cincinnati prices were declining.

PROVISION MARKET.

Cincinnati.

The business in Bulk Meats was large, covering several heavy lots of Shoulders at 4½@4¾c. mostly at the latter figure—Hams at 6¾c. and Sides at 5¾@5¾c. for light and heavy. The sales were mostly taken for smoking, in view of the large demand for bacon under the late awards for account of the army.

Lard is inactive, and purchasable at 10½c for city, where holders are offering it. There is not much, however, on the market at this decline. Country sold at 10½c.

Mess Pork is still neglected. $13 50 is the quotation, current for country, and $14@14 25 for city. There is no pressure to sell.

Bacon is unchanged and firm at 5¼ and 7c for Shoulders and Sides.

Chicago.

The demand for Corn was limited, but holders were firm, and the sales made were at a slight improvement on yesterday's prices. Oats were in active request and firm at 56@56½c for fresh receipts. Rye was without material change. Barley quiet but firm. Grass Seeds dull and depressed. Dried Fruit steady and firm. Highwines inactive and nominal at 41c.

There is little or nothing doing in Provisions, and the market is almost entirely nominal. Live Hogs steady and firm. Dressed Hogs limited supply and quiet at $4 60@5 50 for lots dividing on 200 lbs.

Hogs Packed at Peoria.

Below we give the number of hogs packed in Peoria the present season, dividing among the different houses as follows:

Tyng & Brothers	31,400
Reynolds & Co	22,200
Thomas & Co	14,50
Grier & McClure	7,800
O. Matteson & Co	4,600
Whole number	80,000

Hogs Packed at Terre Haute.

The following is a statement of the number of hogs packed at Terre Haute during the season just closed.

	Number.	Av. weight.
J. D. Early & Co	29,554	193 59-100
Linn & Reed	21,049	197 50-100
S. Paddock & Co	11,438	201
W. B. Warren	10,583	202 16-100
W. J. Rieman & Co	7,969	198 23-100
Total	80,593	

The number packed last season was 60,253, giving an increase this season over last of 20,325.

The total average weight per hog this season is 197 10-100

Total yield of lard 31 84-100

RIVER NEWS

The river here is falling slowly. In the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, it receded 5½ inches, and was then 11 feet 5 inches above low water mark in December, 1860.

There is fully 12 feet in the channel out to Cairo, and any amount of water below.

The Ohio river is at fine boating stage, and all its tributaries are full and rising.

The Illinois river is falling slowly, and still overflowing its banks, from Lasalle down to the mouth.

The Upper Mississippi is falling from Dubuque down, and quite low. There is only 3 feet on the Upper and about 3½ feet on the Lower Rapids. Below Keokuk there is five feet in the channel.

The Missouri river is falling from St. Joseph down, and quite low. There is 3½ feet scant in the channel. There was no arrival from the Missouri yesterday.

COAL LAND FOR SALE—THE SUBscriber offers for sale, very low his farm of 85 acres, situated in Washington township Columbiana county, Ohio, one mile and a half from Salineville station on the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad. Fully fifty acres are improved and under cultivation and the whole is rich in coal stone. The buildings are a howed log house, log stable, cow shed, &c. The farm is well situated within one mile of the railroad.

Terms of sale—One-half cash, with reasonable time for the remainder. Price $25 per acre.

Address, MICHAEL McSWIGGEN,
Salineville, Columbiana county, Ohio.
Refer to Jas. McCabe, Ross street, Pittsburgh.
feb28:3md

DEALERS IN OILS.
S. M. KIER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure No. 1 Carbon Oil,
AND
BENZOLE,
☞ Office on LIBERTY STREET, opposite Penn'a R. R. Depot.
☞ All oil warranted. au23:1yd

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR Sale a superior article of
Refined Ardesco Oil,
NON-EXPLOSIVE. ALSO,
PURE BENZOLE.
warehouse, 27 IRWIN STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Lucent Oil Work
DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED
CARBON OILS.
Office, NO. 291 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. my3:6md

The Philosophic Burner.
HAYDEN'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTING Philosophic Burner for Carbon Oil is now ready. It possesses many advantages over the Common Burners.

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

These burners are the common No. 1 size, and can be put on any lamp now in use. Every person using Carbon Oil should have a Philosophic Burner. Price 25 cents; per dozen $2. Sold at No. 92 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
feb24:1yr P. HAYDEN.

PIANO DEALERS.
Knabe's Square Pianos
Still ahead of all others and all other makes in this country. New stock just received. Also,
Haines Bros. Pianos,
the cheapest good Pianos in the world.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
41 Fifth street, sole Agent for Knabe's Pianos, Haines' Bros. Pianos, and Prince's Melodeons. mh21.

BARGAINS
IN
SECOND HAND PIANOS.

A CHICKERING 7 OCTAVE, BEAUtiful black Walnut case, very little used	$220
A 7 octave, Chickering, Rosewood, round corners, a first rate instrument	200
A 7 octave, Hazs & Co., Rosewood, a handsome instrument, in good order	175
A 6¾ octave, Stodart, Rosewood, carved panels in front	165
A 6½ octave, Zale & Co. Rosewood, round front, an excellent Piano	160
A 6 octave, Chickering, Rosewood, round corners, a good reliable Piano	150
A 6 octave, Hallet, Davis & Co. Rosewood	135
A 6 oct., Stodart, Mahogany, round front	80
A 6 oct. Swift, do	75
A 6 oct. German, do	60
A 6 oct. Dunham, do	50
A 6 oct. Lund, do	40
A 5½ oct. Engl'sh do	20
A 5 oct. do	15

For sale by
JOHN H. MELLOR,
feb 13 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH [illegible] offers, No. 149 [illegible] tory, established in 1836. A large stock of American 7 octave Centre Pianos, combining all the essentials of a first class Instrument with less expense (undersold). Highly important to the critical pianist. Low for cash or acceptance.
WISE & BROTHER,
an23 Manufacturers.

GROCERY DEALERS.
WM. LARAMORE, BARNSLEY,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
NOS. 18 AND 20 WOOD STREET,
ja30:tf PITTSBURG

WILLIAM CARR & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And Importers of
WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, &c.
ALSO,
Distillers and Dealers in
FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY
327 Liberty street.
mh30 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES A. FETZER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Dried Fruit and Produce Generally,
Corner Market and First Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
REFER TO—Francis G. Bailey, Esq., William Dilworth, Sr., S. Cuthbert & Son, Pittsburgh; Boyd & Ott, Reisker & Swearingen, S. Brady, Cash. M. & M. Bank, List Howell, Mangle & Co., George W. Anderson, Donlont Paxton & Co., Wheeling. my28:2ptf

WM. G. SMITH ..... JOS. R. HUNTER
WM. H. SMITH & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
NOS. 112 SECOND AND 147 FIRST STREETS
ja23 PITTSBURGH

EUROPEAN AGENCY.
THOMAS MATTGAS, EUROPEAN Agent, 116 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from or to any part of the old country, either by steam or sailing packets.

EIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.

Agent for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. Also, Agent for the old Black Star Line of Sailing Packets, and for the lines of Steamships sailing between New York, Liverpool, Glasgow and Galway. (el)

Spencer & M'Kay,
BREWERS AND MALSTERS,
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
Pittsburgh, September 10, 1862.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOS. SPENCER and W. H. GARRARD was dissolved on the 20th of August, 1862, W. H. GARRARD being authorized to settle up the business of the late firm at the office in the Brewery. The Brewing Business will be continued by SPENCER & M'KAY, who intend to have always on hand a superior article of ALE, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. The undersigned will be thankful to the friends of the late firm for a continuance of their patronage, and promise to make it their aim to give satisfaction to all who may purchase from them.

Mr. ROBERT WATSON, of Liberty street, so long known to the business community, will have the management of our