The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863. **Established 1842.**

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DAILY POST.

The Negro at Home.

M. Jules Gerard, the celebrated lion hunter, has written a letter to the Duke of Wellington, stating that he has "just" spent twenty days at Kana, where the King of Dahomey was staying for the celebration of the lesser ceremonies. The letter, however, is without date. On the day of his departure the King invited him to a review of his army prepared for war.—It comprised twelve thousand Amazons, one thousand men of the body guard, and two thousand archers. After a preface, in which he describes the King as being like other blacks of his country, "tall, well built, a head like a bull dog, while the usual expression of his countenance is that of cunning and cruelty, and his moral qualities are in keeping." M. Gerard thus describes the "lesser ceremony," of which he was a witness: On the day of my presentation I was conducted across the market place, where twelve corpses were exposed to view on separate sites. Six men were hung up by the feet, the six others were upright like men about to walk. Those whom I saw close were horribly mutilated and not beheaded. An enormous pool of blood covered the ground beneath the scaffold, giving unmistakable evidence of previous sacrifices and of the tortures which accompanied them. Our reception by the King was brilliant, very cordial for myself as well as for the French Consul; but we were soon able to convince ourselves that this was but a comedy always performed by this poor Paladin to get the presents brought by the whites.—Born and brought up in the midst of these spectacles, which should be ridiculous if they were not horrible, the present King is actually more fond of them than his subjects. I saw him on that day admiring with the delight of a child the grotesque dances and ridiculous pantomime of his ministers, and then of the princes, and then of all present, for our amusement.—A most infernal music, which nearly deafened us, delighted the King, who seemed to be in a state of ecstacy; and this lasted for six hours. On the following day his majesty invited us to witness a procession of the King's riches. On reaching the square of the palace (fed huts) an agreeable surprise had been prepared for us. The entrance gate was flooded by a pool of blood two yards in width, and on each side a column of recently decapitated heads formed two immense chaplets. It is true that on this day the King wore the emblem of Christ on his breast. It must be presumed that it was the cross of execution that he meant to imply by this ornament. As regards the procession of his wealth it consisted of a few old carriages, bath chairs by men. One thousand women carried each a bottle of liquor on head, a brass basin in the shape of a foot bath to receive the blood of the human victims on the day of the King's banquet; an image of the Virgin; various baskets full of human skulls; an image of St. Lawrence, as large as life, carved by blacks; finally the drum of death. At another festival the King commanded on foot his Amazons, who maneuvred with the precision of a flock of sheep. On the market place already mentioned each step was ornamented with a dead body; and the King came and went in the midst of pools of blood and fragments of human flesh in a state of putrifaction. On this occasion he had daubed his face with coal. The ceremony terminated by a mad dance, in which the King took part, dancing *vis a vis* to drunken soldiers and musicians. Such are the man, Government, and the people whom we have hitherto hoped to turn into a path less contrary to the laws of humanity. I regret that Capt. Burton should have arrived at Kana just at the moment of the King's departure, as he might have been enabled to see and judge of all these things.

Meddling with the Affairs of Other Nations.

The determination of Russia not to let foreign nations meddle with her domestic affairs, puts France, Austria, and England, into an embarrassing situation. They would like to punish Russia, at least France and England would, but they have no desire to go to war with a power which has proved that it is able to take care of itself. England feels that she was only the bobtail to France in the Crimean war, wherein she would only be the same necessary appendage. France has probably no more confidence in Austria as an ally against Russia, than Austria has in herself, and France cannot afford to go alone. The upshot of the matter seems to be that Russia will be let alone to settle her Polish insurrection in her own way while the "great powers" will talk as usual, and lament over the wrongs of Poland, though every one of these powers is at this time committing as great a wrong against the independence of some other nation. The high sounding political morality which they announce with the moral degradation of their own political acts, make their protessions of regard for Polish nationality as ludicrous as they are hypocritical. If they did not desire to injure Russia, they would not care a fig for Poland or its nationality, and if they could injure the United States, they would not mind it slavery flooded the land North as well as South. It is only the fear that Russia and the United States are strong enough to set their schemes of intermeddling at defiance, which makes these "great powers" act in a way to make them both very little to an disinterested spectator.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The Conscription Act Declared Constitutional.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader of Philadelphia.—On Wednesday morning, Judge Cadwalader delivered an opinion in the case in which the powers of the Board of Enrollment was raised. The Opinion was a very elaborate one, and reviewed the whole act, declaring its Constitutionality beyond question. In regard to the administration of the powers conferred upon the Boards of Enrollment, the Judge decides in substance, that: "A statute which, in relation to summary proceedings before a military commission, enacts that its decision shall be *final* does not necessarily make the decision *conclusive* as to the *right* which was in question.

"The provisions of the 14th section of the act of Congress of March 3d, 1863 ch. 75, requiring the presentation by drafted persons of all claims of exemption to the Board of Enrollment, and making the Board's decision *final*, do not in the case of an exempt whose claim of exemption has been duly presented to the Board, and disallowed, preclude the subsequent consideration under a writ of habeas corpus, of the question of his right of exemption."

Charleston and Sebastopol.

The operations before Charleston, conducted by Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, do not in any proper sense partake of the nature of a siege. There is nothing like an investment, as the Federal military and naval forces only command at present but a portion of the territory adjacent to Fort Sumter. Charleston has been likened to Sebastopol on account of its great defensive strength and the amount of heavy artillery with whom its defences are supplied. Major Mordecai's report of the military commission to Europe in 1755 and 1856 gives some interesting items in regard to the ordnance used by the Allies in the siege of the Russian stronghold. It was the unexampled proportion of guns of large calibre which especially distinguished the artillery operations of the siege of Sebastapol from any other of the kind. The Allies placed in battery at various times more than two thousand pieces of heavy ordnance, besides the hundreds of field pieces with which the troops were armed. The first siege train with which the French army presented itself before the place consisted of sixty pieces, followed by other trains amounting to two hundred and fifty pieces. The armament most efficient in rendering the works untenable was a train of mortars, of which the French alone had one hundred and twenty thirteen inch, one hundred and twenty ten-inch, and about one hundred eight inch. Add to these the English siege train of more than nine hundred pieces, consisting in large part of sixty-eight and thirty-two-pounder guns, and some idea may be formed of the storm of shot and shells poured upon the works during the three days bombardment preceding the last assault. Next to the mortars, the most effective part of the battering train of the Allies consisted of the heavy guns drawn from the fleets. Of these, the French batteries had eight 50 pounders, twenty hundred and thirty-eight 50 pounders (corresponding to our 32s), and twenty-one 8-inch bomb cannon of 72 cwt. About two thirds of the ordnance used in the siege was considered unserviceable at its termination. The French siege guns fired one million and a quarter rounds of all kinds. The permanent fortifications constructed at Sebastopol before the beginning of the war were all directed to the defence of the harbor. The Allies found in the place about four thousand pieces of ordnance of all kinds, mostly made of iron, some few being of brass.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia *Age*:

Unparalled Outrage on two Most Respectable Catholic Priests.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, who, our readers will recollect, was one of the first to raise the flag of our beloved country in the most prominent position in Philadelphia, over the lofty dome of the Cathedral, and who, we have strong reason to believe, has received from the War Department a complimentary testimonial to his otherwise well known loyalty, was painfully surprised yesterday morning by a visit at his domicil of two police officers, bearing a warrant for the arrest of his Chancellor and Secretary, Rev. Augustine J. McConomy, and Rev. James O'Reilly, one of the assistants at the Cathedral Chapel, who has endeared himself to all who know him by his fidelity and amiability in the discharge of his official duties, on the most extraordinary charge of having conspired with a certain —— O'Brien, to them almost entirely unknown, to overthrow the Government of the United States by force of arms. The writ was served with most commendable courtesy by Deputy Marshal Jenkins and another officer, whose name we have not been able to ascertain. The writ was promptly answered, and the Right Reverend Bishop accompanied his basely-calumniated Secretary to discover the grounds on which this infamous charge was based, and, if need be, to bail out the accused. Having secured the services of Wm. L. Hurst, Esq., as their legal counsellor, they presented themselves at the office of Charles Sargeant, Esq., United States Commissioner. After a delay of nearly two hours, they found themselves in the United States Court, in the presence of George A. Coffey, Esq., District Attorney for the United States, and Chas. Sargeant, Esq., United States Commissioner. John C. Allen, a detective in the service of the United States Government, was the principal witness. He had deposed, under oath, that he was in possession of facts sufficient to substantiate the charge of treason against these reverend gentlemen. His testimony, given under too evident embarrassment, was entirely irrelevant, but at its conclusion, he produced a soiled and lacerated scrap of paper, whose contents formed the basis of this unfounded imputation on the loyalty of the reverend gentlemen accused. It ran thus:

"CATHEDRAL, Aug. 25, 1863.

"Mrs. Hagen will please give the bearer, Mr. O'Brien, board for a few days, and confer a favor on the Clergy of the Cathedral.

"FATHER MCCONOMY.
"FATHER O'REILLY."

This damning evidence of the guilt of the accused, lame and ridiculous as it must appear to every sensible man, was easily explained. A young man who represented himself as a soldier of the Federal army, who had lately received his pay, but had been despoiled by robbers of the whole amount, and was consequently left entirely destitute, called at the residence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, and representing himself as of a good family in Ireland, appealed in the most touching terms to the Rev. James O'Reilly for some relief in his painful circumstances, assuring him that whatever he might advance would be punctually repaid at some future day. Rev. Mr. O'Reilly having furnished him with the desired relief, gave him also the fatal note, which we have transcribed above, to Mrs. Hagen, knowing that her house was a most respectable one, and that Mr. O'Brien would enjoy there all the comforts necessary to him, in his apparently destitute condition. On this slim and unsatisfactory basis the writ was issued, which attempted to brand with the infamy of treason, two clergymen, who, we speak advisedly, are most favorably known to the public, and whose merits are fully appreciated by the attachés of the Philadelphia press, without regard to politics or party.

The sharp-scented detective, Mr. John C. Allen, having so signally failed to substantiate the charge, retired, probably to meditate some new accusation against the hitherto unstained reputation of his fellow-citizens. The District Attorney abandoned the case.

We submit it to the candid consideration of the public whether it would not be well that our District Attorney, George A. Coffey, Esq., should weigh well the evidence before submitting gentlemen heretofore considered as respectable, and free from every taint of disloyalty, to such a profound humiliation.

Concerning Large Armies.

The following facts, culled from the fields of ancient history, may be of interest at the present time:

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots.

The army of Terah, King of Ethiopia, consisted of one million men and 300 chariots.

Sesostris, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and twenty-seven scythe armed chariots, 1491, B. C.

Hamilicar went from Carthage and landed at Palmero. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships, and 3,000 small vessels; and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated, 150,000 were killed.

A Roman fleet, led by Regulus against Carthage consisted of 330 vessels with 150,000 men.

At the battle of Cannæ there were of the Romans, including allies, 80,000 foot and 6,000 horse; of the Carthaginians 4,0000 foot and 10,000 horse. Of these, 70,000 were slain and 10,000 taken prisoners.

Hannibal, during his campaign in Italy and Spain, plundered 400 towns, destroyed 3,000,000 men.

Ninus, the Assyrian King, about 120 years, B. C. led against the Bactrians, his army, consisting of 1,500,000 foot, 200,000 horse, and 16,000 chariots armed with scythes.

Italy, a little before Hannibals time, was able to send to the field over 1,00,0000 men.

Sennacherib lost in a single night 185,000 men by the destroying angel—Kings xix. 35—37.

Semiramas employed 2,000,000 men, in building the mighty Babylon. She took 100,000 Indian prisoners at the Indus and 1,000 boats.

A short time after the taking of Babylon, the force of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horse and 2,000 chariots armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 40,000 strong was buried up in the desert of Africa by a South wind.

The army of Artaxerxes, before the Cunaxa, amounted to about 1,000,000 men.

Ten thousand horses and 100,000 foot men fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, about 1,100,000 perished in various ways.

The army of Tamerlane is said to have amounted to 1,400,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajazet, amounted to 1,100,000.

General Burnside's Operations.

The dispatch of General Burnside, announcing the capture of a rebel brigade and fourteen pieces of artillery, at Cumberland Gap, will be read throughout the country with gratification and surprise. The general plan of operations for the occupation of East Tennessee, seems to have been well laid and admirably executed. While everybody not posted (and the beauty of it was, few were posted,) though his movement into East Tennessee would be timed by the march of his infantry, he divided his forces, moving his infantry, under General Hartstuff, direct upon Cumberland Gap. He then put himself at the head of his cavalry, and moved with the most celerity to the right of Cumberland Gap, and crossing the mountains, was soon deep in East Tennessee, and was joined near Kingston, as is supposed by a division of General Rosecrans' army. Turning to the left, he appeared at Knoxville, doubtless as much to the astonishment of the rebels as to the gratification of the Union people. The enemy appear to have been confounded by his evasion of the mountain passes, where they had looked for him, and the almost unexampled rapidity of his movements. As Morgan never made better time, Grant swoop through Mississippi was not more startling to rebeldom. After the capture of Knoxville, General Burnside disappeared for a time. Some conjectured that he would effect a junction with General Rosecrans. But they probably were not informed that he had not his infantry with him. Now, we can see plainly what he was about. The prize of two thousand prisoners and fourteen pieces of artillery at Cumberland Gap, tells the story. This appears to be one of the most interesting and brilliant episodes of the war.

Why the Shelling of Charleston was Discontinued.

A gentleman recently from Morris Island, where he had unusual facilities for observation and gathering information, has communicated to the Boston *Journal* some interesting facts connected with the seige of Charleston. The *Journal* has the following:

He informs us that the reason why Gen. Gilmore did not continue his bombardment of Charleston with the "Greek fire" shells was because the shells sent were ignited on the percussion principle, and being discharged from a gun elevated at an angle of thirty-eight degrees, took their flight at the same angle, with a longitudinal rotary motion, base downward, and therefore struck base downward instead of upon the percussion end, and did not explode. Only two are known to have exploded—one which fell into a warehouse and another which fell in a street. This peculiar motion and descent of the shell was a new discovery in artillery practice, then for the first time made, and the ordnance department was not furnished with a remedy for the unlooked for contingency. To this fact alone, Charleston owes the delay of the hour of its doom. Time fuses, which will set matters all right, were at once sent for, and have doubtless arrived at Morris Island before this.

An Abolition Witness.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, a leading Administration member of Congress, uttered the following words in the National House of Representatives on the 29th of April, 1862:

"As the oldest member present, representing a constituency for ten years, I should deem myself but a miscreant representative if I stood here as the defender of the *robberies and the plunderings now going on against the public Treasury.*"

"The "robberies and "plunderings" referred to by Mr. Washburne were committed, according to Abolition testimony, by the friends and adherents of the National and State Administration. Will the people any longer continue these bad men in power, and permit them still further to plunder the National Treasury?—Let them answer at the ballot-box!

From Charleston.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER ENDED.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., August 29, 1863.

A large portion of our breaching batteries ceased their fire upon Fort Sumter on the evening of the 24th inst., the labor of reducing the work being regarded as practically completed. One or two heavy guns however, were opened again on the morning of the 25th, and continued at regular intervals during the day, this being directed towards the parapet of the channel face, to dismount any guns that might possibly still be in position there. Some very effective shots were fired from a heavy gun in charge of Captain Gray, which must have sadly battered the eastern parapet. One of his shots exploded a small service magazine and sent the traverses near by flying in a cloud of dust. The fort was for several minutes enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke, which the stiff breeze with difficulty dispelled. This explosion, and several shells striking and bursting near that portion of the work, must have made the locality peculiarly uninteresting to spectators on the spot.

It is very doubtful whether any of the heavy rifled guns left upon the fort to repel the Monitors are now in position to be used. If the guns themselves are not disabled, it is impossible that any of their carriages could have escaped the crushing projectiles from our Parrotts. One or two guns, perhaps, may be effective in the casemates of the northeast front; but they are comparatively small, and little to be dreaded. The fort is completely used up, and represents a cypher in the list of defences of Charleston. The retribution that has followed the firing upon the flag of Sumter by Beauregard and the traitors of Charleston, two years ago, though tardy, is no less thorough and complete. If the fort has not passed from their hands to ours, it has been rendered of no value to them, and can never be occupied by them again in force. If it is, as they represent, the key to Charleston, then, indeed, is the city ours. We can use the key, as they will find, to our advantage.—Now that Sumter is out of the way, something else is to be done. What the next step will be I prefer to allow time to develop. It will be equally as successful as the first, I trust, if not so long a one.

FIRE OPENED UPON FORT JOHNSTON.

As a portion of our batteries were disengaged on the 24th, by ceasing to fire upon the ruins of Sumter, they were directed to try their range upon Fort Johnston, Battery Simpkins and the cluster of rusty looking houses about the fort. Not a very large number of shots were fired; but these proved to be somewhat damaging to the rebels. One shell burst in Battery Simpkins and inflicted damage upon the works as well as upon the bodies of the several rebel soldiers. Another went crashing through a large brick house near the fort, used as quarters for the garrison, killed and wounded five and exploded on the other side, knocking out of the house immense quantities of brick and timber. The house was shaken from roof to foundation by the violence of the blow, and was quickly evacuated by its occupants. Other houses in the neighborhood suffered more or less by our shells, and the regiments occupying them were ordered out and encamped in the woods in the rear of the rebel works, where they are now possibly safe from any shots we may hereafter pitch in that direction. One or two shots were thrown into a new rebel battery some distance to the right of Johnson, but with what result has not been ascertained. All these works have indulged in the pleasant occupation of shelling our lines for the last three weeks undisturbed by us; but it is not unlikely that their time will come some of these days, when they will taste a little of the same medicine they have so lavishly forced upon us. If the fate of Sumter has a moral, they may take it to heart and turn over a new leaf; for salt will not preserve them. We shall have time to settle some old scores with Sullivan's Island, it is to be hoped, and it looks now as though the rebs were about to have a very lively time all around.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR BONHAM.

Governor Bonham, on the 17th, issued his proclamation ordering non combatants to leave the city, as follows:—

Whereas, Charleston is beleaguered by our foe with a powerful land and naval force, requiring us to put forth every energy and to submit to every sacrifice that the good of our cause may demand; and, whereas, the convention, on the 8th of January, 1862, expressed as the sense of the people of South Carolina assembled in convention, that Charleston should be defended at any cost of life or property, and that in their deliberate judgment they would prefer a repulse of the enemy with the entire city in ruins to an evacuation or surrender on any terms whatever, and at the same time elected a commission to consist of the following citizens, namely: Messrs. C. M. Furman, Charles Kerrison, R. N. Gourdin, G. A. Trenholm and W. D. Porter, who were charged with the removal of those persons in the city of Charleston who, by reason of age, sex or infirmity, are incapable of taking part in its defence, if such removal becomes necessary in the judgment of the commissioners, and also the removal of negroes and other property; and, whereas, the Mayor of Charleston, with the concurrence of the commanding general, did, on the 9th day of July last, advise and earnestly request all women and children and other non combatants to leave the city as soon as possible, which advice, it is believed, has not been sufficiently heeded; and, whereas, it is the desire and purpose of the commanding general "to defend to the city to the last extremety," and also his desire that "non combatants, as far as practicable, should be removed in time to avoid the possibility of and serious obstructions to or injurious effect in the defence by their presence"—in all of which resolves and purposes the present Executive of the State most heartily concurs.

Now, therefore, I, Milledge L. Bonham, Commander in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, do recommend to and enjoin upon all good citizens the removal from Charleston, as early as practicable, of all non combatants, and upon the said commission the propriety of exercising, if necessary in their judgment, the powers conferred upon them by the convention, for the furtherance of the above object. With a commanding general whose skill and valor have illustrated Charleston, and officers and men who have been distinguished on many a well-fought field, and, above all, with aid and protection of the Almighty, we do not doubt that this ancient city, the portal of the State, will be successfully defended. Yet, in view of the character of the defence to be made, the necessity of protecting non-combatants, many of them the wives and children of our gallant soldiers in the field, against contingent injuries, and the importance of disembarrassing the military authorities in the conduct of the defence of the city, prudence dictates that such non-combatants should be removed, and removed as early as possible.

Given, &c. M. L. BONHAM.

The Great Democratic Meeting in Springfield, Ohio—30,000 to 40,000 People Present—Procession Fifteen Miles Long—Forty Acres of Wagons—Speech of Senator Hendricks, of Indiana.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Sept. 10,

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

One of the largest meetings ever held in Ohio, estimated at thirty to forty thousand, was held on the Clark and Champaign line to-day, at Bowlusville. It was held on the farm of Captain Bowlus, Democratic candidate for Senator in this district.

This was the scene of the great meeting held last year, which betokened the election of Cox and McKinney to Congress. The meeting of last year was the acorn, this was the oak.

The procession was some fifteen miles long. Hickory wagons, bands, banners and buzzahs led the way to the grove.—There were some forty-five acres of wagons and buggies on the grounds, and the road lined with them.

Several stands were erected. Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, made the first speech. Cox followed. McKinney, Shelby and others spoke. The enthusiasm was overwhelming. Never was there such a stupendous success.

G.

THE BECKHAM MURDER.

EXECUTION OF THREE NEGROES.

From the Cairo Democrat, Sept. 5.

The revolting circumstances connected with the murder of the Beckham family, in Kentucky, are yet fresh in the minds of our readers, and need not be republished at this time. Four negroes were arrested for participating in the crime, and tried before a military commission at Columbus. They were tried in separate lots, and the proceedings, concerning three of the individuals, were approved by the General commanding the 16th Army Corps, and the sentence was ordered to be executed on the first Friday after the reception of the order by the officers in Columbus. As the document came to hand last Thursday, of course, yesterday was the appointed day for the hanging. Accordingly, a gibbet was prepared early in the morning, from the hill below Fort Quimby, and at half past 10 o'clock, a large crowd, composed of women and children, white and black, began to assemble in the vicinity. The roads were dusty and the weather hot, but these did not prevent about twenty-five hundred persons from being present; they came afoot in wagons and carts, and on horses and mules. Curiosity prompted many females to ride over the hills, and ride along roads, deep with dust, and they remained as spectators of the scene until the whole was ended. Upon our arrival on the ground, we found five companies of the 24 Tennessee Artillery (negro troops) drawn up about the gallows, forming a right angle of a hollow square. In a few moments detachments of the 14th Iowa, and 41st Wisconsin, marched up and formed the other angle. Soon after fifes and drums in the distance announced the approach of the criminals, and as they came nearer we recognized Col. Scott, commander of the post, Maj. Hawley, District Provost Marshal, and Capt. Williams, Provost Marshal of Columbus, after whom marched the 16th Regulars, then a detachment of the provost guard with a wagon drawn by two horses, which contained several guards, and the condemned negroes, with their arms tied, seated on their coffins. After the procession had passed through the square and the culprits had reached the gibbet, the regulars formed another square about the immediate place of execution. The Marshals then, with the three negroes and a negro Chaplain, ascended the ladder and stood upon the scaffold. A hymn was sung and a prayer offered during the latter part of the ceremony. The prisoners knelt and audibly murmured supplications. When this was ended, the Chaplain retired, and Marshals Rowley and Williams adjusted the ropes around their legs and necks, pulled the white caps over their heads and descended the ladder. Then all was ready. Capt. Williams, upon a given signal, let go the trap, and the bodies of the murderers were suspended between heaven and earth. One, who appeared to be about twenty-three years of age, and, who was short in stature, was almost instantly killed. The others apparently thirty-five years old, and of greater muscular development, struggled some minutes before life was extinct.

When the floor gave way, some negro women in the crowd began to cry out, and kept up their lamentations for some time afterwards. The men were allowed to remain thirty minutes before being taken down. At the expiration of about twenty minutes, Dr. Staples examined the bodies and was satisfied that animation had ceased. In ten minutes more he formally pronounced them dead. The troops forming the outer square, were then marched off, and the coffins, which were plain wooden ones, were brought up and the bodies lowered into them. They were taken to the contrabands' burying ground and interred, and the crowd dispersed. The names of those hung were Lewis Stevenson, Wm. Pay, and James Webb.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

President Lincoln's Protest to Napoleon.

[Paris (August 27) correspondence of London Post.]

For some days past the Americans of the Northern Union have been loud in their assertions that President Lincoln had made a communication to the Emperor of the French that would make him resent his march upon Mexico. By most persons conversant with the state of American affairs this was treated as "bunkum." The *Patrie*, however, last night seemed to be authorized to tell the world that a protest relating to the late political events in Mexico had been forwarded by the last American packet boat, the City of Cork, and that it was to be presented this week by the American Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries. The government of Mr. Lincoln, it was asserted by that journal, *invoked the Monroe doctrine*, and broadly stated that the possession of Mexico was a menace to American independence and an encouragement given to the secessionists.

La France and *Le Temps* affirm that the rumor of any protest is entirely unfounded.

The *Patrt*, with its usual demonstration of hostility towards England, says that it private letters from New York attribute the decision of Mr. Lincoln to take this step towards France to the representations made by the Ministers of England and Russia to the Cabinet of Washington.—The *Patrie* generally adopts any information that may bring in to doubt the honest views of the English Cabinet. On this occasion it can only excite a smile of derision; for it is well known that the *present administration has most carefully avoided every circumstance that might thwart his Imperial Majesty's policy in Mexico.*

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade.

WM. M. SHINN, V. P. | JAS. I. BENNETT,
JNO. S. DILWORTH. | WM. McGREERY,
DAVID McCANDLESS.

Movements of European Steamers

FROM AMERICA.

Virginia	Aug. 28	New York	Liverpool
City of Washington	Aug. 29	New York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 29	New York	Bremen
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New York	Bremen
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New York	Liverpool
Persia	Sept. 9	New York	S'outha'n
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New York	Southa'n
Scotia	Sept. 23	New York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New York
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New York
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New York
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New York

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 27	00
Silver	1 22	00
Demand Notes	1 20	00

Eastern Exchange.

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

Western Exchange.

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

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1863.

Remarks—Business on Saturday was not very active. This however is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The rain that set in on Friday evening continued during the night and throughout Saturday. From appearances a rise in our rivers seems to loom up in the distance. We have a fine fleet of new steamers that will take advantage of the first rise of water, to leave for the lower parts. It certainly looks as if the fall trade was going to open early this season. The demand for the leading articles continues to improve. Holders generally are asking an advance.

Money Matters—Are without special change. Whilst Government securities in the East were firm Gold and silver are steadily declining. In fact the "glorious" news we are regularly receiving from our army of heroes is fast settling the currency question at rest.

Hay.—Farmers have certainly no right to complain of the price of this article. The rates for some weeks past were the highest we have ever reported in this market. The receipts are on the increase. Prices will have to come down. *Seeds*—The demand for Timothy and Flax are loosening, whilst Clover was dull and neglected. *Grain*—The improved feeling we have before noticed continues. Prices generally are tending upward especially for Wheat, Corn and Barley. *Groceries*—Firm with an increasing demand for certain descriptions. The stock in first hand is not large. The receipts are on the increase. Bacon firm with a good demand for lots ranging from ten to five thousand pounds, principally for local purposes. This present week will soon be exhausted. *Cheese*—The demand exceeds the supply. Previous rates have been fully maintained. *Whiskey*—The advance in corn has produced the same effect in this article. This week has been generally sales, however, firm at the late advance. The stock on hand is very limited.

Flour.—The market on Saturday was not very active. The demand being principally local buyers, however, were firm in their views, and are looking for an advance on account of light stocks in first hands. Among the sales were the following, viz: Extra—sales 100 bbl, $5.25; 50 bbl Extra Fine, $5.75@6 per bbl; 45 bbl choice Pine $6.31. Sales from wagon were made at $4.75@5.00 as per quality.

Groceries were firm and in better demand while sales have increased, more especially for sugars. The reports both east and west exhibit an advancing market. Sales, 30 hhds P. Rico sugar, 12¾@13c; 10 do Orleans, 13@13¾; 15 brls crushed, 12¾@13c; "A" Coffee, 16 brls, 19¾; 20 brls "B" Coffee, 14¾c per lb.

Coffee—Sales 100 sacks Rio, 28, 30@31c, according to quality; 10 do at the same figure.

Molasses.—Sales 50 brls at old crop, 55c; new crop, Orleans, 60c.

Syrups.—Sales 30 brls, prices range from 50@65c per gallon.

Salt.—Market very firm under light stocks, prices are tending upward. Sales 115 brls at $2.50@2.60 per brl.

Rice.—Demand improving. Sales 10 trs at 9¾@9¾.

Bacon.—The market ranged high with an active demand for local purposes, the supply in the market at present is not large. Among the sales were Shoulders; 10,000 lbs not choice, 5¾@6¼; 4,000 lbs choice, do 6¾@6¾; Hams, plain, sales 15,000 lbs, a mixed lot; prices ranged from 8¾@10c; 3,500 lbs of choice at 10¾@10¾.

S. C. Hams.—Sales 3,100 lbs at 13@13¾, Sides 1,000 lbs 6¾@7c.

Hay—The receipts on Saturday only amounted to 4 loads sold at $32@35 per ton.

PITTSBURG OIL TRADE

MONDAY, Sept. 14th.

The oil market on Saturday was inactive. Sales were few and far between. Dealers however manifested no particular disposition to operate to any extent. The weather being showery may have had an unfavorable effect. The receipts were very limited, and exports were of a similar character. Holders of crude were firm in their views. Some have further advanced their rates—the stock on hand is very light, and will soon be exhausted. The largest portion of oil on hand, has been sold to Eastern dealers, who are only waiting a favorable opportunity to have it shipped East. At present it is doing as well here as if stored in New York. Taking it altogether the Eastern news has had effect on the market.

The exports were as follows: To New York, and Philadelphia, only 1736 brls. The imports during the same period, were by river and railroad, 1155 barrels.

REFINED—The market was inactive, both parties acting with a good share of caution, whilst both differed as to the rise and fall of oils. One of our large dealers offered 1,000 bbls of bonded deliverable at Franklin or this city, at buyers' option, from 1st to 15th of October at 35c; the sales were not consummated when we left the parties. The principle sales making are for future delivery. The current rates were. Bonded, present delivery, 32@33c. Free 62@63c; sales of 100 bbls at former rates.

CRUDE OILS—The stock and receipts were very limited. A sale of bulk was reported at 2¾c; this is an advance. We quote nominally at 2@2¾c for lots, including packages at 3¾@3½c.

Chicago Market.

There was less activity in flour, and prices favored buyers. About 3,000 brls all grades changed hands at $5.50@7.50 for good choice white winter; $5.37@5.37½ for red winter; $4.25@5.05 for common to good spring extras, and $3.25 for spring superfine.

The market for spring wheat opened firm and buoyant at an advance of 1@2c ⅌ bu, with an active shipping and speculative demand, at 95@95½c for No 1, and 92½@93c for No 2, but, as soon as the New York dispatches were received quoting wheat "dull and 1@2c lower," buyers held back, and sales at the close were light at a decline of 1@1½c. There was very little done in winter wheat, and prices were almost nominal at 95@97c for No 2, and 85c for rejected red.

There was a firmer feeling in corn, and the market advanced ½c, but the demand was not active, and sales were confined chiefly to No 2, at 55@55½c. No 1 held at a range of from 56½@57c, closing at the outside figure. The offerings of canal corn were small, and sales were limited to two boat loads of high mixed at 58½c afloat.

Oats were in good request by shippers and speculators, and the market ruled steady at 43@44c for No 1, and 40@41c for No 2 in store.

Rye was in better demand at an improvement of 1@2c ⅌ bu, with sales at 65@66c.

Barley continued active and firm at yesterday's range of prices. About 17,000 bu sold at $1@1.05 for No 2, and $1.10 for No 1 in store.

The limited supply of salt for this season of the year has caused a further advance of 20c ⅌ brl, with sales of fine at $2.72@2.75 afloat, and delivered.

There was less activity in Highwines and the market was unsettled, with small sales at 46½c.

Bran and middlings are in light supply and good demand at $12@13 ⅌ ton for the former, and $15@20 for the latter.

Toledo Market.

Flour—Sales of 100 brls fine at $3.12½; 25 brls superfine at $3.50.

Wheat—Sales of 6,000 bu No 2 red at $1.06; 2,500 bu Michigan red at $1.08½; 400 bu and 600 bu Michigan red at $1.03½; 6,000 bu do on p. t.

Corn—No sales reported; last sales at 61c.

Oats—Last sales at 45c.

Barley—Spring, 65@70c; winter, 85@90c.

Wool—The range is from 60c to 65c for medium grades.

The Five-Twenty Loan.

We are informed, direct from the Treasury Department at Washington, that of the five millions 5 20 years 6 per cent Loan of the United States there had been exchanged for legal-tender Currency up to the 1st inst., $238,635,950. Of this sum, $178,425,000 were disposed of through Jay Cooke and sub-agents, and $82,210,950 through the several Assistant Treasurers of the Government. This leaves a balance of the loan undisposed of, $241,364,050. From the rapid manner in which new National Banks are forming all over the country, the future demand for banking purposes and for investment is likely to be as great as it has been at any time in the past.

Cincinnati Market.

There is little or no inquiry for provisions, prices are nominally unchanged. Two hundred tierces of city-rendered lard sold at 9¾c, which must be regarded as a concession of ¼@½c.

The grocery market remains firm a full rates, with a good jobbing demand.

The Dry Goods Market is more active than at any corresponding period for several years. The city is thronged with purchasers, and the briskness of trade indicates not only a wide demand, but a steady growth in the wholesale Dry Goods trade in this city.

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