DAILY POST.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., PARK ROW, NEW YORK, and STREET, BOSTON are our agents for the Daily and Weekly Post in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates*.

CITY NEWS.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT 17, 1863.

DAILY AND WEEKLY POST.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY POST can hereafter be procured at the News Depots of J. W. Pittock and Frank Case, Fifth street, with or without wrappers. Daily 3 cents; Weekly 5 cents.

Republican Convention---Gen. Butler not there---Gen. Sigel stays away---The Convention a Failure when compared with those held by the same Party in 1856---Speeches, &c., &c.

Yesterday, as every body knows was, the day set apart by the friends of Andrew G. Curtin to hold a Grand Mass Convention in Allegheny city. Every preparation had been made to accommodate a large crowd—every device had been resorted to to induce the faithful to come out and swell the numbers—"green backs" had been distributed with an open hand—the names of men who, in days of yore, had been classed with the Democracy, were announced to address the Convention—stores and workshops were ordered to be closed—music paraded the streets, and men in gay uniforms, who should have been with their commands in the army, thronged the sidewalks, each of whom assured the passers by that they were just from the army, and that to a unit it went for Curtin. In a word, nothing that ingenuity could devise and money procure, was left undone to draw together a large assemblage.

At the appointed hour the Convention assembled on the Allegheny commons. The attendance was large—quite as large as we anticipated—but it fell far below the anticipations of its originators. Compared with similar Conventions which had assembled upon the same ground in 1856 and 1860 it was a mere drop in the bucket. Still it was a very respectable gathering, so far as numbers was concerned, and the day being fine, was graced by a strong delegation of the fair sex, whose curiosity, we suppose, had drawn them thither to see and hear the famous Ben Butler, the "Second Hero of New Orleans."

Robert Woods, of this city, presided over the Convention, assisted by the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The first speaker was Gov. Morton, of Indiana. The Governor is rather a pleasing speaker, and did not use the term "copperhead" more than half a dozen times. Taken all in all the Governor's speech was rather a modest affair.

The next speaker was Andrew G. Curtin, who declared that the last time he addressed a meeting in Allegheny county he was in search of soldiers—now he was looking after votes. This was certainly very candid in the Governor. Referring to the charge that he was in favor of the soldiers coming home to vote, he very candidly admitted that he would do all in his power to have them do so, feeling sure that they would vote for him.—He admitted that under the Constiution and laws of the State soldiers had no right to vote in the army, but boldly proclaimed that enough of blue blouses and brass buttons could be spared from the army—now that Lee had been defeated—to carry the election, and he would use every endeavor to have them here on election day. The whole scope and tenor of his Excellency's speech was one of indiscriminate praise of himself, setting forth the great efforts he had made to save the Union—so great indeed, that in the outset of his speech he declared that his health had failed him and his hair had become prematurely gray. But not a word had he to say to the charges of the *Gazette*, the old and acknowledged organ of the party in this county. He made no reference to the "shoddy contracts," and the thousand and one other charges made against him in that paper. On these subjects he was silent as the grave.

Next in order came a Mr. McKibbin—formerly a resident of this county, but now a citizen of California—and a Captain or Colonel in the army. This speaker, every time he had occasion to draw a long breath or pause for the want of an idea, used the term "copperhead." There was not much in the man, and it did not take him long to deliver himself.

Cries for R. Biddle Robberts were now made, and in response the Colonel made his appearance. He seemed utterly out of his element. The Colonel gave as the principal reason why he should vote for Gov. Curtin—personal obligations for favors received at his hands. He seemed greatly relieved when he concluded his brief remarks, and took his seat amid the most profound silence, after introducing Col. Matthews, of Maryland.

Col. Matthews was by far the most able speaker upon the stand. He avoided billingsgate, and confined himself to legitimate argument. Unlike most of those who preceded him, there was an air of earnestness and truthfulness about him which led to the belief that he was earnest in his remarks.

Following Col. Matthews came T. J. Bigham, of the *Commercial*. Mr. B. seemed to be very much excited about something—perhaps some newsboy had cried *Gazette* in his hearing—and he commenced and ended his speech with a very fishy story about Judge Woodward's son being carried home wounded from Gettysburg, and his father wishing the ball had passed through his heart instead of his leg. Mr. Bigham should not give currency to such improbable stories until he has the proper vouchers for their truth.

A gentleman from Indiana, whose name has escaped us, closed the exercises at the principal stand. In the absence of Gen. Sigle, Mr. Scibenick, and others, addressed the Germans present, and Messrs Marshall, Howard and Childs, spoke from a wagon to small crowds.

The Convention adjourned about six o'clock. We suppose the friends of Gov. Curtin will call it a grand affair, and claim that it foreshadows the result on the second Tuesday in October. And so it does. For who does not remember that the friends of Jno. C. Fremont held a Convention upon the same grounds in 1856, ten times as large; and yet the "path-finder" was defeated for President, and so it will be with Andrew G. Curtin for Governor.

During the afternoon the usual number of incidents occurred to vary the entertainment, among which we may mention that some over ardent young gentlemen, who, perhaps, had imbibed too freely of the abundant supply of lager on the ground, arrested a well known Democrat, who was quietly driving his bread wagon by, and would not let him pass until he consented to make a Union speech. Of course our friend, being a sound Union man, humored the crowd, and got off as best he could.

MASONIC HALL.—Sanford's Opera Troupe still continue to draw crowded houses, and all who have not yet visited them should do so at once, as their stay is short, Saturday night being the last.

MORRIS MINSTRELS.—Bear in mind that the Morris Minstrels make their appearance at Concert Hall, on Monday evening, 21st inst.

New Ironsides--Pittsburgh Iron.

We, in common with the New York *Herald*, and other eastern papers, feel proud of the doings of the new Ironsides before Charleston. She has some very remarkable history to hand down to the future. Her enormous size, and the very heavy battery she carries, has made her the special mark for the rebel gunners. To disable this ship would be worth to them an inconceivable sum. She throws at a broadside one thousand four hundred and twenty-five pounds of metal, and with such rapidity that she has often silenced Fort Wagner for hours at a time. That she is invulnerable, is proven by the fact that not a man or a gun has been injured during the time she has been engaged in these operations.

She has been close to the rebel works, and has been hit scores of times, and to-day is as good as ever. That she is easily managed, is proven by the fact that since Captain Rowan has had command of her she has not been aground once. She is a success in naval architecture, and the Navy Department would do well to order immediately half a dozen more vessels just like her. We repeat that we feel proud of the prominent part which the new Ironsides has taken at Charleston, and more so, from the fact that the iron-plating with which she is covered, and which has thus far rendered her invulnerable to a heavy and almost incessant fire from the forts and batteries around Charleston, was manufactured in Pittsburgh, and from here shipped east and fitted upon her sides. It is a fact which cannot be contradicted, that Pittsburgh iron, in all the essential qualities for ship-building, can not be equaled in the country: and should the Government determine to order more vessels of the new Ironside pattern, it will know where to procure the iron-plating for them. Our iron manufactures need but short notice to turn out slabs enough to cover a fleet of ironclads.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine.

Below we give the official diploma to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, issued by the Emperor of Brazil as a mark of his admiration for this truly valuable and meritorious instrument. We may say in connection with this matter that the Company have sold over 12,000 of these machines within the last six months, and they never were in such demand as now. Those wanting a Sewing Machine would do well to call at the office of Mr. A. P. Chatony, Agent for the sale of the Grover & Baker Machine here. He has a fine assortment of machines now on hand, and his terms will give satisfaction.

IMPERIAL PALACE

I, Paulo Barboza da Silva, of his Majesty the Emperor's Council, Gentleman of the Imperial Bed Chamber, acting as Steward of the Household. Brigadier General Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Genaro of Naples, of Saint Mauricio and Saint Lazaro of Sardinia, of Saint Anna of Russia, and of the Iron Crown of Austria, condecorated with the Turkish Second Class Order of Midjildee, Commander of the Legion d'Honneur of France, of Noesa Senhorra da Concicaore Villa Vicesa of Portugal, officer of the Order da Raza and Knight of that of S. Bentod Aviz, Master of the Imperial Household, Porter of the Imperial Bed Chamber, Master of the Crown Jewels, &c.

By the present letter-patent make known that by order of the Emperor, I nominate Grover & Baker, Sewing Machine Manufacturers, furnishers to the Imperial Palace, the same being hereby authorized to issue their advertisements as such, and affix the Imperial Arms to the front of their manufactory, as well as at the depot of their agents in this city, the same having been first approved by the Brazilian Consul General in the said town, to whom they are required to be presented for registry. This is only granted for the time the aforesaid Grover & Baker are at the head of the above mentioned manufactory.

Given and delivered at Rio de Janerio, at the Imperial Palace of Bana Vista, this 16th day of July, 1860.

[Signed] PAULO BARBOZA DA SILVA,

Letters patent, by which your Excellency, by his Majesty's orders, nominate Grover & Baker, Sewing Machine Manufacturers, furnishes of the Imperial Palace, as declared in the said letters patent, to bes een by your Excellency.

This nomination is duly registered in the Household and Granting of Letters Office. Signed,

ISIDORO JOSE MEIS PAMPLONA CORTE REAL,
MANOEL DOS SANTOS CARRAMONA,
Chief Gentleman at Arms.

[L. S.] H. C. EDOLO, Public Translator sworn.

Rio da Jenerio, this 17th of July, 1860.

The following telegraphic dispatch has been received since the above was written:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4, 1863.

To A. F. Chattony:—Three first premiums at Vermont State Fair for Family Sewing Machines—Machine work and manufacturing Machines.

G. W. EDDY,
General Supn'dt G. & B. S. M. C.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.—We notice, in the Philadelphia *Age*, a list of Democratic meetings to be held throughout the State previous to the second Tuesday of October. We note the following: Fayette county—Cookstown, Friday, Sept. 25; Perryopolis, Saturday, Sept. 26; Uniontown, Wednesday, Sept. 30; Saltlick township, Friday, Oct. 2; Galt's School House, Saturday, Oct. 3; Springfield, Friday, Oct. 9; Dawson's Station, Saturday, Oct. 10. The meetings in Fayette county will be addressed by Hon. John L. Dawson, Hon Samuel A. Gillmore, Daniel Kane, Esq., Col. T. B. Searight, John Fuller, Esq., C. E. Boyle, Esq., Wm. H. Plyford, Esq., Gov. Bigler, Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. S. D. Foster, Hon. H. Clymer, Hon. Wm. Montgomery, and others. Meetings are also announced for Washington, Greene, Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, Crawford, Beaver, and the Western counties generally, at which the above named speakers, and many others, are announced to be present. The time between this and election day is short, and the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania seem to be fully awake, and are determined to leave no efforts spared to carry the State by an old fashioned Democratic majority.

BOOKS FOR THE LADIES.—Ladies who are fond of light reading, should call and examine the fine stock of novels now for sale at Miner's, next door to the Post Office. Dollar books sell here at fifty cents, and higher priced works in proportion, so that for those who do not wait to throw away their money, Miner's is the place.—All kinds of reading can be had at his store at prices below cost.

THEATRE.—To-night is announced as most positively the last of the popular Irish drama, the "Colleen Bawn." It was to have been played for the last time last night, but the large house last night, and the great pleasure evinced by the audience, induced Manager Henderson to play another night. This is announced as the last night but two of the charming actress, Miss Susan Denin.

DEAD.—Daniel Fickisen, who, our readers will remember, attempted to commit self-destruction, a few days since, died yesterday. Mr. Fickisen was a highly respected citizen, and it is said that his rash attempt upon his life was caused by domestic troubles. His sudden demise will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

MAILED POSTAGE FREE.—Mr. Henry Miner, Nos. 71 and 73, Fifth street, will mail a card of celebrated Aluminum Pens to any address on the receipt of twenty cents, free of postage. This gives our friends in the country a chance to test the great pen of the day.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
NEAR HAZEL RIVER,
CAMP 4th PA. CAV., Sept. 11, '63.

FRIEND BARR.—We broke camp, near Sulphur Springs, on the 29th inst., and started for picket duty some two and a half miles beyond the village of Amisville, Co. K. and Co. B being sent to the outposts, the balance being held in reserve. On Monday, the 31st, our reserve was startled by the intelligence that the companies on the outposts were attacked. We were drawn up in line of battle and remained so from two to five o'clock, when, finding no hostile demonstrations, we returned to camp. In the evening word was brought in that Co. K had been attacked, and that Corp. C. A. Tibbens, S. Wise, D. Shutu and Wm. McKelvy were taken prisoners and Sergt. Attwell wounded.—Six members of Co. K, including the above stated, went to water their horses at a creek a few rods from their posts, and while in the act of watering the Johnnies rose up from behind a stone fence (rebel breatworks) in their rear and poured a volley into them (Southern chivalry.)—Yet, strange to say, not one of them were touched. Before our boys had recovered from their surprise the rebels pounced upon them and ordered them to surrender, pointing the muzzles of their carbines at their breasts. The moment they ordered a surrender Sergt. Attwell wheeled his horse to escape when one of the Johnnies pulled on him, the ball entering between the shoulders near the spine, and coming out near the top of the shoulder, but it did not stop him. He made railroad time for some two miles, when, from the loss of blood and pain of the wound, he was forced to dismount. He was then taken on a litter to our reserve and put under the charge of our excellent Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Price, who has endeared himself to the entire regiment by his promptness and efficiency. Before the day had dawned Lieut. Ben. Adams, of Co. G, was on his way to reconnoitre. Taking the pike from Amisville, he proceeded some two miles to our outposts and then proceeded some four miles beyond our picket lines, when the treacherous dogs, to the number of 80 or 100, pounced in on the rear of Lieut. Adams' little handfull (15 in number) of gallant boys and poured a murderous fire into them. They had secreted themselves in a wood and waited till our boys had passed. Lieut. Adams, although a daring little officer, endeavored in vain to rally his little command, but the odds were too great, and he was forced to permit them to do. She best they could under the circumstances. Four boys of Co. C, Capt. Martin, were taken prisoners. They are Serg. Geo. Fanzy, Corp Jacob Horton, Samuel McElhany and Jas. Cannon, and John Sleabaugh, of Co. G. The balance, by running the gauntlet under a galling fire from the rebels, managed to reach the reserve, after a hard ride, in safety. We were then relieved by the 1st Maine and started back to camp. On last Sabbath, about two o'clock in the morning, we were again roused from pleasant dreams of the loved ones at home to pack up and relieve the 8th Penn., who were doing picket duty on the banks of the Hazel river. We reached the post about eleven o'clock in the morning, the regiment being under the command of the ever ready Major Young, and the outposts being in command of Capt. R. D. Martin, who is the right bower of Co. C, who, with his Lieutenant, N. P. Horrell, with Lieuts. Adams and Boggs to assist, with such a hand the Johnnys had it impossible to make their point. Our pickets were placed on this side of the river, the rebels on the other, and a hawk-eye watch was kept up on both sides. On Monday night, the 6th inst., between eleven and twelve o'clock, three Johnnys were discovered endeavoring to creek across for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of our reserve, but were discovered by Geo. H. Thompson, one of our pickets, who sent them the key to our reserve in the shape of a C, from a Sharp's carbine, which caused them to skedaddle without getting the desired information—sound cannot catch the "Old Fourth" snapping: "can't be did." We were then relieved by the 1st Maine, and are now getting a good ready for any emergency. I regret to state that our gallant little Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Foster is laboring under a severe indisposition. The regiment is under the command of the ever genial, whole-souled Maj. Covode. I will state for the benefit of those having friends and relatives in Co. B. Capt. Park, that the entire company are in good health and the best of spirits, especially that genial faced Orderly Sergeant, James Grenett, whose Falstaff proportions, should they increase, will secure his discharge, as he is getting to be too great a burden, not on Uncle Sam, but his horse. We wish our friends at home to understand that we still continue to read whenever we get the chance. Adieu for the present.

Yours truly, CASTOR, Co. C.

PITTSBURGHERS ABROAD.—In Philadelphia, on the 15th, we find the names of the following Pittsburghers: Samuel Gray, J. C. J. Logan, J. B. McClelland, J. M. Burchfield, J. J. Albonta & la., W. R. Murphy, L. L. Durfee, Dr. Jos. L. Duncan, J. R. Weldin, R. J. Baxter, R. Parker, J. S. Leiseuring.

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PITTSBURGH MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
MR. EDWIN SHERRAT INTENDS commencing two classes on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1863. One of these classes will meet in the afternoon and the other in the evening. Each class to meet twice a week viz: Tuesdays and Fridays. Hours from 4 to 6, and from 7½ to 9½.
Exercises to consist of a course of lessons in the Rudiments; a course of lessons in Bassini's Voice Training; a course of lessons in Harmony, together with Glee, Chorus and Church Music.
Terms for either of the classes, in advance, $5 per session of four months. Private lessons in vocal training, $15 per quarter of twelve weeks, two lessons per week.
N. B. Further information furnished at C. C. Mellors, 81 Wood street, or at the rooms, and circular secured. se8-td

Dissolution.
THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned, under the firm and name of KNAP, RUDD & CO., expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued by Charles Knap, by whom all demands due to or from the late firm will be settled.
CHARLES KNAP.
H. F. RUDD
NICHOLAS K. WADE.
Fort Pitt Foundry, July 1, 1863. jy18-2m

KNABE'S PIANOS
are the best Pianos in the country
Warranted eight years.
HAINES' BRO.'S PIANOS
are the best Pianos made at the price
MARSHALL & TRAVER'S
Parlor Gem Pianos at $200.
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THOS. KELLY, - - PROPRIETOR

TELEGRAPHIC.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Important from Galveston.

Special Cabinet Meeting.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Recent advice from Gen. Banks' Department state that two deserters, who boarded the gunboat "Princess Royal," from Galveston, in the latter part of August, represent things in a very bad state in that city. About ten days before they left, the troops laid down their arms on account of the bad state of their rations, which consisted of meal and fresh beef, and said they would not take them up unless better and proper rations were served them. This was remedied by the proper authorities, and they again resumed their arms. There are only about 3,000 troops in Galveston—one artillery regiment, two infantry and one cavalry. Col. Dubern commands the forces.

The following is the list of batteries about Galveston, and the number of guns they mount: South Battery four guns; one gun off the Harriet Lane, her largest; Fort Magruder three guns: Fort Point four guns: Pelican Spit two guns; Fort Scurry battery wooden guns; Fort Bankhead three guns, two 24 pounders and one howitzer; Eagle Grove one gun. The following forts have been abandoned: Virginia Point and Fort Pelson. They are now erecting around the city earthworks for rifle-pits. Colored men, numbering about 5,000, are engaged at this work. Their fortifications are built of heavy timber, railroad iron and earthworks. The "Harriet Lane" still remains above Red Fish bar, and the rebels cannot get her machinery to work.

NEW YORK, September 16.—A *Herald* Washington dispatch says: There is no truth in the report that General Hunter is to assume command of the Department of Missouri. He is to have a command in the Southwest ere long, but in the meantime he is president of the court of inquiry to investigate and report upon the circumstances attending the loss of the large amount of funds by the destruction of the steamer Ruth.

General King has arrested all male secessionists at Fairfax Court House and vicinity, and sent them to the old capital prison. Among them are several leading men, who took an active part in forcing the State into rebellion.

There was a special Cabinet meeting at the White House yesterday, which was in session for some time. It is understood that the subject under consideration was connected with the present unfavorable aspect of our relations with England and France, which are regarded as critical, and particularly with reference to the character of the dispatches and instruction to be forwarded to our diplomatic representatives at those Courts by the steamers to morrow.

These instructions, there is reason to believe, while not of a needlessly offensive character, will be firm and positive in their tone, and will show that this Government is not disposed quietly to submit to a continuation of the outrages practiced against our nation and for the interests of the rebellion, particularly in fitting out and dispatching rebel armed vessels from the ports of these Powers to prey upon our commerce.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The *Times* has the following: Gen. Pleasanton reached the Rapidan river at Raccoon Ford yesterday forenoon, after considerable heavy skirmishing between Culpepper and that point. Up to that time no rebel infantry had been met, but a heavy force of rebel cavalry had been driven back by our forces. Fighting was going on at Raccoon Ford yesterday. The enemy was vigorously resisting all our attempts to cross. It is supposed that a brigade of rebel infantry was at that point resisting our advance.

General Foster telegraphs from Fortress Mounroe that the main body of the rebel army is at Richmond, where Lee's headquarters are very near, and there is no force of any consequence in General Meade's front. General Pleasanton will probably ascertain the exact position of the rebel army in a day or two.

A train of cars has run through to Culpepper from Washington with supplies to our troops.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—a Washington special to the *Times* says: The latest dispatches from Mr. Dayton, convey the explicit and unmistakeable assurances from the French Emperor, as well as from his Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France has no intention either to recognize the Southern Confederacy while its ability to maintain its independence is seriously contested, nor to plant any French colonies on the Western Continent, or retain any permanent conquest in Mexico.—These declarations are regarded as eminently satisfactory by our government.—The President does not think the new rebel rams will be allowed to leave the English ports.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—On Sunday morning as a party of fugitive slaves, thirty in number, were making their way to Washington, from their masters' homes, from Anne Arundel and Calvert counties, Md., through Centreville, a patrol, composed of citizens of Prince Georges county, attempted to stop them. The slaves resisted—some of them were armed with old muskets, and attempted to use them, but they hung fire and proved ineffectual. The patrolers then fired in among the fugitives, and wounded five of them, two seriously. Other parties coming to the aid of the patrol, most of the slaves were secured and taken in charge by their owners, who had by this time overtaken them.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The *Tribune's* special says: Gen. Foster, in a telegram from Fortress Monroe, adds the weight of his observations to support the now generally received opinion, that a considerable portion of General Lee's army has been sent—part towards Charleston, and part towards Chattanooga.

The Howe Sewing Machine.
Invented 1845. Perfected 1862.
RECEIVED TRIBUTE FROM ALL other Sewing Machines, at the World's Fair, 1862, while the Singer Sewing Machine received an honorable mention on its merits; and Wheeler & Wilson's a medal for its device, called "Circular hook." The Howe Sewing Machine, was awarded a premium (to an English Exhibitor,) as the best for all purposes on exhibition. Our lightest Machine guaranteed to make perfect work on the lightest and heaviest fabrics.
Sold and rented, Cor. Penn & St. Clair, streets.
A. M. McGREGOR,
my29:d3taw:1y Agent.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—REGular weekly sales of furniture, carpets, &c., on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock. Persons having articles to dispose of should send them in or before Wednesday. T. A. McCLELLAND.
se15 Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at Masonic Hall Auction House, No. 55 Fifth street.
T. A. M'CLELLAND,
se5 Auctioneer.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SECOND EDITION.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON

Gen. Gillmore Erecting More Batteries.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Some writs of *habeas corpus*, in military cases, were discharged to-day under the President's proclamation.

A Washington letter says the subject of feeding disloyal citizens within the lines of our army, is engaging the attention of the President and Cabinet. There are 300 such between the Potomac and Rappahannock, who, being destitute, are living entirely on the contributions of our officers and soldiers. It is not in probable that they will be sent South to live off their friends in Dixie.

The *Commercial* says: The claim of the rebel privateers on the ocean to be treated as legalized privateering is soon to be tested in the French Courts. A preliminary decision has already been rendered, whereby the British owners in London of the bar silver stolen by the privateer Maffit from the ship B. G. Hoxie, restrain the disposition of this property by Warcura & Co., agents for the rebel firm of Frazier, Genhelm & Co., of Liverpool. The value of the silver is about $100,000. Warcura & Co., have advanced upon it about $40,000, and being in stolen property, they may not only lose their advances, but be compounded for damages to the rightful owners.

The President of the civil tribunal at Paris has issued an order for the sale of the silver, and directed that the proceeds shall be invested in the treasury bonds until the question of ownership be decided.

The *Commercial's* Washington letter, says: It was lately proposed in view of the Kansas troubles, to create that State, a portion of Northern Arkansas and the border line of Missouri, into a separate district, and place Maj Gen. Hunter in command. The change however, has not been made, as the command was offered to Gen. Birney instead of Gen. Hunter, and the former has declined.

The *Commercial's* Paris letter of Sept. 1st, says the Florid a is still in the port at Brest and loaded. It is stated in the journals that not only is she going to be seized by the owners of certain French vessels burnt by her, but for offences against British vessels. A British man of war is lying in wait for her. All this it is to be hoped will give time for American armed vessels to arrive. Some of the officers of the Florida are now in Paris

The funds and commerce have generally undergone a great advance, in view of the certainty that peace is to be maintained in Europe. The next war in the opinion of the majority is to be with the United States, but that is too remote to effect business operations.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 16.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of to-day has been received. It contains the following:

"There was an engagement at Culpepper on Sunday, and a skirmish between the cavalry at Rapidan Station on Monday, without any very definite result. The enemy is crossing his infantry at Kelley's Ford, and apparently contemplates an advance."

"*Charleston, Sept.* 14.—The enemy is perfecting arrangements for the permanent occupation of Morris Island, erecting lines of telegraph along the whole Island, converting the battery at Wagner into a powerful work, enlarging their bomb proofs, etc. They fire upon our boats plying in the harbor from Bolting Gregg."

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The steamer Mary Sanford, from Charleston bar on the night of the 12th, arrived and brings dispatches for the Government and mails from the fleet. Gillmore is actively erecting batteries on the upper end of Morris Island and sustaining a heavy fire from Forts Johnston and Moultrie. The rebels have two fifteen inch guns in Moultrie.—Sumter is silenced but is still garrisoned and the rebel flag flying. No attempt has been made to capture it since the recent boat repulse. The monitor Patapsco has gone to Port Royal to repair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A telegram from Baltimore says our position on the Rapidan remains unchanged. About 150 prisoners have been taken by Pleasanton.

Acting Rear Admiral Bailey, under date of Key West, Sept. 6th, states, that in order to correct any erroneous impression, there is not a single instance of yellow fever prevailing in the fleet, or anything approaching it has made its appearance either in the town or harbor during the entire season, and the health of the place in every respect is remarkably good.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The fact that a white flag was lately seen flying over Fort Moultrie is not considered true. The Confederate flag itself is white, with the emblem of ——— a blue cross, studded with white stars. Those who are best officially acquainted with affairs in the neighborhood of Charleston, attach but little, if any, importance to the statement. No official information had been received up to 2 o'clock this afternoon from that quarter.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—A gentleman arrived to-day from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac and states that some of our troops are six or seven miles beyond Culpepper. On Monday they attempted to cross the Rapidan but were opposed in three different places. Losses on both sidse were slight. Gordonsville is eighteen miles beyond. It is supposed that the main body of the rebel army is entrenched there.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The steamship Eagle from Havana, 12th, arrived to night. The rebellion in St. Dimingo still continues, and troops are being still sent. Robberies and incendiarie's fires were getting quite common in Havana. The Anglo rebel steamer Laura, arrived there from Nassau. She reports that two steamers had arrived at Nassau from Charleston, and one from Wilmington.

ATLANTA, GA, Sept, 16.—Gens. Johnston and Forrest skirmished with the enemy near Dalton, on Friday. Forrest was wounded. The Yankees advanced to Tunnel Hill. Gen. Wheeler had a skirmish near Lafayette on the same day, and the enemy being too strong he fell back. A general engagement is expected. Gen. Rosecrans occupies Ohattanooga.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 16.—Returns from 276 towns, gives Corry over 16,000 majority over Bradbury, which the remaining towns to be heard from, will probably increase the majority. The State Senate will stand 30 Union to 1 Democrat. The House 110 Union to 31 Democrats.

ST. CATHARINE, CANADA, Sept. 16.—Four gates of Loch 23, Welland Canal, were carried away, to-day, by a propellor. Navigation will be interrupted for a number of days.

LOUNGES, SEWING MACHINES and Show Case at Auction, Thursday next, at the Masonic Hall Auction House 55 Fifth St.
T. A. MC CLELLAND.
se9 Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1863.

Business—Was moderately active yesterday. The weather was pleasant, and there was a fair enquiry for the leading articles. Money Matters, at least the rates of gold and silver, were in a very unsettled state, fluctuating almost hourly. We omit quotations, the market being too unsettled, to furnish correctly.

Hay—The active demand we have previously noticed, continues. Holders are enabled to obtain the highest rates. Feed of all description rule extremely high at this time.

Grain—The improvement in the demand for this article continues. The receipts are on the increase, but not in sufficient quantities to affect the market. For particulars see another part of this report.

Flour—We have no special fraction to notice in regard to this article. As yet no advance has been established, holders however, are confident there time is fast approaching. The stock in first hands is not large.

Bacon—We continue to notice a firm market with an active demand, especially for the better descriptions. The late advance has been fully maintained. The stock in first hands is not large, and from present appearances will soon be exhausted.

Apples.—The market was well supplied. We note sales in lots of 320 bbls at $2,2@2,25: a few choice barrels brought $2,50 ⅌ bbl.

Hogs.—So far this season we have heard of no contracts for this market. The opinion prevails that prices will rule high. A private letter from Cincinnati informs us that 1,000 was contracted for, to be delivered early in November at 5c ⅌ lb net, these are large opening rates.

Hay.—The receipts were light, prices vary daily. Sales 15 loads at $30@75 per ton.

Straw—Sales 10 loads at $13@15 per ton.

Bacon—The market was firm and the demand was active. The daily sales show that a large business in this article is being transacted. The sales were as follows: shoulders, 10,000 lbs 6¾c; 6,000 lbs do 6¾c: sides, 3,000 lbs ribbed 7@7¼; 4,000 lbs clear 7¼@7½: main hams, 8,000 lbs 10¼@10½: 2000 lbs do choice 10½c. S. C. Hams, sales 20 tierces 13½@14c; 200 pieces do 14c; 3000 lbs terms private.

Mess Pork—The demand was limited. Sales of 70 bbls at $14@14.50 ⅌ bbl.

Lard—Market quiet. Sales 10 tierces 10½@10¾c.

Flour—The market continues inactive, buyers take hold very sparingly. Holders are not anxious to dispose of present stocks, they say they will not be able to replace them at the same figures, hence their independence. The stocks in this market is not large. The only transactions made were from store in drayload lots at the following: 100 bbls extra $5 00@5.10; 75 bbls do $5.10; 200 bbls extra family $5.80@6.00: 110 bbls ⅌ private terms

Grain—Holders were firm and were generally demanding an advance. Wheat—sales of 100 bu. red from wagon, $1.05@1.06: white, $1.10@1.12; barley not so active, sales were made in a small way at $1.03@1.15; Corn. Demand improving. Sales 500 bushs at 83@85. Oats. Demand moderate. Sales 500 bushs 61@62c. Rye unchanged.

Groceries—Firm, prices looking up. Sugar, sales 10 hhds Cuba 12½@12¾c; 8 do P. Rico 13¼@13½; 10 do N. Orleans 13@13¼: crushed, sales 17 bbls 16@16¼: "A" coffee, 14 bbls 15@15¼: "B" coffee, 10 do at 14¾c.

Molasses—Sales 20 bbls Orleans 60@65: 10 do old 57@58: syrup, sales 10 bbls 65@75c ⅌ gal.

Coffee—The demand was steady. Sales 40 sacks Rio 30@31c

Salt—Sales 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.50@2.60.

Whisky—Prices during the week has advanced. Sales 80 bbls raw, 50c; 2.50 city rectified, 50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

THURSDAY, Sept. 17th.

The oil market yesterday was remarkably quiet, for the best of all reasons: there was no stock to operate with. So far as Crude was concerned, holders were firm at the late advance. A few hundred bbls were disposed of at full rates. Holders of Crude at Oil City, and at the wells are demanding extravagant prices and are indifferent about selling at any price. The rates of freight between Oil City and Pittsburgh, are very high: some are asking $1,75 per bbl. In New York, the market was unsettled. Crude was not very active, whilst Refined, both free and Branded was nominal. The exports east foot up as follows:

To New York, Refined, 873: Tar, 31; Crude, 25 bbls. To Philadelphia.—Refined, 187: Benzole, 41; total 1157. The exports west were only 196 bbls.

The imports during the same period were, per A. V. R. Road 657 bbls. per Allegheny River 152 bbls.

Crude—The following were all the sales we could learn of viz: 250 bbls. packages to be returned at 25½; 300 bbls do; 27c: the latter figure being an advance; 400 bbls do; 26¾; which appeared to be the ruling figure.

Refined—The demand was limited. Holders were firm, and were in a hurry to force matters. The sales were the following: 200 bbls of Free Oil immediate delivery, at 63c: 50 bbls do Straw at 61c. The asking rates for Branded, immediate delivery, was 53@54, for future delivery, October and November, 56@58c. Benzole was not enquired for, the nominal rates of deodorized was 17@18c.

Pittsburgh Pig Metal Market.

The market for some time past has been active, with a large number of transactions, dealers, however, prefer not to give the figures. The following are the current rates;

Anthracite mill iron, red short,	$18 00@29 00
No. 1 red short, foundry,	32 00@34 00
Neutral and cold, short, anth, No. 1	38 00 @ 1m.
do do do (37) No. 2,	37 00
Allegheny coke,	35 00@37 00
Lake Superior charcoal,	47 00
Missouri charcoal,	47 00
Gun Metal,	55 00
Ohio Iron, Lake Superior ores and mixtures,	35 00@38 00

Pittsburgh Blooms Market.

The demand for some time past was moderate, former prices have been well maintained. The following are the current rates:

First class Juniata charcoal,	$1.05 00
Anthracite puddled,	5@70 00

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Tribune's Report.

Bull's Head, Monday, Sept. 14.—The great cattle market opened this morning at Allerton's with an excavation on the part of some of the owners that there would be a short supply, and consequently an advance of prices, and some of them refused good offers at wholesale under these anticipations. Let us see why they failed. Instead of a short supply, we find that since Thursday, about 1,200 head were sold at Bergen, and about 700 head here; 500 head were sent direct to butchers; several hundred were sold at the down town stables, and now to-day we have about 3,600 head on sale in these yards. The exact figures cannot be obtained until the close of the market to-morrow, but enough is seen to show that the supply of the week will exceed 6,000 head, and a goodly portion are heavy, though real first-class bullocks are not plenty, and therefore sell to-day at about as much as last Monday—some of the brokers say a fourth of a cent more. For this class the morning sales were pretty lively at 10@¾ ⅌ lb net, for the very top, and were more lively than otherwise would have been the case from the fact that George Starr, Government agent, and David Reed, were buying 150 head to ship south for the army. These, though bought by the head, are afterward weighed, and proved to cost about 6c ⅌ lb, live weight, the most of them being prime up country oxen and large fat steers. A few extra prime bullocks are reported at 11½c ⅌ lb. The medium class of bullocks, such as the best wholesale butchers buy, it is thought will average half a cent a pound less than last week, and sales are remarkably slow at 8@9¼c, the best at 10c net, with hard work to get estimates of weight at all satisfactory to sellers. The market for inferior grades is reported by some of the brokers, and most of the owners, at a cent a pound net less than last week, and sales very hard to make at 6@8c ⅌ lb, with a prospect of a very hard close of the market, unless "sundown buyers" are more liberal than usual, there will be more cattle left over than can be readily sold. One cause of the slow market to-day, as well as the large sales on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, is that this is the Jew's holiday, and they command one third of the trade. The sheep market opens harder for drovers than last week. Sheep and lambs are of about equal value ⅌ head and ⅌ lb, for the meat, which is selling wholesale this morning at 5@5½c ⅌ lb. Pelts, too, are equal. Sheep sell at 5@5½c ⅌ lb, live weight. The hog market is