The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING.....OCT. 20, 1864.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS,

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BY

ROBINSON, McGLEAN & Co.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers.

NO. 75 FOURTH STREET,

who buy and sell on commission only, Bank, Insurance, Copper, Gas, Railroad and Oil stocks. Government Securities of all kinds on hand.

BONDS.	Off'd	Ask'd	Div'd
United States 6's-'81	105¼	105¾	—
" 5-20	107½	107¾	—
" 7-30	105¾	106	—
" 10-40	96	96¼	—
" Certificates	65¼	65¾	—
Allegheny Co 6's	79	—	—
" Bonds 6's	98	—	—
Pittsburgh 6's	78	—	—
" 6's	95¾	—	—
Allegheny City 6's	100	—	—
" " 5's	68	70	—
Allegheny V R R 7's	—	101	—
Grand ville R R 6's	—	84	—
Steubenville R R 6's	—	61	—
Par Value	Gas.		
50 Pittsburgh	58¼	July 5	6 ct
25 Allegheny	34	May 4	"
25 Birmingham	31	June 5	"
INSURANCE.			
60 Citizens	61	Jan	$6,00
42 Western	—	May	2,50
33 Monongahela	—	"	3,00
60 Eureka	—	"	4,00
20 Pittsburgh	51	Aug	4,00
25 Allegheny	25	July	3,00
20 People	68¾	"	4,00
50 Pennsylvania	52	—	—
German Ins	14	—	—
BANKS.			
5 St Clair Street	49	—	July 5 ¢ cent.
60 Hand Street	50	—	" 5 "
50 Mechanics Street	—	72½	—
25 Monongahela Nav	55	Sept 5	—
25 Birmingham	55	July 5	—
RAILROADS.			
50 Allegheny Valley	9	10	—
50 Pennsylvania	—	71	—
100 Fort Wayne	—	quar'ly	2¾ ¢ ct
100 Cleveland	—	—	—
50 Connellsville	—	11½	—
60 " Interest	12¼	—	—
50 Pitts & Steubenville	—	12	—
50 Steubenville & Ind	12	—	—
50 Allegh'y & M'nch'r.	60	60	—
24 Birmingham	—	41½	—
50 Citizens	—	95	—
BANKS.			
50 Allegheny Bk	—	57¼	May 6 ¢ cent.
50 Exchange	—	71¾	" 6 "
50 Citizens	—	71	" 5 "
60 Pittsburgh	—	63½	" 5 "
50 Mechanics	—	68	" 5 "
50 Iron City	66	68	" 5 "
50 Mech'ks Manufc'rs.	69¾	61	" 5 "
50 German Trust	—	38	July 6 ¢ cent.
100 First National	107	—	8,75
100 Second	108	—	"
100 Third	108	—	—
100 Fourth	—	—	—
200 First Nat Allegh'y	107	110	—
50 Manchester Savings	—	48¼	—
OILS.			
25 Lupesco	—	23	Aug 3 ¢ cent
100 North America	—	9	9
10 Da scto	8¾	9¼	monthly. 1 ¢ ct.
20 Acme	19	—	—
10 Allegheny & Pitts	9¾	—	Sept 2 ¢ cent
50 Columbia	70	80	3
" Oil Valley	1¼	1½	—
5 Iron City	—	1½	—
8 Stella	—	1	—
5 Federal	1¼	1½	—
3 Hornsnack	—	1½	—
5 Whisky Creek	—	1½	—
5 Fagnie	—	75	—
5 Story	—	—	—
4 Hope & Blood Farm	4	4¼	—
1 Mount Vernon	12	13	—
1 Shirry Run Central	—	13	—
1 Phillips	1	2¼	—
10 Dempsey	9	9¾	—
10 Noble & Delamater	12	13	—
10 Beech	—	1	—
10 Bull	—	¾	—
5 Richardson	—	¾	—
5 Elcrado	2¾	2¾	Div Sept 1 ¢ ct
5 Lladore	5	5½	" " "
Rose Oil Co	—	1½	—
Pitts & Boston Copp'r.	—	87	—
National	1	10	—
North Western	—	10	—
U S Telegraph	—	1	—

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1864.

Dealings to-day at board were exceedingly in Government. The sales of securities are daily proving their real value, and in comparison with everything else dealt in at the board, bank shares excepted, their freedom from violent fluctuations is prize. 5-20's ex Nov coupon sold freely at 107½—nearly one per cent advance on the rates in New York—64¾ was bid for Certificates. It is said that the issue of Certificates has been suspended at Washington. They will doubtless advance in price. The present ease in the money market will bring them up to 69.

Gold opened at 210—as the last advices was creeping down. Pittsburgh rates 208a209.

Stocks for Oil shares remain nominally off from yesterday's quotations. No sales at board, and but few on the street. Dalzell changed hands at 9¾. Ohio Valley at 1¾. Fleming & Blood Farm at 4¾¾.

The bonds of the counties of Lawrence and Butler were, we learn, placed upon the board this to-day. Purchasers would do wisely to examine any of those that are offered, as a large share of those issued to Railroads were sufficient. It is quite possible the purchaser may find that he has bought a "county bond," truly, but a law suit also. Except on their Compromise bonds, neither of the counties named pay the interest on their issues with suits. We might give a chapter in our experience with one of them (Butler) but we forbear.

The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday says: There is no change to note in the money mkt to-day. The call for it may be very active, with a supply for first-class legitimate borrowers. None others are so quoted. The banks are firmly fortified against any sudden embarrassment that may come. In fact, they were never stronger than now. During the past week they put a certain amount of their surplus into government stocks. About all the bids that went from this city for the new 5-20 loan are accepted, and $700,000 or more will go forward for it to the Eastern cities immediately to pay for the new bonds. This is better than loaning it to government. It is a loan to the government. The markets were generally inactive to-day, and prices rather weak. Transactions were small.

The Oil Creek Petroleum Company of New York has declared a dividend of one per cent, and an extra of one per cent.

The Comm ewealth Oil Company, New York, has declared a dividend of one per cent from earnings in September.

The Evening Journal of the same date says: There is nothing new to report in domestic finances. The offerings of first class paper for discount are unusually light, and money is abundant. The banks, at present, are doing a rather unprofitable business, as a large amount of capital is now lying idle in the vaults than has ever been known before. This leaving to the uncertainty which prevades the public mind as to future prices for merchandise. Prudent merchants are doing little or nothing, and until the Virginia campaign is over, they will hoard their funds to accumulate in the vaults of their banks. We have stated a number of times that a majority of the banks of the city rules strictly in discount especially in their acceptance on business notes they still strictly adhere to, as it is regarded as the safest.

The Sun of the 17th of Tuesday says: street is still all go-day with sensation rumors, one the most important being that Grant is actually moving on Richmond. The prices of gold and of speculative stocks have received the consequence, spasmodic downward movements, which scarcely seem to be put to have come to stay. Even bear speculators have improved their opportunity, and a considerable number of sellers' option have been put out. Early week the bears have been compelled to cover their shorts, and the 1 assessions at the board were unusually heavy.

The payments on account of the new loan are coming in briskly. The opinion is in some quarters gaining ground that the locking up in the treasury of a large amount of currency will make a severe but temporary stringency in the money market.

It is to be forgotten that there have been very large issues of 6 per cent compound interest notes during the last sixty d ys, which are accumulating in the hands of capitalists, and that in consequence the prevailing tendency is towards an accumulation of currency in the great financial centers.

The following heavy failures in England are noted by the last steamers: The explosion of the Leeds Banking Company involves a loss to the stockholders of their entire capital and a million sterling to pay deficiencies to creditors:

Alfred Veals & Co, woolen merchants, Leeds $100,000; Turner & Johnson, cloth manufacturers, Yarck, Barclay & Co, East India merchants, London, $40,000; F Yagum, London, in the Spanish trade; John Fletcher & Co, cotton merchants, Manchester, $100,000; Gale & Co, Great St Helens, East India merchants, $500,000; Rusty & Smith, London, export clothers, $400,000; Hudson & Co, London, $300,000; Francis Graham & Co, 30 Broad street, London, $.00,000. Messrs A Solomons & Co, a very responsible house in the March star trade, have been compelled to suspend, owing, says the London correspondent of the New York Herald, to sudden discovery that their principal bookkeeper had been engaged in recent vortex of speculation, and had been forging the signatures of the house on bills to the amount of $40,000. It appears that the whole of the Leeds proceedings, which have brought such ruin, were conducted by the manager—Mr Greenland, without the cognisance of the partners. It began by his making advances to a set of low speculators, and as deficiencies arose, he passed more and more paper, with the indorsement of the bank, to provide means for covering them, until at last a sum of about £1,000,000 was in this way put into circulation. During all this time he put forth accounts showing profits to enable dividends to be declared ranging from ten to twenty per cent, and up to the week of the explosion, the £100 shares of the bank, with about £15 paid, were quoted at the Leeds market at £25 premium. One of the protegees of Mr Hanson, who a few years back was a clerk to an iron-master, and subsequently keeper of a public house, is supposed to have absconded to New York. This man stands charged with forgeries to the amount of about £100,000, and his clerk and agent here is in custody as an accomplice. At the time of the break-up Mr Mackay had become chief "iron founder," and is that capacity was purchasing properties in the districts. These revelations have of course frightened all proprietors of Joint Stock Bank shares, not even excepting those who did under the new principle of limited liability, and of the great rush of speculation during the past two years has been toward the formation of concerns of this kind, the cash in price has been severe. One of this kind, the cash in price has been severe. One establishment, at quite a year old, called the Alliance, which was recently at 45 premium, dropped yesterday to 9. Others that were also of magnificent premiums have fallen to a discount. About half a dozen failures in the Stock Exchange have been the consequence, and all that portion of the certable public who were counting their shadowy rich by reckoning the quotations at which their property of this kind stood, are now intensely anxious and d jected.

Detroit Flour and Grain Market.

Oct. 17—Wheat—The operations in wheat in this market the week past have been quite small, a general market the week past have been quite small, a general disposition on the part of grain dealers being to hold off in the further development in the military and political world. On Change Friday noon, No 1 white wheat was quick at $2 per bushel, and No 2 red was active at $1.75. The tendency in the market was upward. Flour $.75. The tendency in the market was upward. Flour $.75. The tendency in the market was upward. Flour no material change have occurred in the prices of the different grades of flour, the disposition to firmness being, however, strongly notable. We give the following as nominal quotations: Superior, $.25a$.50, high extra $.75a$.75, super fine $.75a$.75. Coarse $.75a$.75, extra at $.75 $.75. Coarse grains have met a decline the week past. Oats have taken a downward cast and were sold Friday for 85c—Barley has ceased off and now is nominal at $.95. Rye is quiet at $.55a$1.60. Corn is a shade lower, and is nominal at $.75a$.80.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1864.

Business, generally, continues very dull, and there are no indications of any immediate improvement. There is no demand of any consequence for any of the leading articles of trade, and prices, generally, remain nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, but firm with some few sales from wagon at $1.75 for red and $1.85a$1.90 for white. Barley is in good demand and sells readily at 1.65 for spring and 1.85 for fall. Oats steady but unchanged; sale of 1 car at 88; and small sales from store at 85a87.

Corn—Sale of 2 cars shelled, to arrive, at 1.45.

OBCLEBIS—There is only a moderate demand for groceries, and buyers, generally, are holding back in order to see how matters are going to turn. Sugars are quiet but steady at 21a22 for Cuba and 22a23 for New Orleans. Coffee is selling to a fair est at at 43a45—mostly at 42. Molasses is steady with small sales at from 1.50 to 1.55 for good to strictly prime New Orleans.

FLOUR—The firmness noted for a few days approach to have subsided somewhat, and dealers who a short time since, were unwilling to operate unless at an advance, are now willing to sell at current rates. We note some few small sales of extra family from store at 10.50 a10.55, and $11.

BUTTER—There is an improved demand for prime roll butter, but, as yet, prices have undergone no change; sale of 100 bbls at 40c. Packed butter appears to be said above the views of buyers.

CHEESE—Is quiet but steady with regular sales at 22a23 for Western Reserve and Hamburgh, and 21 for Goshen. Receipts light but the supply is fully equal to the demand.

EGGS—Steady with regular sales at 23c.

HAY—Is firm at previous rates—$18a$19 per ton according to quality.

HONEY—Is selling at $12 per barrel.

LIME—Is selling at $2a2.25 per bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm and some dealers are asking an advance of 25c per bbl. We now quote at from $6 to $7.50

LARD—Prime city rendered is quiet but steady at 22a23c.

BACON—There is a light, jobbing demand for shoulders and we note sales at 19c. Hams are a much larger article, and prices are nominally unchanged.

SALT—Is quiet but firm with regular sales at $3a3.05 on the spot and $3.10a3.15, delivered.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

Oct. 19—There is really no new feature in the Petroleum market worthy of special notice. The demand for crude has fallen off somewhat, but the stock is very light, and prices, in consequence, remain unchanged—28c, barrels returned, and 33, barrels included—the reported sales, reaching in the aggregate, only 129 bbls. Refined, in bond, is quite dull firm, and the stock is very light, the most of our refiners being sold close up and some of them for thirty days ahead. There is still considerable inquiry for free oil to go west, and prime city brands may be fairly quoted at 75c. Sales in lots of 200 barrels, up-river brands at 72a72½. Naptha is quoted at 20c in bond and 40c, free, while Rosilsum has declined to $6a6.25.

The receipts of Crude since our last report are as follows:

O C Brown	160	Fisher & Bro
Mushall & King	400	S Wray
Total		

New York Stock and Money Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK October 19—The stock market has experienced no change worthy of notice—Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 98; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 96. Government Securities—U S Sixes 1881, 105¾a106¾. One Year Certificates, 96; Seven Thirties, 105; Five Twenties, 101a101¾. Gold has undergone but little change closing this afternoon at 209.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19—Oil stocks were better and more active to-day, and Corn planter has advanced another dollar per share. The closing quotations were as follows: Corn Planter, 7¾; Dalzell, 9; M'Clintock, 6¾; McElheny, 5¾; Dunsmore, 8½; Bull Creek, 4¾; Irwin, 7¾; Maple Shade, 16¾; Union Petroleum Co, 2¾; Tarr Farm, 6; Hibbard, 1¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, October, 19—The market for Crude continues dull and neglected, and prices are again a shade lower, ranging from 42 to 43. Refined also is dull and nominal, and there is not enough doing scarcely to establish quotations. Bonded is quoted nominally at 65, and free at 78. No change in Naptha.

New York Butter Market.

The butter market has dragged heavily during the past week. Sale to some extent have been made of western butter for the English market, by making full concessions to shippers, but the stock of inferior to fair western, now on the market is large, and constantly accumulating with fresh arrivals, while no demand exists for any but really choice lots. The dairymen of this State continue to hold back their dairies of butter, still dreaming of a short crop and exhorbitant rates, which is already past realization for this season. The make of oil butter continues to be very large and of fine quality in all sections and the policy of holding back supplies and feeding this market has accumulated a heavy st ck in the country, while the period for shipment, use and consumption is rapidly passing away. The effect of this is certain, and is being rapidly developed, and instead of a short crop a heavy crop, and consequent low prices must be the termination. The receipts of State butter during the past week have been unusually light for the season, but the only demand for and stock being for city trade, the supply was sufficient, particularly at the prices demanded, which the necessities of retailers stores compelled them to submit to. We omit our quotations for fresh pail butters, the amount of business in them is too insignificant at this period to merit a quotation. A few fancy retail grocers also are the whole receipts, and the prices paid are no barrings on the market. We note sales of 1000 firkins fine western butter at 30a35c, and an invoice of fine Delaware dairy butter at 44c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

OCT 17—The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard continue large, reaching about 2600 head; holders are firm in their views, at about last week's rates; extra Pennsylvania and western steers are selling at from 10a11¾c; fair to good at 10a10¾c, and common at 10a12c per lb, as to quality. The market closed rather dull.

COWS—About 100 head sold at $20a65 per head, as to quality.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are moderate for a week, receipts about 1500 head. The market is firm, and prices are well maintained; good to extra quality are selling at from 7a8¾c, and common to fair at from 5a7¾c per lb, gross as to condition.

The arrivals and sales of hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yard are light this week, only reaching about 1500 head. The demand is good, and prices are firm, with sales at from $17a19, the 100 lbs net, the latter for prime corn fed.

St. Louis Market

OCT. 17—Tobacco—Steady and firm. Sales 85 hhds, range at 5.90, factory, to $20 for shipping leaf, and common shipping, 14.75a$16; medium do 19.75a24.75; good and fine do, 22a25.

Flour—Is dull. Sales superfine at 8.50, 400 barrels extra at $9.50 delivered; double extra to arrive, at 9.75.

Grain—Wheat weak. Sales 78 sacks at 1.85; 500 bushels, at 1.77; 700 do in lots at 1.80; 450 do lots at 1.82; 1,975; 2900 do in lots at 1.95; 800 do in store at 1.90; 400 do at 93 per bushel. Corn—Sales 20-0 sacks yellow at 1.10; 8,000 do mixed at 1.00; 2000 do at 1.05. Oats—Sales 2500 sacks in lots at 82c; 250 do second and tare at 85c. Rye advanced. Sales 378 sacks in lots at 1.20 per bushel. Barley—Sales 1700 sacks fall at 2.20; 1700 do spring at 2.15; 13 do at 4.10; 50 do at 2.05 per bushel.

Whisky—Dull at 1.07.

Chicago Market—Mail Report.

OCT. 18—The produce markets to-day were very much excited, owing to the fall in gold, and a material rise in on the fictitious prices which have prevailed of late was established.

The wheat market suffered a decline from yesterday's extreme prices of 20c per bush. No 2 spring opened at 1 01a1.02½, but rapidly declined and closed irregular at 1 01a1.02. There was nothing of consequence doing in other winter wheat or No 1 spring. Prices were dull, and the market was nominally 50 cents per barrel lower. Sales were light and chiefly on private terms.

The market for corn was flat and 5a6 cents lower. No 1 in store sold at 1.31a1.34 and closed at the inside figure.

There was a fair inquiry for oats, but the market declined 2a3c, with sales of No 1 at 81a83c. At the close the market ruled quiet at 81c.

Rye was quiet and 5a7 c lower, with sales at $1.00 a$1.16.

Barley was less active and 4a5c lower, with light sales at 1.60a1.61.

Highwines were dull and 5c lower. Trifling sales were made at the opening at 1.05a1.08 but at the close several hundred barrels changed hands at 1.05.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R R, Oct. 19—17 cars oats 1,t Col Gross; 100 bbls flour, J Stelling; 200 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 150 sks oats, T O Jenkins; 141 sks barley, Guliver, Frank & co; 4 cars wheat, J S Liggett & co; 4d barley, J Rhodes; 1 do oats, Rea & Kelly; 18 bbls apples L H Voigt & co; 100 bbls flour, Watt & Wilson; 8 kegs spikes 50 do nails, W H Brown; 1 car hoops, A W Schlimack & co; 120 bbls apples, F O Jenkins; 8 bbls apples, F Vangorder; 6 bbls eggs, H H Eyre & co; 120 sks oats, D Wallace.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, RAIL ROAD, October 19—24 bbls apples, L H Voigt & co; 10 bdls paper, H Miner; 38 do do, Stagerly & Myers; 1 bbl cider, 3 bbls apples, T Crawford; 1 car corn, S & J Carothers; 3 cars do, D S Gourley; 1 car barley, J Rhodes; 1 car wheat, Kennedy & bro; 15 brs cheese, F Vangorder; 124 sks potatoes, O Jenkins; 42 bdls chairs, A Mullison; 3 do do, Fackler & Irwin; 49 do do, Myers & co; 58 do do, Lemon & Wise; 8 bbls apples Lewis & Bitchard; 50 hides, S Hartzogg & co; 109 sks oats Bingham, Stetson & co; 164 bgs millfeed, J & W Fairley; 63 blooms, Hussey, Wells & co; 15 bdls paper, Adams, McKee & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 19—2 cars clay, Kier, Glover & co; 150 sks wheat, Kennedy & bro; 20 doz brooms, Beckfield & Nelson; 2 pkgs produce, B & A Cooper; 4 do do, J P Caldwell; 3 do do, F Dalber, 5 sks rags, R Frank; 26 doz brooms, Orsft & co; 75 bdls paper, Perkins & co; 15 pkgs wire and rivets, W P Townsend; 13 sks oats, J Herbert; 24 box cheese, Shultz, son & co; 10 bgs flaxseed, M B Snydam.

Imports by River.

GALLIPOLIS PER JOHAN POWELL—10 pkgs sundries, R T Kennedy; 240 bbls flour, Clark & co; 113 tons metal, R O Loomis; 1 safe, Burk & Barnes; 13 oil bbls, J C Kirkpatrick & bro; 32 bdls flaxseed, 9 rolls leather, 17 do rags, 8 do sundries H Childs & co; 19 sks rags, Wm P Peck & co; 200 bbls apples, Potter, Aiken & Shepard; 200 do do, Fleming & Steele.

PER LOUIS PER OTTNER—20 tons metal, S Reynolds; 1 bbl liquor, H Kerwigson; 21 bbls tobacco, 10 brs do, H Hoyt; 8 bbds fire clay, H H Childs, 9 bbls strained water, A H Childs. 250 hides, J Y McCaughlin; 3 cos scale, F Galbraun; 1 do do, Geo Bitchards; 35 bbls whisky, 82 bbds tobacco, Clark & co;

FLOUR! FLOUR!

500 bbls, Bartlett XX Bakers;
700 " Fox's XXX;
600 " Dewees XX "
400 " Golden Sheaf "
500 " Star of the West "
510 " Snow Flake "
400 " various Brands Extra and Family;

For sale by SCHOMAKER & LANG,
oct 8 339 Liberty street.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Ottoman Empire. Concluded at Constantinople, February 25 1862, ratifications exchanged, June 5, 1862; proclaimed by the President of the United States July 2, 1862.

[CONCLUDED.]

ARTICLE VII.

The subjects and citizens of the contracting parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects or citizens in regard to warehousing, and also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE VIII.

All articles which are or may be legally imported into the United States of America, in vessels of the United States, may likewise be imported in Ottoman vessels without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in vessels of the United States; and, reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally importable into the dominions and possessions of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Ottoman vessels, may likewise be imported in vessels of the United States without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in Ottoman vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other country. In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the contracting parties on the exportation of any article which is, or may be, legally exportable therefrom, whether such exportations shall take place in Ottoman or in vessels of the United States, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the contracting parties, or of any third power.

ARTICLE IX

No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, light-house, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country which shall not equally, and under the same conditions, be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general.

Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE X.

All vessels which, according to the laws of the United States, are to be deemed vessels of the United States, and all vessels which, according to Ottoman laws are to be deemed Ottoman vessels, shall, for the purposes of this treaty, be deemed vessels of the United States and Ottoman vessels respectively.

ARTICLE XI.

No charge whatsoever shall be made upon goods of the United States, being the produce or manufacture of the United States of America, whether in vessels of the United States or other vessels, nor upon any goods the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country carried in vessels of the United States, when the same shall pass through the Straits of the Dardanelles, or of the Bosphorus, whether such goods shall pass through those straits in the vessels that brought them, or shall have been transhipped to other vessels; or whether, after having been set for exportation, they shall for a certain limited time, be landed, in order to be placed in other vessels for the continuance of their voyage. In the latter case, the goods in question shall be deposited at Constantinople, in the magazines of the custom house, called transit magazines, and in any other place; nor shall there be any transit duty shall be pladed under the charge of the administration of the customs.

ARTICLE XII.

The Sublime Porte, desiring to grant, by means of gradual concessions, all facilities in its power to transmit by land, it is stipulated and agreed that the duty of three per cent levied up to this time on articles imported into the Ottoman Empire, in their passage through the Ottoman Empire to other countries, shall be reduced to two per cent, payable as the duty of three per cent has been paid hitherto, on arriving in the Ottoman dominions, and at the end of eight years, to be reduced from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, to a fixed and definite tax of one per cent, which shall be levied, as is to be the case with respect to Ottoman produce exported, to defray the expense of registration.

The Sublime Porte, at the same time, declares that it reserves to itself the right to establish, by a special enactment, the measures to be adopted for the prevention of fraud.

ARTICLE XIII.

Citizens of the United States of America, or their agents, trading in goods the produce or manufacture of the United Countries, shall be subject to the same taxes and enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities, as foreign subjects dealing in goods the produce or manufacture of their own country.

ARTICLE XIV.

An exception to the stipulations laid down in the fifth article shall be made in regard to tobacco in any shape whatsoever, and also in regard to salt, which two articles shall cease to be included among those which the citizens of the United States of America are permitted to import into the Ottoman dominions.

Citizens of the United States, however, or their agents, buying or selling tobacco or salt for consumption in the Ottoman Empire, shall be subject to the same regulations and shall pay the same duties as the most favored Ottoman subjects trading in the two articles referred to, and further because, as a compensation for the prohibition of the two articles above mentioned, no duty whatsoever shall in future be levied on these articles when exported from the Ottoman Empire by citizens of the United States.

Citizens of the United States shall, nevertheless, be bound to declare the quantity of tobacco and salt thus exported to the proper custom house authorities, who shall, as heretofore, have the right to watch over the export of those articles, without thereby being entitled to levy any tax thereon on any pretence whatsoever.

ARTICLE XV.

It is understood between the two contracting parties that the Sublime Porte reserves to itself the faculty and right of issuing a general prohibition against the importation into the Ottoman Empire of gunpowder, cannon, arms of war, or military stores, but such prohibition will not come into operation until it shall have been officially notified, and will apply only to the articles mentioned in the decree enacting the prohibition. Any of these articles which have not been so specially prohibited shall, on being imported into the Ottoman Empire, by subject to the local regulations, unless the legition of the United States of America shall think fit to apply for a special license, which will in that case be granted, provided no valid objection thereto can be alleged. Gunpowder, in particular, when allowed to be imported, will be liable to the following stipulations:—

1. It shall not be sold by citizens of the United States in quantities exceeding the quantities prescribed by the local regulations.

2. When a cargo or large quantity of gunpowder arrives in an Ottoman port, on board a vessel of the United States, such vessel shall be anchored at a particular spot, to be designated by the local authorities, and the gunpowder shall thence be conveyed, under the inspection of such authorities, to depots, or sitting places designated by the government, to which the parties interested shall have access under due regulations.

Fowling pieces, pistols, and ornamental or fancy weapons, as also small quantities of gunpowder for sporting, reserved for private use, shall not be subject to the stipulations of the present article.

ARTICLE XVI.

The firmans required for merchant-vessels of the United States of America, on passing through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, shall always be delivered in such manner as to occasion to such vessels the least possible delay.

ARTICLE XVII.

The captains of merchant vessels of the United States laden with goods destined for the Ottoman Empire shall be obliged, immediately on their arrival at the port of their destination, to deposit in the custom house of said port a true copy of their manifest.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Contraband goods will be liable to confiscation by the Ottoman treasury; but a report or *process verbal*, of the alleged act of contraband, must, so soon as the said goods are seized by the authorities, be drawn up and communicated to the consular authority of the citizen or subject to whom the goods said to be contraband shall belong; and no goods can be confiscated as contraband unless the fraud with regard to them shall be duly and legally proved.

ARTICLE XIX.

All merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the Ottoman dominions and possessions, imported into the United States of America, shall be treated in the same manner as the like merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the most favored nation.

All rights, privileges, or immunities, which are now or may hereafter be granted to, or suffered to be enjoyed by the subjects, vessels, commerce, or navigation of any foreign power in the United States of America shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by the subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation of the Sublime Porte.

The present treaty, when ratified, shall be substituted for the commercial convention of the 16th of August, 1838, between the Sublime Porte and Great Britain, on the footing of which the commerce of the United States of America has been hitherto placed, and shall continue in force for twenty-eight years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and each of the two contracting parties being, however, at liberty to give to the other, at the end of fourteen years (that time being fixed, as the provisions of this treaty will then have come into full force,) notice for its revision, or for its determination at the expiration of a year from the date of that notice, and so again at the end of twenty one years

The present treaty shall receive its execution in all and every one of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire; that is to say, in all the possessions of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, situate in Europe or Asia, in Egypt, and in the other parts of Africa belonging to the Sublime Porte, in Servia, and in the united Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

ARTICLE XXI.

It is always understood that the government of the United States of America does not pretend, by any article in the present treaty to stipulate for more than the plain and fair construction of the terms employed, nor to preclude in any manner the Ottoman government from the exercise of its rights of internal administration where the exercise of these rights does not evidently infringe upon the privileges accorded by ancient treaties or by the present treaty to citizens of the United States or their merchandise.

ARTICLE XXII

The high contracting parties have agreed to appoint jointly, commissioners for the settlement of a tariff of custom-house duties, to be levied in conformity with the stipulations of the present treaty, as well upon merchandise of every description, being the produce or manufacture of the United States of America, imported into the Ottoman Empire, as upon articles of every description the produce or manufacture of the Ottoman Empire and its possessions, which citizens of the United States or their agents are free to purchase in any part of the Ottoman Empire for exportation to the United States or to any other country. The new tariff, to be so concluded, shall remain in force during seven years, dating from the date of the ratifications

Each of the contracting parties shall have the right, a year before the expiration of that term, to demand the revision of the tariff. But if, during the seventh year, neither the one nor the other of the contracting parties shall avail itself of this right, the tariff then existing shall continue to have the force of law for seven years more, dating from the day of the expiration of the seven preceding years; and the same shall be the case with respect to every successive period of seven years.

ARTICLE XXIII

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Constantinople in three calendar months, or sooner, if possible, and shall be carried into execution when ratified.

Done at Constantinople on the twenty fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

EDWARD JOY MORRIS. [L. S.]
AALI. [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Constantinople on the fifth ultimo, by Edward Joy Morris, Minister Resident of the United States at the Sublime Porte, and by his highness Mehemed Emin Aali Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
F. W. SEWARD Acting Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. A. ARMY WAGONS. Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 11, 1864.

OATS AND HAY

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THE 27TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1864, for 10,000 BUSHELS OF GOOD MERCHANTABLE OATS, to weigh 32 lbs to the bushel, in good strong sacks; and 500 TONS OF GOOD TIMOTHY HAY in bales, delivered at Pittsburgh, Pa. In making bids for the Oats and Hay, the number of bids for 2,000 bushels of Oats and 25 tons of Hay.

Bids for Oats must be separate from that of Hay, and addressed to Lt. Col. Cross, Deputy Quartermaster General, Pittsburgh, Pa., marked "Proposals for Oats or Hay," as the case may be.

Guarantee.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the District Judge, or District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal to twenty per cent of the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon notice of award. As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bonds ready for signature when they shall be notified of award, and ready to proceed when the contract is signed.

Form of Guarantee.

We, ..., of the county of ....., and State of ....., are sureties for ..... in a bid to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should it be awarded to the said ..... he will enter into a contract therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his sureties.

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required of successful bidders before signing contracts.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

Payment will be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF PURCHASES, U. S. A.
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 15, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1864, for the supplying and delivering at this post, at such times and in such quantities as the undersigned may require, FRESH BEEF, of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters—such cuts and hidney tallow to be excluded—for six mon hs from the date of contract, or such shorter time as the Commissary General may direct. Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee for the execution of a contract in case the bid be accepted, and good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance thereof.

Blank forms of bids and guarantees may be procured on application at this office, personally, or by letter addressed to the undersigned, and full name all the parties to such firms. The proposals of bidders not in conformity to the above requirements will be considered. Bidders must be present when the bids are opened. The right to reject all bids is reserved. Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

JAMES B. OLOW, Capt. and C. S.

Office, corner Penn street and Garrison alley.

oct 15:td

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH PA., September 23, 1864.

ARMY WAGONS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 10th day of October, 1864, for the delivery of Army Wagons, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

These wagons are to be made of seasoned timber and built as per specifications, which can be seen in the office.

The bids must state how many wagons the bidder will deliver, and in what time

Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to Lt. Col. O. Cross, Deputy Q. M. General, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bonds will be required of success