The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

POISON!

Mrs. Grinder and Her Victims.

A FEARFUL CHAPTER OF CRIME.

The Body of Samuel Grinder Exhumed

Two Brothers Believed to Have Died from Poison!

ATTEMPTS TO POISON THE GRINDER FAMILY

The Ruling Passion Avarice.

The disclosures already made in the case of Mrs. Martha Grinder, the poisoner, afford but a partial illustration of the utter fiendishness which seems to have possession of her soul. A fearful array of evidence is accumulating against her. From the moment when the discovery was made that Mrs. Carothers had been foully poisoned by her, a score of living witnesses, neighbors of Mrs. Grinder, each of whom had sat at her table and been poisoned, appeared at the Mayor's office and made their several statements, clearly demonstrating the fact that Mrs. Grinder had administered drugs or poison to them. Anon was developed the supposed murder of an infant belonging to a poor woman, who had taken it into her house to warm it at the fire. The circumstances tend to establish the fact that the child died from poison at the hands of Mrs. Grinder, but the case is overshadowed by others, and no judicial investigation has yet been had. After this came up the sad case of Miss Buchanan, whose body on being exhumed was found to contain poison. An examination will shortly be held on the body of Mrs. Hall, believed to have been poisoned by this incarnate demon.

But the most astounding chapter in the criminal history of this wicked woman remains to be told. It reveals nothing less than a settled determination conceived by her to poison a number of the Grinder family. It is almost certain that she murdered one of her husband's brothers, name Samuel, and it is also believed that one named Jeremiah was likewise one of her victims.

Coroner Clawson, in company with Dr. Gobb, McCook, went to Leechburg, yesterday to exhume the body of Samuel Grinder, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any poison could be discovered in the stomach. The exhumation took place about eleven o'clock in the morning. The stomach was brought to the city last night, and put in the hands of Dr. Otto Wuth for a chemical analysis. Dr. McCook expresses an opinion that the stomach contains poison.

We visited the homestead of the Grinder family yesterday, in company with the Coroner. The farm is situated in Westmoreland county, a little above Leechburg, but on the opposite side of the Kiskiminetas. The old gentleman has another farm near, which, together with other investments, affords him a handsome income. It is believed that Mrs. Martha Grinder has been endeavoring to fall off the heirs to this property in order that her husband would fall heir to a larger amount of the proceeds when the old couple should die.

The two brothers who are believed to have been poisoned are laid side by side in the family burying ground. Samuel, the elder, about twenty-five years of age, died December 4th, 1864; Jeremiah, aged about twenty-two, died on the 15th of November, in the same year. Both were stalwart men, the former, a member of Co. G, 139th Regiment; the latter belonged to Co. H, Sixth Heavy Artillery. In one corner of the burying lot, a child of Mrs. Grinder, about a month old, which died last May, is buried. The family feel assured that this child was the victim of poison.

The following facts, which we glean from members of the family in reference to the intriguing designs of Martha Grinder, will, we doubt not, if thoroughly established, serve to brand her as the most infamous woman that ever existed:

A few weeks before he died, Samuel Grinder arrived home from the army on a furlough. He had a portion of a fire-finger taken off with a minnie ball in the battle of the Wilderness, and while lying in the hospital of the wounded had gangrened. After remaining some days at home, the thing became nearly healed, when he came to this city. Hopping at Martha Grinder's. He had not been there but a day or two when he became very ill. He was attended by Dr. Trout, who pronounced his malady a violent form of Diptheria. Strange to say, his throat was not in the least affected, but his mouth and throat were much swollen. His father and a sister came to visit him, who state that he was continually foaming at the mouth, vomiting and purging. He said to his brother before he died, "She (Martha Grinder) has poisoned me, and will poison the whole Grinder family." He visited the house on Wednesday, and died on the following Sunday morning. Mrs. Grinder attended the funeral.

Charlotte Grinder, a sister of Samuel's, who was at Martha Grinder's when her brother died, also became sick in her house, and was seized with the same manner, with vomiting and purging and a burning sensation in the stomach. These tokens were exhibited on drinking a cup of coffee at breakfast (she ate nothing,) when in ten minutes after drinking she became so sick that she was obliged to go home without waiting to escort the remains of her brother.

Mrs. Archbaugh, one of the Grinder family, while on a visit to Martha Grinder's, became somewhat sick, but attributed it to the water. Her babe also became sick. On a second visit to the house, she started with her father to a place, leaving her child with Mrs. Grinder and a servant. Upon returning, the child, which she had left in its natural health, was quite sick, and was seized with violent vomiting. Dr. Hogg was called in, who gave it as his opinion that the child had been drugged. It was feared it would die.

Mr. Andrew's children were similarly affected with sickness at different times while at Martha Grinder's—one of them a daughter, who was said to have diptheria. A hole was cut in her tongue, but her throat was not swollen to the last.

Old Mr. Grinder, while on a visit to the city, received an urgent invitation to tea at the house, but could not trust himself to the tender mercies of the old fiend.

It was patent to the whole family that during the illness of Samuel Grinder, Martha Grinder would not throw any of his friends to attend to his wants, taking all the administrations upon herself. With regard to the manner of Jeremiah's death, nothing definite is known. It has been ascertained that Martha Grinder sent provisions to somebody in the army, but it is not yet known whether it was to him. The court will be removed in a few days when some of his "effects" are consulted. He was sick about five days, during which time he was taken to a Hospital at Alexandria, where he died six hours after his arrival.

About five years ago, after removing from Louisville, Ky., Martha Grinder and her husband visited the homestead, remaining two months. One Sunday the folks having gone to church, while she remained at home, she reported that she saw a thief prowling around the spring-house with a bucket. A second time she reported the same story, with the addition that the spring-house had been broken into. On repairing to the place everything was found to be in confusion, and several rolls of butter-ling outside on the ground. Nothing, however, had been stolen. A few days thereafter, as a time when the family were disposed at various occupations about the farm, Martha Grinder, meanwhile being in the house, the old lady discovered that a small sum of money had been abstracted from a dress which was hanging on the wall, and at the same time the old gentleman missed his pocket book containing about thirty dollars. He had fortunately placed the bulk of his money, about $1,400, in a secure place. It was this which was doubtless sought to be obtained by the thief, as Mrs. Grinder knew of what he had it. The thief, of course, was this woman, who, to anticipate matters, endeavored to make the folks believe that it was stolen by some wandering robber. Although she gave a close description of the supposed thief, nobody in the entire neighborhood had at any time seen such a person.

We have given this much to indicate the artful cunning which underlies this woman's nature, and to show that cupidity and avarice are her reigning vices.

Dr. G. L. McCook states that while practising his profession, he has within a few years had several patients coming through the hands of Mrs. Grinder, and recipients of her hospitality. Among them were Mrs. McBride and her child, who lived in the same row with the murderess, and a Mrs. Morningstar and Mrs. Reynolds. All were poisoned, but he succeeded in saving their lives. That her poisoning operations have been carried on for many years we have no doubt. Perhaps no complete record of their extent and fatality will ever be written, except upon the book of the Recording Angel.

Drowned.—A few days since a miner named James Dodds, an Englishman by birth, and but six weeks in the country, while bathing in the Monongahela river, near Baird's coal works, ventured over head, and being unable to swim, was drowned.

The Visiting Firemen.—A dispatch received from Philadelphia yesterday announces that the Good Intent Hose Company of that city will arrive on Monday, at ten o'clock A. M., instead of Tuesday, as previously announced.

Meeting at Wilkins Hall—A Committee appointed to Extend to Gen. Grant an Invitation to Visit Pittsburgh.

Subject to the suggestion of Mayor Lowry, a meeting of citizens was held at Wilkins' Hall, yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the propriety of extending to Gen. Grant an invitation to visit Pittsburgh on his way from Galena to Washington.

On motion of Joseph Pennock, Esq., General William Robinson was called upon to preside.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: Hon. A. W. Loomis, Hon. Geo. Wilson, General Pearson, General Gallupe, Col. Duff, Maj. Slagle, James C. Craft, Esq., Robert Beer, Esq., Joseph Pennock, Esq., John McD. Cresson, Esq., and William M. Herth, Esq.

The following gentlemen were elected Secretaries: John McCardy, Esq., W. W. Ward, Esq., and Wm. Herries.

Mr. John Harper offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That an executive committee of thirteen citizens, the chairman of this meeting, and the Mayors and Presidents of the Common Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, be appointed to extend to Lieutenant General Grant an invitation to visit Pittsburgh, and make the necessary arrangements to receive and welcome that distinguished soldier and patriot.

The chairman then appointed the following Executive Committee in accordance with the terms of the resolution:

General Wm. Robinson.
Mayor Lowry, Pittsburgh.
Mayor Morrison, Allegheny.
James McAuley, Esq., President of Select Council, Pittsburgh.
Thomas Stocks, Esq., President of Common Council, Pittsburgh.
James Marshall, Esq., President of Select Council, Allegheny City.
Simon Drum, President of the Common Council, Allegheny City.

CITIZENS.

Hon. A. W. Loomis,	James Parke, Jr., Esq.
Hon. J. K. Moorhead,	James M. Cooper, Esq.
Hon. Thomas Williams,	John B. Bailey, Esq.
Hon. Thomas Howe,	Robert H. Davis, Esq.
Hon. Henry A. Weaver,	W. S. Haven, Esq.
John Harper, Esq.,	O. W. Batchelor, Esq.
Joseph Dilworth, Esq.	

The meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

Opera House.—The afternoon performance will be "Paul Pry" with Sefton as the irresistible Paul. To Night Miss Charlotte Thompson appears for the last time this season. She will personate Mrs. Hallet, in "The Stranger," a character in which she is the unequaled. We predict the house will be densely crowded. A significant compliment to this lady's classical abilities is paid in the twenty-dollar bill that was nightly greeted her. "Rob Roy" will conclude the entertainment this evening. On Monday evening the Webb sisters will appear.

Pittsburgh Theater.—This evening Mr. Henderson will appear as "Richard the Third." The "Irish Fairies" will also be performed. On Monday evening the distinguished artiste, acknowledged as the Queen of Comedy—Laura Keene—will appear in one of those fine old English comedies which has made this lady so justly popular throughout the Union. Mr. Harry Hawk, the favorite New York comedian, will assist. Miss Keene during her brief engagement. We have no doubt she will be greeted by a crowded and fashionable audience on the occasion of her initial performance before the Pittsburgh public.

Arrival of the 78th Regiment.

The 78th Pennsylvania Regiment arrived last night direct from Nashville. They number about nine hundred men, and are officered as follows: Col. A. B. Bonnafon, of this city; Lieut. Colonel, H. H. Torbett, of Freeport; and Major, Robert Smith, of Butler county. Companies A and B compose the "veterans" of the regiment, the remainder being the accessions. The regiment is composed of men from various portions of the State, nearly all west of Harrisburg. Three companies are from Pittsburgh. The men were hospitably regaled by the Sanitary Committee at their refreshment hall. We understand a portion of the regiment will receive their pay and discharge papers in the city, while the balance of the regiment will proceed to Harrisburg. We welcome the boys back as citizens, but the welcome which they will receive the most is that of wives and sweethearts.

Bear Creek Railroad.—On the 26th instant twenty-two miles of this road, from Greenville eastward, will be let to contractors in one mile sections. The letting will take place at Greenville, Mercer county. The line of this road runs through a rich and extensive coal field, from Greenville where it intersects coal the Pittsburgh and Erie, and the Atlantic and Great Western roads, to a little town on Bear creek, near the Northeastern corner of Butler county, not over two miles from the Allegheny river.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The Visit of the Good Intent Hose Company of Philadelphia—Route of Procession, etc.

The Good Intent Hose Company of Philadelphia, as previously announced, will arrive in this city at noon, on Tuesday next, as the guests of the Duquesne Fire Company. They will bring their new Hose Carriage with them, and will number about seventy members, fully equipped. They will be received at the depot by the Duquesne company, and formally welcomed by Wm. C. McCarthy, Esq., on behalf of the company. A procession will then be formed on Penn street, near Marbury, and proceed over the following route: Water to Smithfield, to Second, to Ross, to Third, to Grant, to Fifth, to Market, to Sixth, to Clair, to Penn, to Wayne, to Smithfield, to Sixth, to Grant, to Pittsburgh and Penn's avenue, to Pride, to Fulton, to Wylie, to High, to Grant, to Seventh, to Liberty, to Hand, and over Hand street bridge to Allegheny, and thence by Anderson, to Ohio, to Federal, down Federal to St. Clair street bridge, and thence to place of starting.

Chief Engineer Hamill and assistants will participate in the procession, the former acting as Marshal. At the conclusion of the procession, the guests will proceed to the National Hotel, on Water street, which is to be the headquarters during the visit, and in the evening a grand ball will be given in their honor at Lafayette Hall. On Wednesday the Good Intent will be treated to a trip by water to various points of interest, and Thursday they will become the guests of the Eagle Engine Company. On that day they will visit the Birmingham factories and other places, as the guests of the Duquesne Engine Company, departing for Philadelphia by the midnight train, after partaking of a bountiful supper. The Duquesne Engine Company have engaged the Great Western Band, and some of our local and neighboring fire engine companies will participate in the affair. The Committee of the Duquesne Engine Company will meet their guests at Greensburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Sewerage of Allegheny.

The Councils of Allegheny met on Thursday afternoon, to consult in reference to a more thorough system of sewerage. The recent rains have demonstrated that the present sewerage capacity is altogether inadequate, and a more comprehensive system must sooner or later be adopted. The main sewer leading from the West Common, and receiving the water from the railroad, has been burst open at Ridge Street, and the washings and inundations in numerous sections of the city show the imperfect condition of the sewers. Councils discussed the matter pretty fully, and authorized the Street Commissioner to do what he can towards temporarily increasing the capacity of the sewers on Beaver, Federal and Sandusky streets, and to notify the Railroad Company of the incapacity of their sewer. The Recording Regulator was also instructed to prepare a general and comprehensive plan of sewerage, and report the same to Councils.

The subject of sewerage is one of the most important which can engage the attention of the citizens, as health and comfort depend in a great degree upon proper drainage. It is to be hoped, therefore, since Councils have undertaken the matter, that the work will be done well and thoroughly. The Street Commissioner, Mr. Hobson, who has spent many years of his life "on the streets," and is thoroughly conversant with their "ups" and "downs," has a plan for a system of drainage which it would be well to consider. His long experience gives him practical knowledge of great value, and any suggestions which he may make should receive careful and respectful consideration.

Heavy Larceny by Juveniles.

On Thursday afternoon, three lads of respectable parentage, whose friends reside in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, left the city very unceremoniously, under the following circumstances: It appears that some of the boys of one sister city have organized themselves into a band under the old cognomen of the "Forty Thieves," and are continually committing all kinds of depredations. Three of the party referred to, on Thursday afternoon, stole from their respective places of residence over one hundred dollars in money, a gold watch valued at over one hundred dollars, three blankets, and other clothing, besides a quantity of eatables. After thus providing themselves, they proceeded to the Allegheny river, stole a skiff and went off, since which no tidings have been had of them, though active efforts are being made to effect their capture. Numerous petty thefts have been perpetrated by this gang during the past week, but save in two cases no informations have been made, and before the facts attendant upon them reached the police, the guilty parties (except the cases referred to,) succeeded in covering their tracks so as to elude the vigilance of the officers.

National Bank Note Reporter.—Messrs. Field & Lake have again placed us under obligations for the September number of their valuable Reporter. It contains, among others, eleven hundred and eight national banks, one hundred and eighty one of which are in this State—only eleven less than the State of New York, including the city.

The Running of Trains on Sunday.

At the last meeting of Allegheny Councils, a paper was adopted setting forth that some three years ago, owing to the necessities of the war, permission had been given by the city authorities to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company to run freight trains on Sunday, but as that necessity no longer existed, and as several religious societies were very seriously disturbed during worship hours, by the running of trains, the Mayor was instructed to "take such measures as he may deem best to prevent the running of cars on the Sabbath day."

Mayor Morrison accordingly called upon Mr. Shinn, the Superintendent of the road, and laid before him the action of the Councils. Mr. Shinn assured the Mayor that he would give his immediate attention, and would do everything in his power to accede to the wishes of the people in this respect. The principal objection in the way of stopping all freight trains on the Sabbath (which the company would be gratified to be able to do) was the fact that the stock trains must be moved, as an act of "necessity and mercy." He promised, however, to so arrange the time tables that these trains would not be moved during the hours of public worship, except in cases of accident or of unavoidable delay. In a word, he heartily seconded the object which Councils have in view, and expressed his regret that the running of trains on Sunday could not be stopped entirely. He exhibited a very commendable spirit in the matter, and we have no doubt that, in a little while, the congregations on the line of the road will have no further cause for complaint.

Book Notices.

The Cadet Engineer, or, Spare for the Strong. By John H. Long, Chief Engineer, and R. H. Buel, Assistant Engineer United States Navy. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1865.

This work contains much practical information on the subject of engineering. The advantages and disadvantages of the various kinds of engines and boilers are described with great conciseness and perspicuity, and the laws pertaining to paddle-wheels and screw-propellers lucidly explained. The young engineer, especially, will find this to be a valuable little work, inasmuch as it is free from abstruse technicalities, and the formulas are so simple that a bare knowledge of division and multiplication is sufficient to analyze them. It is engineering popularized.

Hall's Guide to the Great West. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1865.

Now that there is such a tide of emigration Westward, this little hand book to the Western, North-western, and Pacific States and Territories, which is compiled from the latest and most reliable sources, will be eagerly sought after. It contains a map of the best routes to the gold and silver mines—description and history of the Western States—their resources—complete tables of distances, and also the United States Homestead Laws, together with the mining laws of the different States.

Both of the above works for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., corner Wood street and Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

Prospect Street Mission Church.

This neat little edifice, located on Basin alley, near Elm street, and which has been erected and sustained mainly by the members of Christ M. E. Church, has lately been repaired and refitted in excellent style. The ceiling has been tastily frescoed, walls covered with oak panel paper, nicely varnished, windows supplied with handsome curtains, and floor with carpet and matting. Seats are arranged in semicircular form, of the most approved style, and an elegant melodeon, two hundred new library books, &c., are among the new things provided for the use of the school. The Sunday school is under the superintendence of W. W. Wallace and Thomas Kramer, with John Fulleton and P. H. Hunker as assistants in the clerical management of it. The school overtopped its last Sunday with an attendance of one hundred and three, which, under the circumstances, is very large.

The church property is worth about $6,000, and clear of debt, save a trifle in the amount of $700, mainly incurred by the late improvements. On Sabbath evening a collection will be taken in Christ church for the benefit of the Mission, when it is expected that this debt will be cancelled. The Mission is in a flourishing and prosperous condition, and in due time will take rank among the more important and influential societies in the community.

The Christian Advocate.

This important organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, notwithstanding the disadvantages of high prices of labor and materials, and the fact that in one of the paroxysms of Congress the devastations of war have been extensively felt, has continued to prosper under the present able management. The Publishing Committee report the receipts for the year ending May 31st, 1865, at $17,390.65, and the expenditures for the same period at $15,125.03—leaving a balance of profit to the year's account. The entire assets of the paper are $35,424.34, and the liabilities $575.54. Excess of assets over liabilities, $34,850.80.

The Committee, in view of their present financial prosperity of the paper, have determined to enlarge it to seven columns, and procure a font of type for the next volume. The Committee express their gratitude for the diligence, ability and general tact manifested by the Rev. S. H. Nesbit, in the management of the *Advocate*, and tender their most cordial thanks to Rev. W. H. Kincaid, for his general interest in the success of the paper, and especially for his assistance in its editorial management.

Arrest of a Rowdy.

A man named James Woods was arrested to-day, by the Mayor's police, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Charles Mackey. The information was made by Michael Stochr, who alleges that Mackey was struck on the head with a slung shot, and also with a stone, and that he was so badly injured as to be unable to work or make his information. Woods was assisted in the outrage by a man named Frederick Hommel, who has not yet been arrested. The difficulty occurred on Thursday, on Pennsylvania avenue. Woods was also charged with malicious mischief in breaking a glass in the window of Louis Burkovitz, who keeps a saloon on Pennsylvania avenue. On the 24th of last June, a warrant was issued for this same defendant, charging him with assault and battery on oath of Mark Kinney, at the corner of Fifth and Wylie streets. He was held for trial at Court.

The Central Skating Park.

Operations have already been commenced in repairing the ground for the Central Skating Park, in the Ninth ward, and the work will be pushed forward rapidly, so as to have everything in readiness for the first ice which may be formed. The ground was formerly used as a Fair Ground, and more recently as a Stock Yard for the Government, and its location is so well known to every citizen that it needs no description. It will be substantially enclosed, and provided with all the necessary buildings—the main building to front on Penn street, directly on the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railway. The gentlemen having the matter in charge intend to make the Park complete in every respect, and conduct it in the best manner, so that all may realize its benefits with comfort, safety, and pleasure.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths in the city, from September 3d to September 10th, 1865.

Of the above there were:

Males.....	9	White.....	14
Females.....	5	Colored.....	0
Under 1 year.....	2	From 20 to 30.....	1
From 1 to 2.....	2	" 30 to 40.....	3
" 2 to 5.....	2	" 40 to 50.....	1
" 10 to 15.....	1	" 50 to 60.....	1
Total.....	14	Total.....	14

The diseases in the above cases were: Delirium Tremens, 1; Typhoid Fever, 1; General Debility, 1; Chronic Dysentery, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Typhoid Fever, 1; Chronic Inflamation of the Bowels, 1; Diptheria, 3; Cholera Infantum, 1; Diptheretic Croup, 2; Organic Debility, 1.

Improvements in Allegheny.

The improvements on East Common, Allegheny, are fast approaching completion. The grounds, ten acres in extent, are being enclosed within a neat and substantial paling fence which will be completed during the early part of the ensuing week. The Common has been graded and will be planted with a selected assortment of trees. The whole is being done by private subscription, at a cost of some $7,000 to $10,000, and is under the superintendence of Mr. Alex. Young, a gentleman well known as a cultivator and mechanic of a superior order. The Park when finished, will be opened for the benefit of the people generally.

Railroad Collision.—On Wednesday evening the night express from Chicago to Pittsburgh, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, ran into a freight train, breaking up the two rear cars of the freight train, and wrecking the engine of the express. The engineer and fireman jumped from the locomotive and escaped unhurt. No lives were lost, but several bruises were received by passengers. The cause of the collision is attributed to the absence of light on the rear of the freight train. After leaving Crestline the express was again delayed by the taking fire of one of the passenger cars, necessitating a return to Crestline.

The Young Man's Friend.—Warranted to cure Private Diseases. For sale by druggists. Ask for the Young Man's Friend. A pamphlet giving the symptoms and treatment of private diseases accompanies each Box or can be had by addressing Young Man's Friend, Box 99, Cincinnati, with a three cent stamp enclosed, to Joseph Fleming, Charles Super, [illegible] Fulton, or S. W. Fox & Co., Allegheny. [illegible]

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

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No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh

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U. S. do 5-20 do;
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 do;
U. S. 6 Per cent. Certificates Indebtedness
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They also BUY and SELL ON COMMISSION the New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Gold, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold &c. &c. 422

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BROKERS AND BANKERS BOARD.

CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.

FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 1865.

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. Seven Thirties.	—	99 50
Gold.	140 00	—
Loutmes Insurance Co.	40 00	—
Merchants' Insurance	—	79 00
Eureka Insurance	—	60 00
Allegheny Valley	50 50	51 00
German National	—	184
Mer. & Manufac. Nat.	—	130 00
Peoples' National Bank	—	56 00
National Bank Commerce	101 00	—
Tradesmens	—	120 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	—	120 00
Columbia	—	6 25
Eldorado	25 00	—
Merchants	—	1 00
McKeesport Cherry Run	—	33
Ohio Valley	—	30
Pittsburgh & Phila.	—	20
Phila., Lancaster & Cherry Run	—	1 05
Tarr, Stony & Cherry Run	—	1 12
Phillips	—	27
Phenix	—	8 00
Coal Bluffs & Mining Co.	—	1 10
Culbertson's Run	—	1 35
Franklin & Sandy Coal & Oil	—	55
Muskingum	—	55
Jones Ferry Co (full paid)	—	85
	—	80

Gold declined in New York to 143. It is said the government is selling again—therefore the decline. United States bonds steady at yesterday's quotations, but slow of sale, considering the encouragement received in London by the Asia.

The loan market is reported easy with large amounts seeking investment at five per cent, and yet dullness prevail at the stock board. There is, but little, if any, more doing in New York and Philadelphia than in July last. The outside public cannot be induced to venture as they did a year ago, and brokers are thus compelled to operate among themselves to a great extent.

Our own market presents the same daily return of dull uniformity. The morning board list of sales is a fair index of the sleepy state of affairs. We are confident that such lethargy cannot much longer continue. There will be a awaking up in this as in other branches of trade, when the patient waiter will seize his reward.

As early return to specie payments, the buoyant hope of investment operations in stocks, would in our judgment be unwise. An immediate one (in 1866 as per posed by some) would be madness. The country is not ready, neither is the government. The universal upsetting of all business calculations which would ensue on a forced resumption, would bring bankruptcy of private firms by the thousands, and so disturb the general flow of trade that incomes would be scarcely a tithe of what they now are for years to come. And what the government now needs is prosperous business, and large income returns. Incomes that will meet government expenses and provide a sinking fund by which greenbacks, and their hotel bonds, may be slowly but surely absorbed. This once firmly begun specie payments cannot be longer retarded even should the government itself fight against it.

There was not a single operation at the stock board this morning, and the only street sale we could hear of was 50 shares of Oil Basin Petroleum stock at 85c. Oils were dull and lower. All the wells on the Buchanan Farm, (in Venango,) are in Basin is interested, that are not in working order, or being tubed and seed-bagged, and it is thought when this is done the production of the farm will be greatly increased.

—An arrangement is to be made by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road to have an officer of the company in New York to sign transfers.

—Reference to the meeting held in New York on Tuesday, for the purpose of considering the subject of the redemption of national bank notes, the *Journal of Commerce* says that at the meeting a letter was read from Secretary McCulloch, expressing the decided opinion that the best interests of the banks and country required the enforcement of a system of redemption. A telegram was received from Comptroller Clarke announcing his sickness, which had delayed his letter, but promising to write at once. It was known that he has strongly urged the adoption of such a plan, and would warmly commend it.

—The defeat of the plan to use the New York Clearing Houses as a machine to run interior banks upon the circulation as well as self-factory of all receiving currency from the country in the regular course of trade. They are thus far unable to see any difference in the notes whether issued in Iowa or New York, and so long as the Comptroller at Washington prefers to issue them they the distinction will not be apparent. The portion of the city bank which favors 'ruling process" claim to have the support of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller in the form of letters, which however, do not appear to be strong enough to prize. When Congress assembles, the Banking Law will probably be amended, and under the pressure of public feeling for the interest upon the National Debt it may easier be made to appear to the minds of some member to propose that the Government assume the redemption of the outstanding National Bank Notes, and of fair by reimbursing the banks for the bonds they now hold under the law. Under the act, the Government puts gold interest of six per cent upon the bonds as security for circulation, and prints the circulation on free of cost to the banks. Banks are now receiving a basis upon the following terms: Four fifths of the Government $10,000,000 per annum in gold, and [illegible] of the circulation. This sum may be thought worth saving, and the great saving to Government $10,000,000 of interest, and the saving of the cost of the circulation, the National Bank note redemption officials favor making National Bank notes, a Government issue. It is not in that quarter, there is no good reason why the people who own $300,000,000 of currency should not do so in the form of plain legal tender, thus employing the interest one-tenth of the whole National Debt. It would take from the banks a source of much profit, but its benefits could be reaped by them in profit in the form of reduced taxation, and in the use of a currency which need cost them, as long as it circulates, nothing for redemption. The National system is a good one, but it costs the people $100,000,000 of the good fruit of its operation. There is no danger of explosion. There is no good reason why the law, so as to allow as many National Banks as the people may desire such an extension will be made.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Philadelphia Market—Sept. 14.

There is a steady demand for clover seed, and it is selling in lots at $6@6.25 per 64 lbs. Timothy is quiet at the recent and several lots sold at $3@3.25 per bushel. Flaxseed is in good demand. Bye dull. Cloverseed, and it sells on arrival at $3.25@3.37.

Flour is very dull and prices are nominal. We quote Pennsylvania and Western extra family at $9@9.25 per bbl, and fancy at $9.50@10 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn meal. Wheat is dull and prices are nominally lower. We quote prime red at $2.30@2.35, and prime white at $2.40@2.45. Rye is dull at the late decline. Sales at 90c. Oats are steady at 46c.

Whisky is unchanged and sells from $1.32@1.35 for Penna and choice western pkgs.

Sheep Sales.

We find the following sales reported in a Vermont exchange:

Page of Cliff, of Middlebury, recently sold to Jerome Chenbino, of Weybridge, and Mr. Wheeler, of Cornwall, a ram lamb, four months and a half old for $1,000. This lamb was sired by Gold Drop, and from a ewe bred by Henry Lane of Cornwall. Milo Smith, of Cornwall, sold to Joseph Drake, of the same town, a yearling ram for $1,000. Mr. Stowell, of Cornwall, sold to Mr Henry Huff, of Jericho, Vt., a yearling ram for $1,000. Mr. Cr. $3,000. N A Saxton, of Waltham, sold a stock ram for $1,500. Oliver Lane, of Waltham, sold two yearling rams to Eells & Bingham for $2,500. Mr. Wright, of Weybridge, a yearling ram for $2,500. Edgar Sanford, sold to Eells & Bingham, a yearling ram for $3,000.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.—160 bbls apples Potter, Aiken & Shepard; 8 bales Lange & bbls meal, J H Packer; 50 box tobacco, J S Dilworth; 20 bbls clay, H M Collins; 150 barrels 10 bags barley, Spencer & McKay; 4 cases tobacco, Baker, Smith & co; 20 dozen brooms, Wm Cooper; 21 pkgs sorts, Irvin, Lewis, Bailey & Bakewell; car staves, McBride & Lucas; 20 doz brooms E Heseltine; 50 box cheese, M J Braden; 20 bbls do, E H Myers & co; 1 bbl butter, Moore & Collins; car barley, F W Stroup; car wheat, T S Lippard & Johnston; 20 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 10 doz washboards, Atwell, Lee & co; 20 do do, J S Dilworth & co; 20 sks barley, McClane & Anjer; 5 bbls simotly seed, Shomaker & Lang.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Sept. 15.—75 doz pails, Robison & co; 23 do do, Mortmer & Harper; 47 do do, J Painter & co; 45 bbls sand, J S Lyon; 1227 half bloons, Sinnor, Nimick & co; 20 doz brooms, R H Jack; 239 sks malt, Z Wainwright; 12 kgs butter, 2 do eggs, 8 bbls apples, E H Voigt & co; 45 pkgs tobacco, J S Dilworth & co; 100 sks barley, Patterson & Ammon; 25 box cheese, Shomaker & Lang; 50 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner; 5 bbls meal, 45 box hams, clocks, etc, McCandless & co; 40 barrels apples, Potter, Aiken & Shepard; 631 pags mill Bailey; 9 sks rags, H Richter; 7 do do, Godfrey & Clark; 91 box cheese, L H Voigt & co; 100 barrels flour, E H Myers & co; 124 sks mill feed, J & W Fairley; 6 bales C W, B B Dodge; 30 box cheese, J S Canfield.

Allegheny Station, Sept. 15.—38 pkgs nails and fire, 11 bbls apples, E & O Magin; 1 car wheat, Nelson & McClintock; 8 pkgs tobacco, H & W Jenkinson; 25 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 10 doz brooms, 25 boxes soap and candles, Hahn & Riddle; 5 bales wool, S Brad ept; 8 sks seed, M Hamilton; 9 bbls apples, 1 box butter, H Lear; 15 do do do, Wiley & Wayne; 23 sks barley, B Dormuillier; 100 bbls rags, J Cunningham; 4 bbls apples, H & A Garson; 25 sks J Cubiana; 19 bales cotton, Schaub; [illegible] 25 sks bbls apples, Hammill & Munson.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 1865.

The general markets were moderately active, though the transactions were mostly of a retail character, and prices have undergone no special change.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm, with a fair demand but unchanged; sale of 1 car Winter Red at $2, and 2 cars Michigan White (low crop, and not strictly prime) at $2.15. Oats firm, and leaning up; sale of 1 car at 47; 1 do do at 48, and small sales in store at the usual advance. Barley is wanted at given but offering. Rye is quoted at $1@1.05 by the car load. No demand for Corn, and no sales reported.

FLOUR—Is firm with a fair local demand, and prices are well sustained. We note regular sales at $9.00@9.50 for Spring Wheat, and 10.00 for winter wheat, as to grade. Rye Flour is selling in small lots at $8.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm, but not very active, and the demand is very light—prices nominal, and we note some prime city at 36@36½. Pork is quoted at $32.50@33.00, and third Bbl.

FRUIT—No Peaches in market to-day, and the season may be considered about over. Apples are in good demand, and we note sales in lots of 150 bbls at from $4 to $5 per bbl, as to quality. No demand for Dried Fruit.

CHEESE—Firm with sales at 18 for Western Reserve, 19 for Pittsburgh, and 20@21c for Jersey.

SEEDS—Sale of 126 bush Timothy seed—to the trade—at $4, also, small sales at $4.50. Flax seed is wanted at $2.50—none in market. Clover seed quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm and higher, especially prime. Sale of 10 kgs packed at 30@35c, the latter figure for prime. Store light and receipts limited.

EGGS—scarce, in good demand and higher, with sales at 23 cents—Southern being 24.

SWEET POTATOES—coming in more freely and prices are a shade easier. We note sales to a fair extent at $4.50@5.50 per bbl.

PIG LEAD—firm and a fraction higher; sale of 50 pigs soft at 11½ cents.

LIME—steady and fairly active, with regular sales of White at $2.25 per bbl.

BEANS—Prime small White in fair local demand at $1.90 per bushel.

ONIONS—wanted for shipment at $1.00 per bushel—small sales at $1.25.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 1865.

CRUDE—The Crude market is fairly active and firm, but there is no further advance in prices. There seems to be a persistent determination on the part of the "bears" to break the price down, and the "bulls" to bolster it up, and the consequence is, that between the two, operations are restricted, and the market is not as active as it would be under different circumstances. As already stated however, there is no quotable change to note, and little, if any, more doing in New York and Philadelphia than in July last. The outside public cannot be induced to venture as they did a year ago, and brokers are thus compelled to operate among themselves to a great exte

Our own market presents the same daily return of dull uniformity. The morning board list of sales is a fair index of the sleepy state of affairs. We are confident that such lethargy cannot much longer continue. There will be a awaking up in this as in other branches of trade, when the patient waiter will seize his reward.

As early return to specie payments, the buoyant hope of investment operations in stocks, would in our judgment be unwise. An immediate one (in 1866 as per posed by some) would be madness. The country is not ready, neither is the government. The universal upsetting of all business calculations which would ensue on a forced resumption, would bring bankruptcy of private firms by the thousands, and so disturb the general flow of trade that incomes would be scarcely a tithe of what they now are for years to come. And what the government now needs is prosperous business, and large income returns. Incomes that will meet government expenses and provide a sinking fund by which greenbacks, and their hotel bonds, may be slowly but surely absorbed. This once firmly begun specie payments cannot be longer retarded even should the government itself fight against it.

There was not a single operation at the stock board this morning, and the only street sale we could hear of was 50 shares of Oil Basin Petroleum stock at 85c. Oils were dull and lower. All the wells on the Buchanan Farm, (in Venango, Co.) Basin is interested,) that are not in working order, or being tubed and seed-bagged, and it is thought when this is done the production of the farm will be greatly increased.

—An arrangement is to be made by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road to have an officer of the company in New York to sign transfers.

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