ttsburgh Gazette

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of the President at St. L

nis, September 9.—A compliments ... was given last night at the Southern ... President Johnson and his Cabinet ... President ... Admiral Farragut, and the Dip... corps. Soon after being set down at ... heran Hotel, a large crowd collected in ... street, and called lustily for the President ... their summons by ap... He answered ... on the portico, and delivered the fol... address:

Fellow Citizens of St. Louis:—In being introduced to you to-night it is not for the purpose of making a speech. It is true I am proud to ... so many of my fellow-citizens here on ... occasion and under the favorable circum... that I do so. (Cry, "How about our ... subject?") We will attend to John... after a while so far as that is concerned. I have just stated ... and loud cheers.) ... purpose of making a ... I am not here for the ... introduced simply to ... but after being int... welcome that ... under my cordial thanks for the ... (A voice ... have given to me in your midst. ... ten thousand welcomes." Hurrahs ... Thank you, sir. I wish it was in ... power to address you under favorable circumstances upon some of the questions that ... the public mind at this ... and distract ... which have grown out of the ... questions w... passed through, and ... very order that we hav... this we have ... some which I think as important ... just passed by, though the time has ... when it seems all ought to be prepared for peace. The rebellion being suppressed and the shedding of blood being stopped, the sacrifice of life being suspended and stayed, it seems that the time has arrived when we should have peace—when the bloody arteries should be tied up. [A voice, "New Orleans."] Go on, perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New Orleans, you might understand more about it than you do, [laughter and cheers,] and if you will go back, [cries for Seward,] if you will go back and ascertain the cause of the riot at New Orleans, perhaps you would not be so prompt in calling out New Orleans. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans, and trace it back to its source, or its immediate cause, you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shed there. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans, and trace it back to the radical Congress, [great cheering, and cries of "Bully!"] you will find that the riot at New Orleans was substantially planned. If you will take up the proceedings in their caucuses, you will understand that they then knew (cheers) that a convention was to be called which was extinct by its power having expired; that it was said, and the intention was, that a new government was to be organized, and in the organization of that government the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population, called the colored population, who had just been emancipated, and at the same time disfranchise white men. (Great cheering.) When you begin to talk about New Orleans, (confusion,) you ought to understand what you are talking about. When you read the speeches that were made, or take up the facts on Friday and Saturday before that Convention sat, you will then find that speeches were made incendiary in their character, exciting that portion of population—the black population—to arm themselves and prepare for shedding blood. (Answer—"that's so" and cheers.) You will also find that that Convention did assemble in violation of law, and the intention of that Convention was to supercede the recognized authorities in the State Government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the government of the United States, and every man engaged in that rebellion, in that Convention, with the intention of superceding and upturning the civil government, which had been recognized by the government of the United States, I say that he was a traitor to the constitution of the United States, (cheers,) and hence you find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the radical Congress. These men were to go there, a government was to be organized and the one in existence in Louisiana, was to be superceded, set aside and overthrown; you may talk to me about New Orleans, and then the question was to come up when they had established their Government, a question of political power, which of the two Governments was to be recognized! A new Government inaugurated under this defunct counsel, set up in violation of the law and without the will of the people, then, when they had established their Government, and extended universal or impartial franchise, as they called it, to this colored population. Then this Radical Congress was to determine that a Government established on negro votes was to be the Government of Louisiana. (Voices never, cheers and hurrahs for Andy.) So much of the New Orleans riot, and there was the cause and the origin of the blood that was shed, and every drop of blood that was shed is upon their skirts and they are responsible for it. (Cheers.) I could trace this thing a little closer, but I will not do it here to-night, but when you talk about New Orleans, and talk about the causes and consequences that resulted from proceedings of that kind, perhaps, as I have been introduced here and you have provoked questions of this kind, though it does not provoke a few wholesome things that have been done by this Radical Congress. (Cheers.) In connection with New Orleans and the extension of the elective franchise, I know that I have been traduced and abused. I know it has come in advance of me here as it has elsewhere, that I have attempted to exercise an arbitrary power in resisting laws that were intended to be forced upon the Government. (Cheers and cries of "hear.") Yes, that I had exercised the veto power fully for you; that I had abandoned the party that elected me, and that I was a traitor (cheers) because I exercised the veto power in attempting, and did arrest for a time a bill that was called a freedman's bureau bill, (cheers,) yes, that I was a traitor, and I have been traduced, I have been slandered, I have been maligned, I have been called Judas Iscariot and all that. Now, my countrymen here to-night, it is very easy to indulge in epithets; it is very easy to call a man Judas and cry out traitor, but when he is called upon to give arguments and facts he is very often found wanting. Judas Iscariot! Judas! There was a Judas once, one of the twelve apostles, oh, yes. The twelve apostles had a Christ. (A voice, "And a Moses, too." Great Laughter.) The twelve Apostles had a Christ, and he never could have had a Judas unless he had had twelve Apostles. If I have played the Judas who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Chas. Sumner? (Hisses and cheers.) Are these the men that set up and compare themselves with the Saviour of men and every body that differs with them in opinion, and that try to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy that is to be denounced as a Judas? (Hurrah for Andy and cheers.) In the days when there were twelve Apostles, and when there was a Christ while there were Judases, there were unbelievers. (Voices. "Hear three groans for Fletcher.") Yes; oh, yes: unbelievers in Christ. Men who persecuted and slandered, and brought him before Pontius Pilate, and preferred charges, and condemned, and put him to death on the Cross to satisfy unbelievers, and these same persecuting, diabolical and nefarious men to-day would persecute and shed the blood of innocent men to carry out their purposes. (Cheers.) But let me tell you. Let me give you a few words here to-night. But a short time since I heard some one say in the crowd that we had a Moses. (Laughter and cheers.) Yes, there was a Moses, and I know sometimes it has been said that I have said that I would be the Moses of the colored man. (Never, and cheers.) Why, I have labored as much in the cause of Emancipation as any other mortal man living, but while I have striven to emancipate the colored man, I have felt, and now feel, that we have a great many white men that want emancipation. (Laughter and cheers.) There is a set amongst you that have got shackles on their limbs, and are as much under the heel and control of their masters as the colored man that was emancipated. (Cheers.) I call upon you here to-night, as freemen, as men who favor the emancipation of the white man as well as the colored ones. I have been in favor of emancipation. I have nothing to disguise about that. I have tried to do so much, and have done as much, and when they talk about Moses and the colored man being led into the promised land, where is the land that this clan proposes to lead them? (Cheers.) When we talk about taking them out from among the white population and sending them to other climes, what is it they propose? Why, it is to give us a Freedmen's Bureau, and after giving us a Freedmen's Bureau, what then? Why, here in the South, it is not necessary for me to talk to you, where I have lived and you have lived, and understand the whole system and how it operates. We know that the slaves have been worked heretofore. Their original owners bought the land and raised the negroes or purchased them, as the case might be, paid all the expense of carrying on the farm, and the end, after producing tobacco, cotton, hemp and flax, and all the various products of the South, bringing them into the market without any profit on them, while those owners put it all into their pocket. This was their condition before the emancipation; this was their condition before we talked about their Moses. (Laughter.) I ask your attention and time as we have got to talking on this subject. Give me your attention for a few minutes. I am addressing myself to your brains and not to your prejudices—to your reason and not your passions, and when reason and argument again resume their empire, this mist, this prejudice that has been incrusted upon the public mind must give way and reason become triumphant. (Cheers.) Now, my countrymen, let me call your attention to a single fact—the freedmen's bureau. (Laughter and hisses.) Slavery was an accursed institution until emancipation took place. It was an accursed institution while one set of men worked them and got the profits, but after emancipation took place they gave the Freedmen's Bureau, they gave us these agents to go into every county, every township and into every school district throughout the United States, and especially the Southern States. They gave us commissioners, they gave us $12,000,000 and placed the power in the hands of the Executive, who was to work this machine with the army brought to his aid and sustain it, then let us run it with $12,000,000 as a beginning, and in the end receive fifty or sixty millions, as the case may be, and let us work the four millions of slaves. In fine the Freedmen's Bureau was a simple proposition to transfer four millions of slaves in the United States from their original owners to a new set of task master. (Voice, never! and cheers.) I have been laboring for years to emancipate them, and then I was opposed to seeing them transferred to a new set of task masters, to be worked with more rigor than they had been worked heretofore. Because I have exercised the veto power I have committed a high offense, and therefore ought to be impeached. (A voice, "Never.") Yes, yes, they are ready to impeach him. (A voice, "Let them try it.") And if they were satisfied they had the next Congress by a decided majority as this, upon some pretext or other, violating the Constitution, neglect of duty, or omitting to enforce some act of law, upon some pretext or other, they would vacate the Executive Department of the United States. (A voice, "Too ... they don't inspect.") And as we talk about this Congress let ... call ... attention to this ... Congress. Let me call your attention. Oh yes, this Congress that could make war upon the Executive because he stands ...

... so in their behalf ... cerned. Upon this subject of offences let me ... for you [voice "Pic..."] ... here to-night to go back into my history of legislation, and even when Governor of a State, let me ask if there is a man here to-night, who, in the days of Knownothingism, stood and battled more for their rights. (Voice, "Good!" and cheers.) It has been my peculiar misfortune to have ... fierce opposition, because I have always struck my blows direct, and fought with the right.

It has been said ... pardoning power. ... that I have exercised my Drake's Constitution ... (Cheers.) And what about ... you think it is to ... Yes, I have, and don't pardoned more men ... prevail? I reckon I have and set them at liberty ... turned more men loose I imagine, than any ... that were imprisoned, God's habitable globe ... other living man on ... you," cheers.) I turned ... (Voice, "Bully for ... gaged in this ... and 47,000 of our men who ... tured with them ... juggle, with the arms we ... I turned ... and who were then in ... have ... them loose. Large ... applied for pardon, ... granted them pardon. Yet ... who condemn and hold me resp... doing wrong. Yes, there are some who stayed at home, who did not go into the field, ... talk about others being traitors and ... treacherous. There are some who ... talk about blood and vengeance and crime ... everything to make treason odious and ... who never smelt gunpowder on either side, and ... torture and all that. If I have erred I have erred on the side of mercy. Some of these croakers have dared to assume that they are better than was the Saviour of man himself, a kind of over righteousness, better than anybody else and although wanting to do Deity's work, thinking he cannot do it as well as they can. (Laughter and cheers.) Yes, the Saviour of man came on earth and found the human race condemned and sentenced under the law; but when ... repented and ... saved. He ... let them live. Instead of executing and putting the whole world to death, He went upon the cross and there was nailed by unbelievers, and there shed His blood that you and I might live. (Cheers.) And think of it, to execute and hang to death eight millions of people. Never. It is an absurdity. Such a thing is ... impracticable even if it were right. But it is the violation of all law, human and Divine. (A voice, "Hang Jeff. Davis.") Call on Judge Chase to hang Jeff. Davis, will you? (Great Cheering.) I am not the court. I am not the jury, nor the Judge. Before the case comes to me, and all other cases, it would have to come on application, as a case for pardon. That is the only way the case can get to me. Why don't Judge Chase, Judge Chase, the Chief Justice of the United States, in whose district he is, why dont he try. (Loud Cheers.) But perhaps I could answer the question, as sometimes persons want to be facetious and indulge in repartee. I might ask you a question. Why dont you hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips? (Great cheering.) A traitor at one end of the line is as bad as a traitor at the other. Then why all this clamor. Can't you see, my countrymen it is a question of power, and being in power as they are, their object is to perpetuate their power, since when you talk about turning any of them out of office oh they talk about bread and butter. (Laughter.) Yes, these men are the most perfect and complete bread and butter party that has ever appeared in this Government. (Great cheering.) When you make an effort or struggle to take the nipple out of their mouths, how they clamor. They have staid at home here five or six years, held the offices, grown fat, and enjoyed all the emoluments of position, and now, when you are talking about turning one of them out, oh, it is proscription, and, hence, they come forward and propose in Congress, to do what? To pass laws to prevent the Executive from turning any body out. I will kick them out just as fast as I can. (Great cheering.) Let me say to you, in concluding what I have said, and I intended to say but little, but was provoked into this and other than otherwise. I care not for their menaces, the taunts and the jeers. I care not for the threats. I do not intend to be bullied by my enemies, nor even awed by my friends, (cheers,) but God willing, with your help, I will veto their measures whenever they come to me.

PHE R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, September 8, 1866.

The New York stock quotations to-day, were as follows: Gold, 146⅝; 1881 bonds, 111; 5-20s, old, 111¼; do new, 108⅜; Ten Forties, 98; 7-30s, 106; do second issue, 105⅞@106; Michigan Southern R. R., 83¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 86; Fort Wayne, 104¼; Erie, 70¼; Western Union Telegraph Co., 57⅞; Chicago & Rock Island, 109; Chicago & Northwestern common, 35¼; do preferred, 66⅝.

The impression had commenced to prevail that the bull clique had sold out and left the gold room in disgust, but such is not the case. Their main object seems to be to get parties to sell short, and on Saturday's they can usually advance the price 1 or 2 per cent, and demand one half of one per cent for loaning over sunday. The shipments of gold from Europe are said to be on the increase, though, as yet, but one installment has reached this country.

The market for Government securities is very dull and dealers are shy in handling large amounts. Seven Thirties are higher yet than any other class on account of their interest not being included in the value of ... the abundance of the bonds. According... money in eastern cities bonds should be much higher, but the apprehension of political troubles keep down prices, and capitalists are not willing to buy at high rates when they are almost sure of getting all their money placed at a better interest by waiting a more favorable moment for investment.

First class paper will find a ready sale at 8 to 9 per cent, but long dates on second class paper not well endorsed, rates are not less than 1@1¼ per cent a month. Bank and Insurance stocks are almost unsaleable, except except at a sacrifice, and oils are entirely out of the question.

—A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, under date of Friday, says:

The rapid accumulation of coin in the Treasury has led to a renewed impression that the Secretary will devise some unobjectionable method of disposing of a portion of it, in order to relieve the necessities of importers and "bring down" the premium. There is nothing, however, to warrant the assertion that a single dollar of the Treasury gold will be, for the present, distributed.

—The Titusville *Herald*, of Saturday, reports oil matters as follows:

The crude oil market remains unchanged from yesterday's quotations. Owing to the inclement state of the weather there was very little business done down the creek. The present rains have swelled Oil Creek very materially and will no doubt render the channel in good condition for Pittsburgh buyers to ship their oil, which bids fair to be quite heavy, they having held back for some time in anticipation of a rise. We notice a great increase of iron tanks in the producing district, which will have a tendency to render the market more regular and not be compelled to sell so much under pressure as heretofore. We heard of but few sales to-day and those of small lots ranging from $3,60 to $4.

—By reference to the last statement of the public debt it will be seen that the debt bearing interest in coin has increased during the month, including eleven and three quarter millions of Navy pension fund, $45,694,101. The debt bearing interest in currency, which includes 6 per cent bonds, temporary loans, compound interest notes, and 7-30s, has decreased in the same time $100,297,719. The matured debt not presented for payment has increased some fifteen millions. The debt bearing no interest, which is made up of United States notes, fractional currency, and gold certificates of deposits, has decreased $1,881,-295. An adjustment of these several differences shows a reduction of the total debt during the month of $42,101,772. The amount of coin in the Treasury on the 1st instant was $76,333,918—an increase during the month of $15,011,782. The currency in the Treasury was but $56,267,769—being a decrease on the August exhibit of $19,097,457. The aggregate amount in the Treasury was $132,631,688—$4,085,665 less than at the beginning of August. The amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,505,-653,108, against $2,633,099,276 August 1—showing a decrease of $37,116,108. The most marked feature of the statement is a nett decrease of the two classes of the funded debt, that bearing interest in coin and that in currency, of nearly fifty and a quarter millions of dollars. The difference between this sum and the actual reduction of the debt for the month is made up from the fifteen millions increase of matured debt. The statement, all points considered, will be received as quite satisfactory, and cannot fail to strengthen the national credit, both at home and abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 8, 1866.

The produce markets have been rather dull and inactive during the week which has just closed, and while in the aggregate, there is a fair volume of business, yet, as the demand for the leading articles is somewhat restricted, the transactions are mostly of an unimportant character. In values there has been no changes worthy of special notice.

ASHES—Firm and in demand but unchanged —sales of common soda at 6. Refined do at ... and Pearls at 15.

APPLES—The receipts are becoming more liberal again, and the supply is fully up to the demand. We continue to quote at $2,50 to $3,50 per bbl, for good to prime—very choice may be quoted at $4.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm and the supply in this market is very much reduced; sale of 1 car No. 1 Spring at $2,30; 1 car No. 1 extra at $2,35. Oats dull but nominally unchanged; may be quoted at 38 to 40, in elevator, and 42 to 45 from store. Corn is quiet; small sales from store at 80 to 85. No movement in Rye or Barley.

FLOUR—The market is very firm, and as the supply is light, and the demand more active, prices are tending upward. We continue to quote at $10,50 to $11,50 for Spring, and $14 to $15 for fair to choice brands of Winter Wheat. Sale of 50 bbls "Southern Star" at $10,50; 100 "Crossett's" at $11,50; 100 "Sweep Stakes" at $11,25, and 100 "Kearsage" at $11,75. Rye Flour is selling from store at $6,25 to $6,50, and Cornmeal at 95 to $1 per bush.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet and unchanged at 17¼@17¾ for Shoulders; 19¼@20 for Ribbed Sides; and 25 to 26 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quiet 22, and Mess Pork quoted firm at $34.

HAY—Is selling at scales at from $18 to $25 per ton, according to quality. Sale of 1 car baled at $22. Supply light and receipts limited.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for fresh Roll Butter, with sales at 28 to 32 for prime to choice, but packed is dull and lower, being quoted at 22 to 25.

EGGS—Quiet but steady and unchanged; sales of fresh packed at 20 to 21.

CHEESE—Is firm, but the demand is only moderate; sales of Western Reserve at 15¼ to 16½; Hamburg at 17 to 18, and Goshen at 20 to 21 cents.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; small sales from store at $4. Flaxseed is wanted at $3—nothing doing in Clover.

SALT—Is firm but unchanged; sales on track at $2,60 to $2,65; and from store at $2,75 to $2,80.

PIG LEAD—Is quoted at 11¾@12.

OIL—No. 1 Lard $1,70; No. 2 do at $1,45.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1866.

CRUDE—The market for Crude has been dull and weak throughout the past week, and, compared with the early part of the week, prices are a shade lower. Then sales were made at 17, bbls returned, and 22, bbls included, while to-day oil cannot be quoted above 15 to 16, bbls returned, and 20 to 21, bbls included—showing a decline of fully one cent per gallon. Sales of 200 bbls at 15½; 200 at 16; and 150 at same price. The prospects for a rise were not so encouraging to-day as might have been expected, though it is by no means improbable that it may yet occur. The dispatches from Oil City were conflicting, but the general impression seemed to be that unless there was more rain, the river would not rise sufficiently to let down any considerable amount of oil.

REFINED—There was rather more inquiry for bonded oil to-day, and better prices were offered. Yesterday, 45 was the best offer for immediate delivery in Philadelphia, while to-day, there was a sale at 45½, and 45¼ was subsequently offered. On the cars here, we are cognizant of offers to buy at 38½ and 39¼ could probably have been obtained, but there is little or no oil offering, though sellers could doubtless be found at the oven 40 cents. We can report a sale of 500 bbls for September delivery in Philadelphia, at 45¼; and 500 for November, at 45. December may be quoted at 45½, and it is probable that the same price could be realized for October or November. Free oil is dull but firm, prime standard brands being quoted at 58 to 59.

RESIDUUM—Sale of 135 bbls at $3,75.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals reported to-day were very meagre as, follows: 415 for James Wilkins; 69 for Waring & King; and 49 for Brewer, Burke & Co. In the event of a rise in the river, large receipts may be looked for during the coming week.

Receipts for the week	8053
Receipts last week	13,814
Receipts since Jan. 1	585,267

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—For Scotch pig, owing the low rates of Exchange and Gold, the market is depressed; sales of 500 tons No. 1 Glengarnock, to arrive, at $45@45,50—although $46 is the asking rate, offers are wanted; small sales are made in a retail way at $47 from ship and $48@49 from yard, but the sales are light; 100 tons Glengarnock at $46,50 ex ship, about 4000 tons are on the way, with advices of large shipments. American No. 1 continues in request, although the demands of the market are well supplied at $46 to 47 for No. 1 Po'keepsie, and $48, in lots for Lehigh irons. The makers are now well up with contracts, and are free sellers to consumers at the prices as above. Some few sales from second hands have been made at $49, but some particular brand or other private arrangement accounts for the price. 400 No. 1 Po'keepsie sold on private terms. We notice besides 500 tons No. 1 Wrought Scrap, on private terms; 200 do old Rails, part $48; 500 do street; Trenton, $35; and 700 do Bar, $105 cash.—*Com. List.*

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—Pig metal is more inquired after at full rates. Sales of No. 1 Anthracite at $47@48, and No. 2 at $46 per ton. Scotch pig moves slowly at $50. Blooms are unchanged. We quote Charcoal at $90@100. Manufactured iron is not much inquired after, but holders are firm in their views.—*Gazette.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Money continues easy at 4@5 per cent. for call loans. Sterling is dull and nominal at 106@106½. Gold firmer with fair business doing, opening at 146⅝, and advancing to 147, closing 146¾. Exports of specie to-day, 132,500 dollars. Governments quiet and scarcely firm. Freights to Liverpool dull.

The *Post's* money article says: Gold is firm at about 1 per cent advance, and is bending at ⅛@5-32 per cent., payable for accommodation by the borrower. The Loan market is easy, at 4@5¼ per cent. Commercial paper is offering more freely, but the demand exceeds the supply, and choice names are done at 5, the current rates being 5½@6¼. The Stock market was rather more active during the early part of the morning business, but closed dull. Governments are quiet and quotations are barely sustained. There is less pressure to sell, and the small amounts offering are readily taken up. Railroad shares are irregular; Reading was the most active and sold up to 115. The transactions aggregating 9,000 shares. Of Michigan Southern 1,900 were sold at 84½@84. After the Board the quotations were: New York Central 103¼; Erie 70⅜; Hudson River, 121¼; Reading, 115¼; Michigan Central, 111½; Michigan Southern, 83¾; Illinois Central, 122; Foreign Exchange closed inactive and drooping for the steamer, bills at sixty days on London are quoted at 105@106½; for commercial, 106@106½; for bankers bills at short sight, 106¾@107¼.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Cotton rather more steady at 32½@33; for Middling Uplands chiefly at 33. Flour 15@30c better, with an active demand chiefly for medium grades, $6,20@915 for extra State, $8,49@10,75 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $10,85@12,50 for trade brands, market closing firm. Whisky quiet with small sales at previous prices. Wheat receipts; 16,456 bushels, at 5@7c higher and more active; sales 48,000 bushels at $1,50 for inferior, No. 2 Chicago Spring, $2,20 Mixed Milwaukee, $2,10 for old Amber Michigan, and $3,00@3,10 for new white Genesee and Michigan. Corn receipts, 212,268 bushels, market more active and 1c higher; sales of 143,000 bushels, at 82c for interior, 82½@83 for shipping mixed western afloat, and 83¼@84 for Prime do in store. Oats receipts, 19,758 bushels; market heavy, sales of 38,000 bushels, at 43 @48 for Chicago, and 47@52 for Milwaukee, Petroleum firm, at 27 for crude, and 44@45 for refined in bond. Pork quiet and heavy at $33, 10@33,25 for new mess, and closing at $33,18; cash $31,@31,50 for old do, and $30,00@30,37 for Prime, also 35,00 barrels new mess, for September, October and November, sellers and buyers option, at $30,50@31,12½. Beef unchanged, at 14@19 for new plain mess, and 19@22 for new extra mess. Beef Hams nominal. Bacon quiet. Cut Meats steady, at 14½@15 for shoulders, and 19½@21½ for Hams. Lard dull and heavy, at 18@20¼. Butter dull and heavy, at 25@32 for Ohio, and 35@50 for State. Cheese quiet, at 10@17½.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Flour—There has been a fair degree of activity in Flour. The trade has been principally in medium grades, which have improved and closed firm. Family brands were heavy in the early part of the week and large sales were effected at a decline. Unsound Flour has been pressed on the market and is hard to sell. The market closed firm, which is unusual for Saturday, and prices have advanced from 10 to 20c a barrel. We quote ordinary to extra State at $6,75@11,00, Shipping Ohio $9,40@10,50, St. Louis Extras $11,50@15,75.

Wheat—The receipts of New Wheat have been large, with only a limited demand from millers, and prices have declined until Thursday, since then with moderate offerings prices have advanced. Corn has been in good request, and at the close there was more demand for export.

Provisions—There has been a steady demand for Pork during the week, but the unsettled state of the market has prevented a large business, and prices closed firm at $23,25 for Mess. Lard has been dull and depressed, closing at 20@28¼c for prime.

Coffee—There has been more activity in the market during the week, the demand being confined to the trade. Good qualities are lower. We quote prime Rio at 19½c, Good 18½@19c.

Cotton—The market is dull and prices have declined, principally for low grades.

The book trade sales this week have been largely attended, and the standard works have brought good prices.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Flour active, and 15@25c higher. Wheat firm, and 6@8c higher, sales at $1,99@2 for No. 1, and $1,50@1,80 for No. 2. Corn steady, and 1@1½c higher; sales at 52@53, for No. 1, and 50@51½ for No. 2. Oats firm at 29@29½ for No 1, and 27@28 for No. 2. Provisions dull. Freights steady. Receipts—8,000 bbls. flour, 75,000 bush wheat, 76,000 bush corn, 20,000 bush. oats. Shipments—5,500 bbls. flour, 10,000 bush wheat, 307,000 bush corn; 20,000 bush oats.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged, spring, No. 1, at $10,25, amber, at $11,50@11,75, white wheat, at $12,50@13,50. Wheat ... bush. No. 2 Chicago, at $1,90. Corn 20,000 bush nearly all 85c for No. 1 mixed, closing at 87@88c. Oats 45,000 bush Chicago, slightly warm, at 35@c; No. 1 Chicago held at 37c. Barley quiet. Canada and State about $1. Rye held at No. 1 Chicago, 70c. Pork, at $35. Lard unchanged. Whisky nominal, at $2,28.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 8.—*Jobbers Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 22½, do C, 18¼; Bedford R, 15½. Bleached Sheetings—New York Mills, 45, Bailou & son, 28. Shirts—J W L Standard, Dress, No. 25, 15, No. 150, 25, Lim City, No. 40, 21, No. 60, 8,30. Canton Flannels Pemberton A, 45, do C, 33.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Cotton sales amounted to 1,000 bales Low Middling at 31@32c. Receipts 151 bales. New York Exchange ¼ premium.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Flour steady. Wheat unsettled, at $1,93 for No. 1.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Beef Cattle.—The offerings during the past week were 690 head against 932 head previous week. On Tuesday and Wednesday prices were stiff, and some cattle sold at 9c, but to-day the market was very dull, butchers purchasing at much lower prices than during the first of the week. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Inferior cattle at $4,50@5,50, common $6@7, fair $7,25@7,50, good $8@8,75 per 100 lbs, with but few at last r price.

Sheep—Supply in excess of the demand, and prices declined ½c per lb on last week's rates; sales were made at 4½@5½c per lb gross for fair to prime.

Hogs—Plenty and the market dull and lower; sales at $11@14,25 per 100 lbs net.

Philadelphia Seed Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—Cloverseed is scarce and dull. Small sales are making at $6,50@7,50 per 64 lbs. Timothy is unchanged, 100 bush sold at $3,50@4 per bushel, the latter rate for prime. Flaxseed continues in good demand, and prices have advanced; 2000 bush sold at $3,85@3,90 per bush.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Sept. 8.—6 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 400 bbls flour, D Wallace; 200 do do, T C Jenkins; 200 do do, J Gardener; 100 do do, Culp & Shepard; 9 cars metal, Nimick & co; 4 do do, J Wood & Son; 98 bbls flour, W Linhart; 5 bbls apples, Blair & Woods; 1 car wheat, A Taylor; 1 car millfeed, H Rea Jr; 5 do do, Fetzer & Armstrong; 27 do do, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 10 cider mills, J Knox; 3 do do, Beckham & Long; 5 hhds tobacco, J Grazier; 3 do do, Weyman & Bro; 2 bbls eggs, H F Wallace; 8 cars wheat, J S Liggett & co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—Sept 8.—19 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & co; 1 bbl onions, 1 do eggs, W J Steel & Bro; 8 bbls apples, W D Patterson; 12 do do, 17 sks potatoes, Pettit & Newlin; 15 do seed, 1 bbl eggs, 20 do apples, L H Voigt & co; 9 pkgs produce, 17 sks potatoes, Potter, Aiken & Shepard; 11 sks rags, Markle & co; 9 bbls apples, T C Jenkins; 59 bbls petroleum, Waring & King; 49 do do, Brewer, Burke & co; 3 bbls apples, Sturgeon & Bro; 2 cars oats, Kiel & Ritchart; 10 half bbls tobacco, Shomaker & Lang; 10 do do, E Heazleton; 10 do do, Shriver & Lazear; 20 do do, J McDevitt; 10 do do, Little, Baird & Patton; 14 do do, R & A C Duncan; 24 bbls apples, Voigt & co; 100 bbls flour, W Hagan; 10 cars iron ore, Shenberger & co; 2 do do, Jones & Laughlin; 1 do do, J Painter; 4 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 2 do do, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 36 bbls apples, Voigt & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Sept. 8.—5 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 50 sks millfeed, A Taylor; 7 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 110 oil bbls, Ardesco Oil co; 10 bales wool, S Bradley & Son; 1 car staves, J Logan; 139 bgs wheat, Kennedy & Lothrop; 10 bbls tobacco, Hahn & Riddle; 3 cars iron ore, Spang & Chalfant; 75 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & co; 9 do do, Park & Painter; 3 bbls cider, J Herbert; 23 bgs seed, G A Martin.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., September 8.—1 car staves, C C Smith; 17 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Co; 90 bbls flour, Stewart & Langenheim; 48 sks flour, Hahn & Riddle; 20 sks flaxseed, Graff & Reiter; 228 sks oats, Schnelback & Schott; 24 bbls, 50 kgs clay, H H Collins.

RIVER NEWS.

The ... mence ... tinue ... was s... in the ... noon, ... three ... tions ... some ... was cl... appar...

river suddenly ... and unexpectedly commenced to rise on Satu... rday night, which continued all day yesterday, and last evening it was still swelling slowly, with scant six feet in the channel. At Oil City yesterday forenoon the Allegheny was rising with thirty-three inches in the channel, and the indications were reported favorable for a rise of some importance. The weather yesterday was cloudy and clear at short intervals, and apparently settled.

There has not been a single arrival from Saturday, aside from the Monongahela packets, and the Forest City, for Parkersburg, was the only departure. The ... and Collier got in from ... yesterday afternoon where they laid up for some time waiting for water ... ton will probably arrive from ... the Kentucky, where she also has been laid up waiting for water.

The tow boat Star was sold on Saturday, by Capt. Thomas Briggs, to Capt. Charles Jutte, Fredrick Briggs, W. H. Miller, and John W. Briggs. Price, thirty-eight thousand dollars. The Star is regarded as being one of the best tow boats on the river, and she sold at a very low figure. It is probable that her next trip to New Orleans.

It is reported that the Mississippi Transportation Company contemplate building a mammoth tow boat here, and we also learn that the services of Capt. James Blackmore have been secured to superintend her construction. She is intended to tow between St. Louis and New Orleans.

W. H. Brown, the well known coal dealer, intends building a new towboat, as does also, Thomas Fawcett. Mr. Brown, we understand intends building a boat similar in all respects to the Fearless.

The Van Buren will be at the wharf to-day probably, and she will leave for New Orleans on Thursday. The Bayard, we presume, will at once resume her place in the Pittsburgh and Parkersburgh trade.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Friday, has the following items:

Capt. Sh... edden is prospecting. He contemplates placing the Lotus No. 2 in the Red river trade........The "Express Line," plying between Cincinnati and St. Louis, has been revived. Capt. J. A. Frazier leads off with the tidy Nightingale, leaving for St. Louis to-morrow, to be followed by the Shamrock, Capt. G. W. Cullum. Two or three other first-class steamers will be introduced in the line in their regular turn........The Armadillo has reshipped her New Orleans freight, and will remain quiet for the present. The Silver Spray and Navigator are the only steamers in the ring for New Orleans at present. The Nicholas Longworth leaves Louisville for New Orleans to-morrow........The Monsoon opened the ball to Portsmouth yesterday. ... We learn by a private telegram that the Lorena leaves New Orleans to-morrow for Cincinnati........A correspondent is anxious to learn whether the Government has ceased advertising for proposals for the transportation of army supplies. He says the Quartermaster's Department is at present engaged in transporting large quantities of army stores from Cincinnati to Jeffersonville by steamer, at exorbitant rates, while if the usual proposals were published, a number out of the fifty steamboats now laid up in this vicinity would readily transport these stores at less than one half the rate now paid. As we are not particularly posted in Government transportation matters, we respectfully refer this subject to the Q. M.'s Department........Captain Frank Carter has resumed command of the Louisville mail packet Major Anderson. Capt. Joe Shinkle has sold the commanding interest in the Anna ... o Captain U. Shinkle, at the rate of $25,000 for the entire boat. Capt. Jos. Shinkle retires from the river to engage in farming, near Springfield, Ohio ... The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday, says:

Samuel Cl... on, an old ... died at his residence, in Avondale, yesterday morning, after a painful illness of diphtheria and typhoid fever. The deceased was one of the oldest, public spirited citizens, and had been engaged in the baking business in this city during the past thirty years........The T. J. Pickett will resume her regular trip in the Kanawha river trade, leaving here on Monday next—her regular day........The Emperor, from Cincinnati, arrived at New Orleans, on Thursday ... Naugatuck, George Owens, bar-keeper of the ... Memphis, died of cholera, on the Cincinnati for Memphis ... The boat, a few days ... The ... remains were interred at Smithland. The deceased was a native of England, and we are informed, Geo Owens was an assumed name which he had adopted, not ... his profession ... The J. R. Gilmore, Captain R. S. Yarke, will drop down to the landing on Monday, newly painted, furnished and repaired, and commence loading for the Arkansas river. ... Messrs Patton & Sherwood, ... proprietors, at Gallipolis, have sold their wharf-boat to Captain J. Hamilton, of Gallipolis........The Silver Spray leaves for New Orleans this morning at nine o'clock, and will be followed by the Navigator ... A private dispatch from Little Rock to Capt. Y. S. Yerkes, of the J. R. Gilmore, reports twenty feet water in the Arkansas river ...

We clip the following from our Louisville exchanges of Friday:

The Messenger, in a dilapidated condition, came into port yesterday, bound for Cincinnati when she is to be repaired. A lot of damaged bacon saved from her was sold at auction yesterday for soap grease. The old Jacob Strader is being dismantled at Madison, in 1 ... Her machinery will be placed in Capt. Stut Neal's new streak of greased lightning, named R... The Engineers commenced a survey of the new bridge over the Ohio yesterday morning. They were examining the rocks on the falls and looking for foundations for piers, etc. It will be a "bridge of size" ... Capt. Hugh Campbell took command of the Wild Wagoner yesterday. Capt. Sam Hildreth will return to his beautiful home for a while and "rest his weary bones."

TO THE

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

OF

ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

Pursuant to a call of the SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' NATIONAL UNION, issued August 20th, 1866, delegations of our late comrades in arms from all the States in the Union will assemble in

MASS CONVENTION,

IN THE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

ON

Tuesday, the 25th day of September,

To take such action as shall conduce to the promotion of the best interests of the Republic.

JAMES S. NEGLEY, late Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
A. L. PEARSON, late Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
CHARLES BARNES, late Bvt. Maj Gen U. S. V.
J. B. COPELAND, late Lieut. Col. 6th H. Pa. Artillery.
SAML. KILGORE, Bvt. Maj. 155th P. V.
T. M. BAYNE, late Col. 136th P. V. au31.157

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, have this day entered into a limited Partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 1st day of March, 1836, entitled "An Act Relative to Limited Partnerships," and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is JOHNSON & PAINE; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture and sale of Lubricating and Illuminating Oils, and the same will be transacted in and near the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners of said firm are WILLIAM JOHNSON and SILAS H. PAINE, both of Allegheny county, and the special partner is GEORGE N. SPEER, of the City of Boston, Mass.; that the capital contributed by the said George N. Speer, special partner, is three thousand dollars in cash; that the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 2d day of July, A. D., 1866, and that it will terminate on the 2d day of July, A. D., 1871.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, } Gen'l Partners.
SILAS H. PAINE, }
GEORGE N. SPEAR, Special Partner.
PITTSBURGH, July 2d, 1866.—au14:h77

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHANGE OF GRADE OF HIGH STREET, in the City of Pittsburgh.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the assessments for payment of damages caused by the change of grade of High street, in the City of Pittsburgh, have been placed in my hands for collection, and unless the same shall have been paid on or before the 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1866, it will be my duty to file the same as liens against the property assessed, and proceed to collect them in accordance with law.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Solicitor,
au14:h43 No. 106 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the estate of Samuel Clarke, late of the Borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay, to JAMES McDONALD, Adm'r, Jy16:f83M Bingham street, Birmingham.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of FRANK N. SCHELLMAN, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to T. M. BAYNE, au6:h9.dM Administrator, 105 Fifth St.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., TREASURER'S OFFICE, August 22d, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office for purchasing TWENTY SIX PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS of said city, of those maturing in 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873. Bids to be marked "Proposals for Municipal Bonds." By order of the Committee on Finance.

D. MACPHERSON, ...

au22:h93

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD H. ADAMS, late of Allegheny City, deceased, will make prompt payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, will present the same without delay for payment at No. 53 Market street. au13:h65 OTIS BROWN, Administrator.