"MY POLICY" IN NEW-ORLEANS.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA ON FRIDAY EVENING—ADDRESS OF THE HON. THOMAS J. DURANT OF NEW-ORLEANS—STIRRING SPEECH OF GOV. BROWNLOW.

[The following remarkable speech of the Hon. Thos. J. Durant, delivered in Philadelphia on Friday, and telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, only appeared in a part of our edition on Saturday. As it should be read by every reader of THE TRIBUNE, we reprint it this morning.—*Ed. Tribune.*]

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 31, 1866.

The meeting in front of the Union League House, Broad and Sansom-sts., this day, was very large. The crowd stretched from Sansom to Walnut-sts., and was composed not only of prominent citizens but of many ladies. The lowering night did not prevent the attendance of the loyal masses. The meeting was called to order by Judge Kelley in the following speech:

JUDGE KELLEY'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Whether designedly or otherwise, the fact stands forth as history, that the Convention of muzzled conspirators against the liberty of the South and peace of the country, lately convened in this city, most aptly commemorated the anniversary of an incident of fearful import to the whole American people. [Applause.] It assembled on the 14th of August, and in three brief sessions, consuming together but about six hours without debate, made a formal proclamation to the people in a narrow circle, in which, under a pain of Presidential displeasure, vulgar denunciation and other personalities, they might think and speak on political subjects. [Applause.] And the President, in confirmation of the doings of that Convention, is now stumping the country and denouncing as traitors all who hold opinions which from every round in "Ambition's ladder" he has earnestly proclaimed. [Some groans for Johnson.] Five years ago, on the 14th of August, 1861, the heartless despot and vanquished foe, but the pampered guest of the nation, who organized the horrors of Andersonville, Salisbury, Florence, Libby and Belle Isle, and could have mitigated them by a word, issued a proclamation identical in import with the despotic management and manifestoes of the Davis-Johnson, or, perhaps, in deference to a high office, I should say Johnson-Davis Convention. Let me detain you by a recital of its terms. They are brief, but Oh how ample their scope for evil. Listen to them:

"Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation and I do hereby warn and require every male citizen of these States of the age of 14 years and upward now within the Confederate States and adhering to the Government of the United States and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States within 40 days from the date of this proclamation; and I do warn all persons above described who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of the said 40 days that they will be treated as alien enemies."

Thenceforth no word in favor of the Union, its Constitution or its flag was to be lawful within the wide limits of the Confederacy. For such transgressions the traitor's doom awaited the citizen of the Confederacy, and the tender mercies Jefferson Davis and his creatures awarded to alien enemies, were to be inflicted on unhappy citizens of the United States, who falling into their hands would not forswear their country. By proclamation of 14th August 1861, these penalties were denounced on citizens of the South who sympathized with the Union men of the North, and by the commemorative Convention of 14th August, 1866, banishment from place and power, and the sacred precincts of the White House, with undefined terrors in future, are proposed for citizens of the North who dare sympathize with outraged Union men of the South. Let us thank God that we are yet freemen, and dare withstand the threats as we are to defeat the treacherous purposes of Andrew Johnson. [Great applause.] Unawed by his power, we are here to honor a Southern Union man who, having braved the power of the Confederacy, found himself unable to withstand the dangerous power of "my policy." Yes, fellow-citizens, throughout the war such was the respect of the people of New-Orleans for the professional learning, unbending integrity, and spotless life of Thomas J. Durant, that notwithstanding his pronounced devotion to the Union, he was safe among them. But Andrew Johnson has subjected that community to new and more aggravated horrors. Under his malign influence it is torn by newer and wilder furies, and on the 30th of last month the old home of Mr. Durant was broken into and his life sought by the murderers of the lamented Dostie and other Union men. But I detain you too long and must not trespass upon the domain of our distinguished guest. [Cries of "Go on, to which Mr. Kelley firmly replied "No.] Permit me, therefore, to introduce to you Thomas J. Durant, esq., of New-Orleans.

SPEECH OF THE HON. THOMAS J. DURANT.

The Hon. Thomas J. Durant thereupon spoke as follows:

Before this powerful gathering of loyal and patriotic men I rise, fellow-citizens, with the deepest emotions, to express the overpowering sense of gratitude I feel for the warm reception you have given me on this occasion. I would be doing injustice to myself did I not in the outset express the gratitude I feel to these gentlemen, who have accorded me with so much kindness the great privilege of addressing this night so respectable an assemblage of my fellow-citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. To you, too, I tender the acknowledgment of my warmest thanks for the greeting you have given me, and I know well that I am by no means to attribute it to any humble merit which I may have appeared to possess, but that I am to attribute it to that noble influence of Unionism in the South which for the moment finds in me a most unworthy representative. [Applause.] A great statesman of Pennsylvania one who illustrated the walks of politics and science, one whom Pennsylvania sent to the Continental Congress to aid the immortal Jefferson in framing that declaration which has become a charter of human rights, that illustrious statesman once said: "Where liberty dwells there is my country" [Applause.] And now escaping from cold and averted looks, but meeting with warm greetings, fleeing from the assassin's knife which was placed at my throat, and that of every Union man, I come to the shores of the Delaware, and say with that illustrated statesman, here liberty dwells and here is my country. [Loud applause.] You must not, I assure you, fellow citizens, expect to be entertained, in the mode in which you might hope to be, from the flattering introduction I have received this evening, from my learned and honorable friend who has just addressed you. I propose, on the invitation of these conspicuous citizens of Pennsylvania who have so kindly honored me, to attempt to say something on the subject they have indicated in their invitation to say something of that dire event which darkened the 30th of July in New-Orleans; of the causes which produced that horrid result, and of the remedy which in my judgment ought to be provided to prevent its repetition. In the current of my discourse it is quite possible I may say things that may be unaccustomed to your ears; it may fall to my lot to make some remarks that you might not think altogether correct; but fellow citizens I implore your indulgence in advance, for I assure you whatever I do say will be in obedience to the conscientious dictates of my heart and judgment. (Applause). The events which preceded 30th of July in Louisiana have passed into the domain of history, and no doubt are familiar to you all. When in 1862 that gallant old viking of the modern seas brought his fleet before the Rebel forts, which they vainly thought protected New-Orleans, and laid it across the Cresent City, so as to bring that Rebel population under his guns. When that was achieved, the flag of the Union once more greeted the longing sight of the Union men of New-Orleans. We hailed it as the harbinger of safety, as the flag of freedom, and the symbol of the restoration of our rights. It passed on, and the military chieftain who had been appointed by the late lamented President to superintend the affairs of that Department was removed and another substituted in his place, to whom it seemed good, under authority vested in him from Washington, to call together a portion of the people of Louisiana dwelling in New-Orleans and the parishes immediately surrounding it for the purpose of forming a constitution and frame of government under which, it was hoped, Louisiana might ultimately be admitted to her original position as a sister State of the Union. This movement, fellow-citizens, did not fully meet the approbation of men who were then, and still are, in New-Orleans, denounced and treated as Radicals. The main objection to the movement was, that it was an emanation of the Executive will, and that it did not flow from an act of Congress; for these men said at that time that the reconstruction of the Union and the restoration of the insurrectionary States is the business of the Legislative Department of the General Government and not of the Executive. [Loud applause.] But their opinion was overruled. The Commanding-General of the Department, by virtue of the military authority which he possessed to govern the people inhabiting it, ordered, as I have said, the Convention. It proceeded to its labors. It framed a Constitution, which was submitted to that portion of the people who were within the Union lines. Proclamations were made, and the officers who were elected—(I refer to the Executive officers)—to administer that government entered upon the discharge of their functions. When that Convention adjourned, it did so with a resolution authorizing its present President, under certain circumstances specified therein, to call the Convention together, when the emergencies arose for which the resolution itself provided. That was the cause, that the motive, and that the origin of the reconvocation of the Convention, which was made the pretext for the wholesale slaughter of Union men in New-Orleans on the 30th of July. After that the Governor, who was first elected under that Constitution (the Hon. Michael Hahn), and who was also elected by the Legislature, also under it, to a seat in the Senate of the United States, the Lieut.-Governor of the State, Mr. Wells of the Parish of Rapide, succeeded to the Executive Chair, under instructions, as it was said, from the Executive at Washington. He used the full measure of his official patronage to promote the welfare of those who had most largely striven to overthrow the Government of the United States. Under his administration every office in his gift was filled with an incumbent who had served in the Rebel army, or who had done service under the Vigilance Committe, or had made himself conspicuous in civil life, by his adhesion to the Confederate cause, and so well did this master of policy carry out his work, that when in the ensuing Fall the elections for the Legislature came on, there was, as far as my knowledge goes, and I believe I am correct in what I say, not one man elected to either branch who would call himself a Union man. Nay, more, not one who would not have felt it a deep offense, if any one had applied that designation to him. Hence the State passed completely under the rule of men who had used their best efforts to overthrow the Government of the United States, and who had plunged Louisiana into the vortex of Rebellion. Immediately were seen the natural consequences in the legislation thenceforth of the body I have described. The most oppressive laws were passed with regard to the labor of the newly-emancipated people; odious distinctions were made in every direction. The whole scheme of government—the executive, legislative, and judiciary—was established and constituted, that justice or right in the case of a citizen of African descent, or a citizen of conspicuous Union sentiments, in most questions of the State, could not be obtained. These distinctions to many became unsufferable, and they turned just their attention to those resolutions which I have referred to, which authorized the President of the Constitutional Convention of 1864 to reconvoke it. When the idea of reconvoking this Convention was first put forth, and up to the time, when it was in a degree consummated, some objection was presented to the minds of Radical men that had existed when the Convention was originally convened, under the orders of the Major-General Commanding the Department of the Gulf. They viewed it as an improper thing in itself, that a Convention should spring from the Executive Department of the Government. They thought it impolitic that the Union men of the State should attempt to march faster than the Congress of the United States seemed willing to move, for it became evident to all men of reflection that if in any of the insurrectionary States the Union men attempted to go further than the limit assigned to them by Congress, they would be exposed to all the evils of Rebel vengeance and Executive neglect. [Applause]. They really became exposed to much worse, but you will perceive, citizens, that neither of these objections, either on the score of legality or policy, were or could be made by the partisans of the Executive theory of reconstruction, because that portion of the people and the Executive had taken the exactly opposite ground, and it did not lie in their mouths to make such objections. Candor compels me to say, also, that there was a large body of men among the Unionists in Louisiana as well able to judge as those who were styled most radical, and as able to grapple with questions of law, who thought that it was entirely illegal to recall that Convention into being. I have never heard that the former President of that Convention, Judge Durell of the District Court of the United States in Louisiana, ever objected to recall it into being on the ground that the call would be illegal. The gentleman who was chosen to preside over the preliminary deliberations in the absence of Judge Durell was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, a native of the adjoining State of Mississippi, and a life-long resident of Louisiana. I refer to the name of the Hon. R. K. Howell, and all who have been in Louisiana will bear me out when I say, in presenting his name, I mention a man of spotless integrity, of blameless life, of high judicial honors and legal knowledge. We gave the movement the sanction of his name, and he, as I have said, lent to it the appearance of legality, by presiding over its preliminary meetings and deliberations. Nor was there wanting other men who added respectability to the movement. Mr. Hahn himself a lawyer of high standing at the bar of New-Orleans, and a man of most extraordinary attainments, who had been honored by the friendship of the late Chief Magistrate of the United States, and who enjoyed the respect of all Union men in New-Orleans. He also sanctioned the movement although there was dissent, both on the ground of legality and on that of expediency, among sincere friends of the Union in Louisiana as to the reconvocation of that convention. Yet the opinions were equally balanced, and no man was presumptuous enough to say that the recalling of the Convention was so utterly illegal, that it was plainly immoral or improper to attempt it. But, fellow citizens, what did that Convention do? It assembled in the first place in order to ascertain what number of its members could still be secured in attendance, and its only act was to call upon the Governor of the State of Louisiana to issue writs of election for the purpose of securing a representation to those parishes which, at the time of the original assembling, had been under the control of the Confederate authorities, and where no election to a Union Convention could then be held. I wish now, in the most impressive manner, to arrest your attention to a great fact, the appearance of which silences forever all opposition and all right to question the loyalty of that Convention, in the mind of the Chief Executive officer of the United States, and in the opinion of every citizen of any State outside of the limits of Louisiana. It is that toward the end of July, in answer to the request of this Constitutional Convention, the Governor of Louisiana, in his official capacity, issued writs of election to fill up the vacancies in those parishes where no elections had been held, and I declare it, on the strength of what reputation I may have for being able to interpret the laws of my country, that when the Executive of a State proclaims an election and orders his Sheriff in a Parish or county to hold it, no power outside of that State can question his act. [Applause and cheers.] What would be thought, fellow-citizens, if the people or the Governor of New-York should question the right of the Governor of Pennsylvania to order an election in his State? What would be thought of if the President of the United States should inquire of the Governor of Massachusetts why he ordered a particular election in the old Bay State. What answer would be given to such an interrogatory? It is plain, fellow-citizens, that there could be but one—that it did not lie within the province or the function of him who put the interrogatory to inquire into the matter at all. [Applause.] The Chief Magistrate of the Union deals with States only through their Executive or Legislative departments. He can come in contact officially with the people and the Government of a State in no other way. The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall protect each State in the Union from domestic violence on the application of the Legislature, or, if the Legislature cannot be convened, on the application of the Executive. It, therefore, follows as an irresistible conclusion, that even in the emergency of domestic violence, the President of the United States cannot, interpose unless the Legislature, if it be in session, or the Governor in its absence, shall call upon that high officer to do so. Now it is known to you all that the honored Chief Magistrate of this nation has repeatedly recognized Louisiana as a State in the Union; that he has declared the Rebellion in that State to be at an end; that he has proclaimed it restored to all its original functions and prerogatives as a State in the Union, and he has even upbraided the Congress of the United States because that body was not prompt enough in his opinion in coinciding with his judgment, and admitting Senators and Representatives from that State. Therefore from the point of view of the Executive in interfering in Louisiana with the writs of election ordered by her Chief Executive Magistrate must, with due deference be it said, be treated as a mere act of Executive usurpation. [Loud applause.] In the case of Louisiana no call from the Executive was made, no Legislature was in session, and, therefore, the exigency provided for by the Constitution, had not arisen, and the question propounded to Gov. Wells by the President of the United States was one which, within the terms of that instrument, he had no right to propound. But, fellow-citizens, what was the consequence. I trust I understand too well my duty as an American citizen, to speak in terms that would be in the slightest degree disrespectful to the President of the United States. I know too well that here, where every citizen is a part of the Government, a becoming self-respect requires each one to treat that high officer in no other terms than those of courtesy and deference. It is impossible that he should have meditated any harm. Has he not himself, fellow-citizens, often announced to us in terms that are unmistakable, and that impressed themselves on the memory that he had "trod the paths of glory and sounded the depths of honor, that he had nothing more to hope from his country, and that his career of glory was run?" (At this point the approach of the "Republican Invincibles" compelled the speaker to yield for a few moments.)

Judge Kelley—Fellow-citizens: I propose three cheers for the Republican Invincibles. [Cheers and applause.] Gentlemen of the Invincibles: The speaker to whom you will listen is the Hon. Thomas J. Durant of Louisiana, whose name drew you here. [Applause.]

I was saying, fellow citizens, that in our Republic where each man feels that he himself is part and parcel of the Government, a becoming self-respect forbids him to treat the Chief Magistrate of his country in any other mode than that of the most courteous deference. And indeed if he were not the Chief Magistrate it is our bounden duty to treat every opponent in debate as an antagonist surely, but not as an enemy. With his motives we are not concerned, but as to the bearing of his conduct and the consequences of his measures we have a right to make full inquiry, and it is our duty to criticise them in a spirit of fairness and candor. I regret deeply to be compelled to say, as one who was an eye-witness of these scenes in New-Orleans, which have sent a thrill of horror through the loyal heart of the nation, that the interposition of the Chief Magistrate of the country in the affairs of Louisiana, most flagrantly misunderstood by those to whom he addressed himself, has produced the terrible results of the 30th of July. On that day, citizens, the glowing sun rose majestically over the city of New-Orleans. All nature glowed under his bounteous beams the Queen City of the Valley of the Mississippi lay there bathed in a glorious sunlight, like a rich diamond in a monarch's crown, or as the brightest jewel in the girdle of the republic. No indication in the heavens showed the dark fatality that was to approach that day. The Union citizen in pursuit of his business avocations went to his desk, his workshop, and his store. If there was any thought of apprehension in any man's mind, it was immediately silenced, for there floated the American flag over New-Orleans, the guarantee of protection, and there stood the American general, with an American army to shield the American citizen if in peril. The Union man, unmindful of harm, was pursuing his daily business of life; but, what was that sound that smote upon his ear? Did you not hear it? It was like the stifled cry of the distant multitude. No, it was but the wind, or the car rattling o'er the stony street. He faces the flag that is protecting him again. He turns once more to the business of the day. But hark, that heavy sound breaks in once more. He starts. He listens more attentively. Hark again. Nearer than before that shout is heard. The streets are filled with the infuriated populace. A band of assassins in the garb of policemen, headed by that prince of murderers, the Mayor of New-Orleans [cheers and groans], appears in the streets to seek the long account of smoldering vengeance. A procession of citizens, peaceably bearing the American flag, attempted to appear upon the streets to do honor to a Convention which, it was said, was to bestow upon them the natural rights from which their race had long been excluded in our country. A band of citizens were assaulted on the public streets, and dispersed. Members of the Convention considering there, had heard sounds of tumult also, but they were without apprehension. Oh, did not the American flag float over them [applause], and was there not an American General there to protect them? They ordered their Sergeant-at-Arms to proceed to the houses of absent citizens to secure their attendance. As he puts his foot upon the sidewalk, as he is emerging from the building, a murderous and traitorous shot salutes him in the back, and he falls down weltering in his blood. A native of Louisiana, a gallant man, who had taken up arms under the flag of our country, who served honorably in a Louisiana Union regiment, falls from the steps to the streets, slaughtered when in the peaceable execution of his duty. A friend conveys him to his vehicle. He hears the shouts of the savage mob as he drives on, as he is yet alive, though he never lives to reach his home. He hears the cry of the multitude in the distance. He hears it but he heeds it not. His eye is where his heart is, and that is far away, with his dear wife and children at home, who are waiting there for their dying father. With his expiring hand he clasps the shoulder of the friend who drives his vehicle, and says, with fainting heart, "Give my love to my dear wife and children." He expires before he reaches home. A reverend man who opened the proceedings with prayer that morning, who sat beside me on the 4th of July, when we commemorate the universal day of our Union—this reverend man, fresh from the service of his Maker—descending with the emblem of peace in his hands to still the furious men, is also slaughtered in cold blood. This under the blows of these more than savages. Richard Horton sank to the ground. He barely reached home to receive the consolations of his wife and children; he receives in vain the best surgical aid; he sinks back into the bosom of his father and his God. But how is it that I saw men dragged by me? how is it that I saw men slaughtered in front of my own place of business? But who is that man who, with hair disheveled, his garments torn to fragments, his face ghastly, his whole countenance streaming with blood,—who is he whom a ruthless mob drags through the streets? Four ruffians have him crippled as he is. It is a man who has been Governor of Louisiana, under that very Constitution which has been proclaimed to be so sacred and inviolate—so incapable of change. He is a man who has enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Lincoln, our late revered Chief Magistrate. [Great applause.] He was the Hon. Michael Hahn who is dragged through the streets of the leading city, the capital city of the State of which he has once been the Governor. Oh, I cannot dilate on these horrors. The dispatches to the press have made you familiar with them. It would require the strongest force to tell you all without a tear, and I do not wish to impress upon your minds that the whole mass of the population of New-Orleans who joined in the Confederate movement are men of this stamp. There are many, numerous honorable exceptions. There are men who made the lives of Union men safe; and I tell you I hope to sit in judgment when those well-meaning, honorable men can control the savage element that elevated them to power. They, in the hands of that mob, had no power to restrain it. In the heat of the moment, you must know that not a meeting of the respectable citizens of New-Orleans, has yet been held to denounce these bloody and most atrocious murders. Can it be that they have not excited sufficient indignation or sympathy here in the free North? I will not permit myself to believe it. I will not for one moment so asperse your good name as to believe that there is less sympathy evinced for the sufferers in this atrocious tragedy because the greater part of them were men of African descent. [Cries of No! No! and cheers.] And each one of these black victims, mangled and mutilated, was a man as we are. [Applause.] He had hung on a woman's breast in infancy, the same dear creatures loved him and talked to him of love: they attended his dying moments with the same sympathies which on like circumstances are bestowed on you. [Applause.] The Congress of the United States, in the exercise of its Constitutional powers, has proclaimed the black man in the South and everywhere where this flag (pointing to the flag overhead) floats to be a citizen of the United States. [Great applause.] He is entitled in the fullest sense of the word to the enjoyment of his civil rights and his privileges as such. Therefore I will not suppose that one tear the less has been shed, that one sigh the less of sympathy has heaved the bosoms of the loyal North, because the bloody subjects of the vengeance of an infuriated people in New-Orleans at this time were citizens of African descent. It cannot be that you sympathize the less for that reason.

"Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot forfeit nature's claim;
But true worth and pure affection
Dwell in white and black the same."

[Applause.] And from what took place on that cruel day, and from all that we have learned since, the mind of a reflecting man is deeply impressed with the fact, and his intellect forces him to the conclusion, with the full strength of mathematical demonstration, that the reconvocation of the Convention was a pretext for the concerted slaughter of the leading Union men in the City of New Orleans. [Cheers and cries of "That's so."] It is known, by the manner in which the murders were carried out; it is known by the judgement of those placed in authority there. They proclaimed it by their publications to all they would. You have all seen the dispatches of the gallant soldier and illustrious gentleman who commands in that Department, and you have seen a soldier, not a Radical in his political proclivities, or not a man who had been prominent in parties or taken sides in parties who announces as his deliberate conviction that a pretext was taken for a concerted slaughter of loyal men, black and white, in New-Orleans. [Applause.] And now, citizens, what remedies are there for these evils? These unfortunate men, whose circumstances permit them, are now flying from their homes in the South to seek refuge and hospitality in freedom of voting and discussion here in the North. How long is this to continue? How long is it before the loyal people of the Union will give the loyal man in the South a government where opinion is free, where every man shall have the right to express his sentiments in vote and in words, where he shall have the right and the privilege of communicating in every respectful way what he thinks and what he has to say? Do you not know that now the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press is dead in New-Orleans? Do you not know that American citizens are slaughtered in the streets of New-Orleans, under the American flag, without provocation. There is no liberty of discussion unless you discuss the merits of the President's policy, or the glories of Lee and Davis. That is the way in New-Orleans; but you are the men who are to remove the old principles and the old memories. On the skirts of the loyal North is found the blood of the men who fell in New-Orleans. You have too long bowed down in spirit to the abominable prejudices of *caste*. [Applause.] You have not proclaimed that principle which gave your cause strength. I will give the full measure of justice to the loyal men of the South, and I say again, on the skirts of the loyal North is found the blood of Union men who have been sacrificed to savage vengeance in the Southern States. [Applause.] The stain is on your hands; not all the waves of the ocean can wash it out. The stain that is on your hands is like those on the hands of the tragic queen which would *incarnadine* the multitudinous seas to wash them white before those hands can do justice to the loyal men of the South. [Applause.] When the Southern States plunged into rebellion, and passed their ordinances of secession, they became, in fact, no part of the American Union, as States, though they remained such in law. They voluntarily declared, by the action of their Governor in Louisiana, and the action of their authorities throughout every insurrectionary State, that they were no part of the Government of the United States; that they spat upon the Constitution; that they hated the flag of the country, for it was the flag of liberty—(great applause)—and they intended to found their government on the slavery of the working classes. They had discovered a sublime principle in political government; they had discovered that the true theory should be that the laborers should be owned by the capitalists. To them, slavery of the working classes was the corner stone of republican liberty. [Laughter.] They declared themselves out of the Union, and then formed a government which had no relation to the Constitution of the United States which we suppose was therefore all blotted out by the Rebellion. Now, as to this point, there is no difference of opinion between the Executive and Congress; they both stand on the common ground, that the act of Rebellion had done away with any State government that could be recognized by the Constitution, and that when the armies of rebellion were put on foot, no State government was left that could be recognized by the authorities of the United States. All the acts of Congress are to this effect; both the Executive and Congress say the same thing, and the difference of opinion is not as to the fact, but it is as to the question as in whom lies the power of effecting a restoration—the President claiming the power for himself, and Congress declaring that it is their sole function, the President only participating as he does in other acts of legislation. If the idea which possesses the President is to be carried out there will be results in the South like those you have already seen, and it will have sooner or later to be abandoned. The whole voting population, and that only, should take the matter in charge. There can be no government existing in the South, where those who are called Radicals are marked with the seal of Secession reprobation, and those who have a black skin are unsafe in their persons, their lives, their property. This has been demonstrated in almost every State. Nay, it is fully demonstrated in every State, where restoration on the President's theory has been adopted. If we were to say that the Governments of the late insurrectionary States should be restored on this basis, and this only, of giving to the Union men a proper and just representation in those States when we could, then we would not hand over the Government to a handful of men, who might be considered a mere oligarchy; but as it is now, these Union men could only sustain themselves by the arms of the Union; and they could not, after the withdrawal of their protection, sustain themselves for a single month in any of the late insurrectionary States. For it is a fact that cannot be denied that the great mass of the Union men in the Southern states, or at least those who called themselves such at the epoch of secession, abandoned their principles, and went over, at least every State did, except Tennessee, almost unanimously in a body, to the support of the Rebel cause. In the City of New Orleans, at the election which resulted in the choice of Mr. Lincoln, the bulk voted for Douglas or Bell, exceeding by more than two to one the vote cast for Breckinridge the secession candidate; yet within ten days, as soon as the result of the election was known, the whole Bell party, almost the whole Douglas party, went over immediately to secession. They acquiesced in the secession movement; their leaders stood fast under the Confederate and State Government. Only a handful of men were left faithful to the Union cause. These men are not now sufficient to form such a government as would stand unsupported by the armies of the United States, in any of the late insurrectionary States, and these loyal men it has been decided to totally exclude from the plan of reconstruction. It is decided that the bulk of the loyal people we have here are too ignorant to enjoy the right of suffrage. Aristocracy always says that the democratic workingman is too ignorant to enjoy the right of suffrage; but, ignorant as they may be, they know what their masters do not know, that it is the best policy to uphold the Government of the United States. [Great applause.] That they were indeed ignorant, and still are so for the greater part, I admit; but whose fault is it? Who made those laws that forbid them to be instructed? Why did the loyal North tolerate a state of society in which body and soul were debased by forbidding the spread of the benefits of education. Chill penury repressed their noble rage and froze the genial current of the soul, and under any circumstances did the faint and hungry fugitive appeal in vain to the black man for shelter or to serve him as a pioneer to freedom and safety? [Applause.] Never was a Union scout betrayed by a black guide. [Applause.] If you were opposed to their being enrolled as soldiers, how did they act when they were enrolled? And they are now being enrolled on the lists of citizens with votes to save the nation. That position we must stand on sooner or later. [Applause, long continued.] And without the aid of the black man, the loyal Union men in the Southern States—at least I know it is so in Louisiana—cannot erect a State Government which will be in harmony with the principles that are based on the rights of man, universal suffrage and equality before the law. Until then there will be no peace in this country. [Great cheering.] Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, will you who are of the loyal masses of the loyal States, and upon whom depends the issue of this struggle, remember that you have a weapon that is stronger than the bayonet. It is the ballot. Remember that ideas are more potent than artillery; that our ideas will ultimately prevail if you are true to yourselves. [Applause.] Citizens of that Commonwealth, which is proudly called the center of the great political arch, will you be true to yourselves in this great struggle? [Universal exclamation—"We will! We will!"] Soldiers of the Republic who carried the ensign of liberty with Grant into the Rebel Capitol, or with Sherman to the borders of the Mexican Gulf, rise once more and revenge once more the wrongs of those, who in behalf of your principles were slaughtered in the streets of New Orleans and Memphis. It is you who raised Congresses, it is you who create Executives. When you answer in your strength, the arm of disaffection will be paralized and sink powerless. Executives and Congresses will both obey you. [Applause.] Citizens of my native State, I implore you in the name of freedmen and common humanity to rescue from danger and destruction the Union men of the South. Speak in voices of thunder to your Congress that it may enact laws that must be obeyed, and that it may proclaim universal equality and freedom, wherever the starry banner floats. [Applause.] Then will you achieve fully that for which you fought on the field of battle; then you will have established that government, which, in the language of the illustrious apostle of Democracy, the sage of the Hermitage, will alone keep these States for all ages united, prosperous and free.

Judge Kelley made a few remarks, and introduced Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee, who was received with immense cheering. Gov. Brownlow said he had come expressly to hear the distinguished gentleman from New-Orleans. He had long been familiar with the history of an Andrew who was hero of New-Orleans, and he was equally familiar with the history of another Andrew, the hero of New-Orleans. He had traveled 1,000 miles in the last forty-eight hours, as one of the delegation loyal Convention, a Convention that would have to carress, and entreat two or three to resign to produce harmony. [Applause.] In 1860, during the campaign for the Presidency, he heard Andrew Johnson denounce Douglas as corrupt and designing. By-the-bye, he had helped to nominate Johnson, and he was here before the public to acknowledge the sin. [Laughter.] He had repented. [A Voice—"What are the prospects for black men in the South?" Mr. Brownlow—He has no show whatever, under Johnson and his administration. There was still a rebellious spirit in the South which was likely to break out at any time; and, he continued, if we have to invade the South to put down a second rebellion, I want to say something about the division of our plans. The next time I would divide the great army into three grand divisions; let the first go fully armed and equipped, as the laws and regulation of the army require; let it be well supplied with plenty of small arms and artillery; let it be the largest division, and let it do all the killing. [Applause.] Let a second grand division come after the first; let it be supplied with torches and spirits of turpentine. [Laughter.] Let that division do the burning. Let a third go down provided with surveyors, compasses, and measuring lines, survey all the land, and sell it to pay the expenses of the way—do anything with it, settle it with the men who have fought under our glorious banner. His speech was received with ultimate laughter and applause.

GOV. HAMILTON'S SPEECH.

Gov. Brownlow was succeeded by A. J. Hamilton of Texas, who made a short address indorsing all Mr. Durant said. Gov. H. believed another conflict approaching from Washington, and we should not ignore our friends either North or South.

At 10½ o'clock the meeting adjourned, with cheers for speeches and policy laid down in Congress.

MASS MEETING OF TAILORS.

A mass meeting of the tailors of this city was held yesterday morning in Harmonia Garden, Essex-st., under the auspices of the General Tailors' Association. It was a joint meeting of both the Shop and Custom departments, held for the purpose of discussing the question of a permanent union between the two departments for the conservation and elevation of their mutual interests as regards labor, wages, &c. A similar meeting was held at Harmonia Garden on Sunday, the 26th ult.

The custom department of the tailors of this city now numbers about 2,000 men, and the shop department from 5,000 to 6,000.

For a long time earnest and persistent efforts have been made to perfect a union between these classes of the trade, but hitherto without avail. It is thought, however, that the movement now being organized bids fair to unite the two. The shop workmen are the ones to be the more benefited by such an organization, as their wages have been more affected by the action of trade for the past few years; but notwithstanding this so patent fact, it is stated by those laboring for this union that opposition to such union comes, in the main, from this department.

At the meeting yesterday Mr. Grofenstein presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Grofenstein, Tucker, Cashman, Mostadt, Brandt and Kuhfall, in which the matter of a permanent union between the two classes of workmen was fully discussed. Messrs. Brandt, Kiser and Grofenstein were appointed a committee from the shop department to confer with a similar committee from the custom department on this question of union. The custom workmen not being largely represented in the meeting, the appointment of their committee was postponed. This committee will be appointed at a meeting to be held on Wednesday evening of this week at Coburg Hall, No. 10 Stanton-st. The Journeymen Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union hold meetings in this hall on Wednesday evenings.

FENIANISM.

THE FENIAN SENATE.

The Fenian Senate was again in session on Saturday. The business transacted was entirely of a private nature. The Senate will close its sessions to day. The larger number of the senators will leave the city this evening, for Troy, the Fenian Congress opening its session there to-morrow.

FENIAN PIC-NIC.

There will be a Fenian pic-nic to-day at Squirrel Woods, near Paterson, under the auspices of the Paterson circles. Col. Roberts, Gen. Sweeney, Gen. O'Neill, and Gen. Spear are announced as speakers.

CITY FENIANISM.

Nothing of importance transpired yesterday at either the Stephens or Roberts headquarters. The letter from Mr. Byrne the Warder of Richmond Bridewell, in Saturday's TRIBUNE, has created quite a sensation in Fenian circles, and will be very serviceable to the C. O. I. R. while on his Western tour. Mr. Stephens will return to New-York on Friday or Saturday.

The ladies are kept busily employed at the Stephens headquarters preparing for the coming fair. Every two or three days new arrivals of Fenians from Ireland report themselves, and all tell the same, story of the impatience of the people at home for Stephens's return.

THE SENATE

adjourned to Troy to-day, where they will act in concert with the Congress now sitting at Harmony Hall in that city. The term for which the members of the Senate were elected expires this month, so that new members will be elected from the Congress.

Gen. Spear has received the following from Washington:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 27, 1866.

Gen. P. S. SPEAR, *New York City.*

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 25th inst., I am directed by the Attorney-General to say that he has instructed the United States Attorney for Vermont to enter a *nolle prosequi* in all the indictments pending against Fenians in his district. Very respectfully,

M. F. PLEASANTS, Acting Chief Clerk.

REGATTA IN THE SHREWSBURY RIVER.—A regatta will take place on September 6 from John Van Tine's Hotel, Fairhaven, N. J., which is to be free for all boats in the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers. The prizes are a silver cup, and two suits of colors, to be given to the first, second, and third winning boats. The following are the terms of the race: Entrance fee $1; time allowed, one minute to the foot; time of starting 2 p. m., from Fairhaven dock, thence around a stake boat opposite Port Washington, thence around a stake opposite Riverside Hotel, Red Bank, and return to starting point. From the interest taken in it, and the number of entries, this race will be an exciting affair. The following gentlemen compose the committee of arrangements: John Van Tine, John Gidney, S. A. Delan, Wm. H. Cousins, A. Ryker, J. H. Chandler.

GERMAN HOSPITAL.—The laying of the corner-stone of the new German Hospital, on Seventy-seventh-st., will take place this afternoon. A very large number of German societies will take part in the ceremonies.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

U. S. 6s, 1868, coup	Michigan Central.	Chic. & N. W. con-
1,000 ....126½	130 111	sol'd cn. bonds.
U. S. 6s, 5-20c. '62.	100 ....2d c. 110½	16,000 81
1,400.. small. 111½	Mich. South & N. I	Gt. West. 2 m., '93
50,000 ....112½	200 .... 83½	10,000 72
17,000 ind'd. 109¾	1,100 .... 83¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1.
U.S. 6s, 5-20 cp., '64	100 ...2d c.. 83¾	1,500 ....102¼
2,000 ....109½	Illinois Central.	3,000 ....102¼
U.S. 6s, 5-20 cp., '65	100 ....123¼	5,000 ....102¼
21,500 ....109¼	100 ....123¼	Mich. Southern 2
1,000 ....109½	100. 2d call.... 123¼	1,000 93
U. S. 5s, 10-40 c.	100 ....b30. 123¼	Bank of Commerce
13,000 ex-int. 99	Cleve. & Pitts.	5 ....115½
Treasury 7 3-10s.	1,000 .... 85½	Canton.
1st series.	400 .... 85¼	100 .... 52¼
20,000 ....107¼	Clev., Col. & Cin	200...2d call. 52¾
55,000 ....107¼	21 ....111¼	Ashburton Coal.
1,500 ...2d c. 107¼	Chic. & N. W	400 ....b30. 19½
2d series.	200 .... 35¼	Del. & Hudson.
1,500 ....106¼	500 .... 35½	50 154
10,000 ....106½	100 ....s30. 35¼	Pennsylvania Coal
3d series.	100. 2d call 35¼	200 ....156½
2,000 ....106½	Chicago & N. W pf	Cumb. Coal pref.
40,000 ....106½	300 .... 66½	200 .... 46½
N. Y. S. 7s, B. L.	500 .... 66¼	West. Union Tel.
5,000 ....105½	200 ...2d call. 66¾	200 .... 57¼
N. Y. State 6s, '72.	Chic. & Rock Is.	Quicksilver.
10,000 .... 99½	200 ....108¼	1,000 .... 49¼
N.Y. State 6s, '73.	600 ....108¼	Mariposa preferred
2,000 .... 99½	Chic. Bur. & Q.	100 .... 27¼
Tennessee 6s New.	100 128	Rutland Marble.
5,000 .... 69¼	P. F. W. & Chic.	100 .... 23¼
30,000 .... 69½	20 103	100 24
3,000...2d cl. 69½	500 ....103¼	Boston Water P'r
Tennessee 6s.	400 ....103½	200 31
5,000...ex cp. 71¼	200 ...2d call. 103¼	300 .... 30½
Missouri 6s.	Alton & T. H.	N. Y. Central.
5,000 77	50 38	200 ....102¼
Mo. 6s, Pa. R. Is.	Mil. & St. P. pref.	36 102
2,000 79	100 ....s3. 76¼	Erie.
Ohio & Miss. Cer.	Joliet & Chicago.	400 .... 72¼
40,000 .... 29¾	17 95	50...2d call. 72¼
Erie 2d mtge, 1879.	Tol., W. & Wes.	Reading.
1,000..ex int. 100	700 44	1,200 ....112¼
Hudson 1st mtge	Chic. & Alton pref.	200 ....112½
2,000 103	100 ....106¼	200 ....s10. 112½
Alton & T. H. 1 m.		500 ....112½
5,000 91		900...2d c.. 113

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—1 P. M.

American Gold.	Spruce Hill.	Clev. & Tol.
20,000 ....145¼	100 .... 4½	100 ....115¼
Rutland Marble.	Mich. So. & N. I.	Chic. & N. W.
200 .... 23¼	200 ....s3. 83½	200 ....b3. 35½
100 ....s3. 23¼	100 .... 83¾	100 ....s10. 35½
200 ....b3. 23¼	100 ....b15. 84	400 .... 35¼
Erie.	200 84	200 .... 35¾
200 ....b3. 72½	100 ....b3. 84	Chic. & N.W. Pf.
200 ....s3. 72½	Ill. Central, ex-div	200 ....b30. 66¾
100 ....s4. 72¼	200 ....123¼	200 67
200 ....b3. 72½	Cleve. & Pitts.	100 ....b3. 67
400 ....s3. 72½	500 .... 86½	P., F. W. & C. ex-dv
Reading, ex div.	400 ....b30. 86½	200 ....103¼
500 ....s3. 113	200 ....s3. 86½	100 ....s20. 103¼
800 ....b3. 113½	600 ....b3. 86½	100 ....s3. 103¼
500 ....s30. 112½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	100 ....b3. 103¼
200 ....b10. 113¼	100 ....c. 108¼	Mar. & Cin. 1 p. ex d
200 ....s5. 113	100 ....b15. 108¼	200 .... 42¼
	100 ....s3. 108¼	

SATURDAY, September 1—P. M.

Gold is lower, and closes at 145¼. The extremes of the day have been 145¼@147. The exports to-day reached $303 912, making since January 1st $53,366,001 as against $20,338,105 last year.

Government stocks did not respond to the advance reported in London, and the transactions are reduced; 10-40s sold at 99, ex coupon equal with gold at 147, to 102 67-100ths as against 102¼. Rumors are revived that the Secretary McCulloch means to try a five per cent loan again, but they lack proper indorsment. The five per cent delusion long since disappeared fully from the Secretary's mind as as well as from his most valued counselors. The 7.30s are well supported. State bonds are lower. Missouris fell 1 per cent, and North Carolinas, 1¼. Railroad bonds steady. The miscellaneous stocks were lower, and not in demand. Railway shares were generally lower, but the transactions were not large. The market is in no condition to take any large blocks of stocks except at a reduction in prices such as the bulls are not yet ready to accept. After the call the market rallied slightly, but the buying was chiefly to realize profits upon short sales for a little turn. Late in the day in the Long Room, the market improved, and closed steady at quotations. New-York Central, 102¼@102½; Erie, 72¼@72½; Reading, 113¼@113½; Michigan Southern, 84¼@84½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86½@86¾; Rock Island, 108¼@109; North-Western, 36@36¼; North-Western Preferred, 67¼@67¼; Fort Wayne, 104@104¼.

Money on call is 4@5 ℘ cent, chiefly the latter rate, to stock houses of fair credit. In commercial bills no change. Best short date sells at 5 ℘ cent, and good is quoted 5½@6 ℘ cent. The Sub-Treasury balance is steadily increasing, and it is understood that as soon as the temporary loans are paid off fully, the Clearing-House certificates bearing interest at 4 ℘ cent and redeemable in legal-tenders will be called in. This step so desirable to the Treasury, ending as it does the policy of call loans, is not looked upon with favor by the banks. It will oblige them to lock up in this city $25,000,000 legal tenders and lose interest upon the same. It will not add $25,000,000 to the current circulation, from the simple fact that being the medium of settlement at the Clearing-House it will probably be redeposited in a common center, and be represented in a new issue of Clearing-House certificates. It is not reasonable to suppose that National Bank notes will be used at the Clearing-House until an efficient system of redemption is adopted. They are not promptly turned into legal tenders in this city by banks supposed to redeem here under the law. Just now national currency is in active demand for the interior, and people do not discriminate against it. As soon as something like practical redemption is insisted upon, or the Secretary retires legal tenders to even the moderate extent allowed by law, national notes will take their true position as compared with legal tenders, and be sorted and sent home for redemption.

Foreign Exchange is rather firmer, but trustworthy quotations can hardly be made.

Freights are dull; the engagements to Liverpool are: 7,000 bush. Corn at 4½d.; and ℘ steamer, 14,000 bush. Corn on private terms. There is a large movement of goods to the South, and some of the steamers have been obliged to turn away freight.

The London Daily News remarks upon the return:

This is the most satisfactory return that has been published for several weeks. The increase in the public and other deposits, and the running off of a large amount of other securities, have caused an augmentation of £1,030,637 in the reserve, although the Bank have added £633,600 to their stock of government securities. The increase in the bullion shows that coin must be coming back from the country, the actual sums sent in from abroad being £381,000.

The return, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes:

Circulation, issue	£28,151,595	Inc.. £376,335
Circulation, active	24,540,090	Dec.. 502,119
Public deposits	3,353,525	Inc.. 190,069
Other deposits	18,125,280	Inc.. 465,036
Government securities in banking department	10,711,723	Inc.. 633,600
Other securities in banking department	25,224,317	Dec.. 932,238
Coin and bullion in both departments	14,150,956	Inc.. 228,527
Seven day and other bills	693,939	Inc.. 51,121
The Rest	3,821,162	Inc.. 22,773
Notes in reserve	3,611,505	Inc.. 878,445
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department	4,610,866	Inc.. 1,030,637

The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 15, 1866:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,151,595	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	13,451,595
Total	£28,151,595	Total	£28,151,595

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,711,723
Rest	3,821,162	Other Securities	25,224,317
Public Deposits	3,353,525	Notes	3,611,505
Other Deposits	18,125,280	Gold and Silver Coin	999,361
Seven Day & other Bills	693,939		
Total	£40,546,906	Total	£40,546,906

The following figures show the imports at New-York for the month of July:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Entered for consumption	$6,387,928	$10,175,820	$14,304,403
Entered for warehousing	14,954,635	7,845,974	11,301,274
Free goods	917,684	886,431	899,549
Specie and bullion	158,052	253,640	345,961
Total entered at port	$22,383,299	$19,161,838	$26,851,187
Withdrawn from wareh'e	3,386,873	8,612,411	9,084,242

Imports at New-York for the seven months from January 1:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Entered for cons'tion	$82,417,617	$48,301,218	$103,064,165
Entered for wareh'ing	69,699,057	45,657,066	77,727,741
Free goods	7,070,098	5,910,143	7,936,165
Specie and bullion	1,555,066	1,305,463	1,526,147
Total ent'd. at port	$160,741,838	$101,173,890	$190,254,218
Withdrawn from ware's	36,226,610	50,239,232	59,078,096

Customs duties at New-York:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
In July	$3,585,848 44	$9,778,276 65	$11,507,186 60
Prev. 6 months	42,463,224 98	36,695,577 07	67,548,189 78
Total since Ja. 1	$46,049,073 42	$46,473,853 72	$79,055,376 38

EXPORTS IN JULY.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dom. produce	$26,251,673	$12,521,246	$13,057,476
Foreign mdse free	249,404	28,236	27,269
Do. dutiable	5,137,460	262,593	401,724
Specie and bullion	1,947,329	723,986	5,821,459
Total exports	$33,585,866	$13,536,061	$19,307,928
Do. exclusive of specie	31,638,537	12,812,075	13,486,469

EXPORTS FOR SEVEN MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Domestic produce	$111,638,595	$80,670,013	$117,311,612
Foreign free goods	607,069	663,132	486,063
Foreign dutiable	9,269,315	2,405,615	3,427,711
Specie and bullion	31,099,450	18,639,745	51,603,889
Total exports	$152,614,429	$102,378,505	$172,829,275
Total excl. of specie	121,514,979	83,738,760	121,225,386

The Boston Journal of Friday says:

For the past fortnight, as our readers are aware who watch the quotations of the Stock Board, there has been a very lively market for all descriptions of copper stocks. Speculation has carried up some of these from forty to over a hundred dollars, while others of a lower grade have sympathized and advanced in the same ratio. Yesterday there were indications, owing to the non-payment of certain checks, that something was wrong, and to-day, as will be seen by our quotations, the bubble burst. There are some lame ducks, and a few who buy their experience rather dearly, but the effect, it is said, will not be very serious among the brokers, who are in good condition.

MARKETS.—*Carefully Reported for The Tribune.*

SATURDAY, Sept. 1, 1866.

ASHES have been moderately active without special change in prices, closing at $8 50 for Pots, and $13 50@$14 for Pearls.

BRICKS—The business has been moderate, and prices have declined; we quote Common Hard at $10 50@$11 50; Croton at $14@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $40.

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately active at about former prices; sales of 3,377 bags, ex Pollux (just arrived), on private terms; other kinds are dull.

STOCK, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

Rio, bags	66,710	Cuba, bags	592
Java, bags	5,670	Costa Rica, bags	836
Java, mats	37,000	Jamaica, bags	935
Ceylon, bags	21,215	Manila, bags	2,413
Maracaibo, bags	11,733	African, bags	61
Laguayra, bags	20,422	Savanilla, bags	1,246
Total bags			131,833
Total mats			37,000

COTTON—The market has been fairly active but the tendency is still downward on the lower grades the market closing weak at 32½@33c. for Middling Uplands; sales of about 1,200 bales.

DYEWOODS are without special change; the business in both Logwood and Fustic has been limited; we quote Logwood at $22@$26 for Honduras, $30 for Laguara, both gold, and St. Domingo and Jamaica at $21@$22, currency; Fustic at $31, gold; Savanilla, $22 50@$23, gold, and Maracaibo at $23 75@$24, gold; Camwood, $210, gold; Limawood, $80, gold, and Manila Sapanwood, $110, currency.

STOCK ON HAND AUGUST 1.

	1865.	1866.
Logwood, Jamaica, tuns	—	223
Logwood, St. Domingo, tuns	—	—
Logwood, Honduras, tuns	234	—
Logwood, Laguna, tuns	—	129
Logwood, Sisal, tuns	—	—
Logwood, Campeachy, tuns	—	284
Logwood, Tobasco, tuns	—	—
Fustic, Cuba, tuns	23	103
Fustic, Maracaibo, tuns	150	137
Fustic, Savanilla, tuns	40	25
Fustic, Tobasco, tuns	—	—
Lima Wood, tuns	1,335	1,565
Cam Wood, tuns	—	48
Bar Wood, tuns	250	—
Sapan Wood, tuns	—	—
Small Nick Wood, tuns	—	222
Hache Wood, tuns	40	—
Total Tuns	2,072	2,736

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have had a less active and irregular market for Western and State Flour to-day. Sound State and good Medium Extras are firm and not plenty; Family Extras are heavy, and 15@25c. lower; much of the Flour hitherto passing inspection is now rejected under the new standard of inspection. Unsound Flours have been very difficult of sale, and we have to note much irregularity in prices obtained for common grades. Our present stock of Flour is not far from 130,000 bbls.—fully one-third of it, we think, is unsound; of the residue, we estimate fully two-thirds of it consists of good and choice Family Extras. The exports for the week are 18,437 bbls., including 250 bbls. to Europe; 8,992 bbls. to the British Provinces, and 9,195 bbls. to South America and the West Indies, and for the corresponding week last year 20,666 bbls.; the sales are 7,980 bbls. at $5 70@$7 70 for Superfine State and Western; $6 50@$9 10 for ordinary and common Extra State; $9 15@$10 25 for Fancy State; $7@$9 10 for the low grades of Spring Wheat Western Extra; $8 85@$10 20 for Shipping Ohio; $10 25@$12 50 for Trade and Family brands of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana; $10 50@$14 75 for Extra Family St. Louis Extras, and $15@$15 50 for Double Extra do. Canadian Flour is out of market. Southern Flour is dull and heavy, but in prices we have no special change to note; sales of 275 bbls. at $10 15@$11 25 for common to fair Baltimore and Country Extras, and $11 45@$15 50 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is moderately active and steady; sales of 280 bbls. at $5 50@$6 25. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $4@$4 95 for Good Western.

GRAIN—We have had a very dull and unsettled market for Wheat to-day; prices have declined, and at the close holders evince a disposition to sell freely and promptly, especially inferior and common qualities of Spring—these are plenty, while choice are scarce and have been better sustained than other grades. As the season advances there is evidently more anxiety to close out our stock of Old in expectation of early receipts of New, but judging from our late advices from the North-West, no considerable supplies of New are likely to reach us until October. The major part of the new wheat arriving at Chicago and Milwaukee is soft and of ordinary quality; this might have been expected of the first receipts. The weather has been rather unfavorable for thrashing, hence the very moderate receipts at Milwaukee and other ports on Lake Michigan. There is no doubt the crop of Spring Wheat is above an average, but what portion of it No. 2 and Rejected it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy. The New Winter Wheat to hand during the week has proved to be of excellent quality, and with a moderate demand, prices have declined rapidly and still tend downward. The exports of the week have been 14,372 bush. against 65,915 bush. the same time last year. The sales to-day are 3,200 bush. at $2 65, and $2 70 for Amber State. Barley is dull and nominal; Barley Meal is quiet at $1 20@$1 50. Oats are 1@2c. better and are more active; the sales are 85,000 bush., at 42@44c. for Heated; 45@48½c. for fair to good Chicago; 49c. for choice do.; and 50@53c. for Milwaukee. Rye quiet and prices are nominal. A small lot of New Crop Jersey sold at $1 25, which is above the market, and a very choice article. Corn is easier but fairly active—the demand is chiefly for the home trade; sales of 123,000 bush. at 80@86c. for Mixed Western and White do., on private terms—one load containing 9,100 bush. is included, it being the largest load ever known as coming through the canal.

HAY—The demand is fair and the market firm at 60@70c. for New, and 80@85c. for Old Crop, and $1 10@$1 20 for retail lots.

HEMP—Manila is in good request and with only a moderate supply sales are firm at 10½@11c. gold; other kinds remain quiet without much change in prices; we quote American at $375@$400 for Dressed, currency. Jute is quoted at $110@$135, gold.

STOCK ON HAND SEPTEMBER 1.

	1865.	1866.
American undressed, bales	1,760	—
American dressed, bales	1,673	—
Manila, bales	13,237	26,841
Jute, bales	1,564	6,880
Sisal, bales	882	—
Sunn, bales	10	100
Italian, bales	23	54
Tampico, bales	163	—
Russia, clean, tuns	50	—

HIDES—We have had a moderate demand for Dry Hides during the past week, the trade and buyers have manifested great reluctance to operate at the current high prices, and the greater portion of the sales effected have been at a slight concession. The stock is much reduced, and this fact, with the light prospective receipts, induce firmness on the part of importers. Wet Salted Hides have met with a fair inquiry at steady prices. Upper Leather stock is in fair demand and firm. East India stock is without change. We quote: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 19@20½c.; Buenos Ayres, 20½@22c.; Montevideo, 18½@19½c.; Rio Grande, 18c.; Orinoco, 17c.; California, 18@19c.; California, Mexican, 16@16½c.; Porto Cabello, 12½@14c.; Vera Cruz, 15½@16c.; Tampico, 14½@15½c.; Matamoros, 16@16½c.; San Juan and Central America, 15½@16c.; Maracaibo, 14@15c.; Bogota, 14@15c.; Rio Hache, dry and dry salted, 13½@14c.; Savanilla and Carthagena, salted, 12@12½c.; Curacoa, salted, 11@12c.; Barcelona, salted, 13@13½c.; St. Domingo and Port au Platt, salted, 11@12c.; Texas, 12@14c., all gold.

HOPS are 5c. lower, and dull. We quote New Domestic at 50@65c., Old do. at 10@45c., and Old Foreign at 45@60c.

LATHS—Eastern are firm and in good demand at $4 three months.

LEATHER—In the early part of the week Hemlock Sole was dull and prices favored the buyer, but toward the close, under good demand and a full stock, prices ruled firm. Oak Sole has been dull, but prices are without change. We quote Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 35@36c.; do. do., Middle, 38@45c.; do. do., Heavy, 43@49c.; do. light Cropped, 45@50c.; do. middle Cropped, 51@56c.; do. Bellies Cropped, 19@21c.; Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, &c., Light, 33½@34c.; do. Middle, 35@36c.; do. Heavy, 37½@38c.; do. California, Light, 32½@33c.; do. do., Middle, 34@35c.; do. do., Heavy, 35½@36c.; do. Orinoco, &c., Light, 31½@32c.; do. do., Middle, 33½@34c.; do. do., Heavy, 32@33c.; do. do. & B. A. Damaged, all weights, 30@33c.; do. do., Poor, all weights, 22@25c.; do. Slaughter, in the rough, 35@36c.; Oak Slaughter in the rough, Light, 35@38c.; do. do., Middle and Heavy, 38@45c., all currency.

LIME—Rockland is firmer and in fair demand at $1 56 for Common, and $2 for Lump.

MOLASSES—The market is very heavy and prices are again easier, closing nominal; sales of 455 hhds. Barbadoes on private terms.

STOCK SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

Cuba Muscovado, hhds	8,625	St. Croix, hhds	1,772
Cuba Clayed, hhds	950	Guadaloupe, hhds	221
Porto Rico, hhds	5,388		
Texas, bbls	265	Total	17,247

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of Turpentine is in fair demand at 69@70c.; sales of 175 bbls. Rosins are firm; sales of 500 bbls. at $3 05 for Common, and $5 50 for No. 1.

PROVISIONS.—A fair business was done in Mess Pork to-day, but prices ruled heavy, closing at our inside figures. For future delivery, sales of 1,250 bbls. Mess, seller Oct. at $32 25 and 500 bbls. buyer all the year at $33 12½; the sales, cash and regular, are 3,600 bbls. New Mess at $32 87½@$32 90; other kinds are quiet and in the absence of sales prices are nominal. Beef is in moderate request and steady; sales of 75 bbls. at $16@$20 for Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for Extra do. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef-Hams are out of market. Cut-Meats are dull and nominal. Bacon is moderately active; sales of 50 boxes S. R. at 17c. Lard continues dull and prices are heavy; sales of 150 pkgs. at 17½@18¼c. for No. 1; 18½@19c. for City; and 20½@20¾c. for Fair to Prime Steam and Kettle Rendered Western; the latter rate for small lots choice.

AFTERNOON PROVISION MARKET 4 O'CLOCK.—There is no change in the price of Mess Pork. Since Change the business has been limited.

STOCK OF PORK AND BEEF IN PACKING YARDS NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, SEPT. 1, 1866.

OLD AND NEW PORK.

Qualities.	Total Old and New.	Last month.	This date Last year.
Clear	2	....	149
Mess	58,128	72,614	61,659
Thin Mess	26	187	817
Prime Mess	914	2,688	13,874
Flank	12	22	173
Prime	248	1,828	1,999
Rumps	148	176	368
Refuse Mess	109	104	1,179
Refuse Prime Mess	256	10	615
Refuse Prime	274	177	444
Other Refuse	163	200	2,270
Uninspected	1,678	728	5,967
Totals	61,858	78,734	89,405

OLD AND NEW BEEF.

Qualities.	Total New and Old.	Last month.	This date Last year.
Repacked Mess	3,411	4,030	23,875
Rep. Chicago Mess	4,748	6,025	21,252
Railroad Beef	16	16	139
Refuse Mess	147	81	451
Other Refuse	66	86	40
Tcs. Prime Mess	2,030	2,232	713
Country Mess	867	1,139	6,069
Country Prime	....	....	67
Uninspected tcs	....	....	51
Uninspected bbls	11	....	936
Totals	11,296	13,685	53,593

EXPORTS FROM AUGUST 21 TO AUGUST 31, 1866.

Total to Great Britain and Continent, 41 tcs. Beef; 90 tuns Bacon; 1,253 tuns Cheese; 87 tuns Lard; 56 tuns Tallow. Since September 1, 1865, 52,708 tcs. Beef; 16,503 bbls. Pork; 11,759 tuns Bacon; 211 tuns Butter; 17,101 tuns Cheese; 3,112 tuns Lard; 4,492 tuns Tallow. Same time 1864, 53,553 tcs. Beef; 17,288 bbls. Pork; 15,341 tuns Bacon; 5,976 tuns Butter; 20,514 tuns Cheese; 5,061 tuns Lard; 8,697 tuns Tallow.

PETROLEUM—The market has been a little more active since our last, but prices are easier. We quote Crude at 26½@27c. in bbls., and 19½@20c. in bulk; Refined, in bond, at 41c. for Light Straw, 41½@42c. for do. to White, 43½@44c. for Prime do., 45c. for Standard White, and 46c. for Prime do.; Free Oil at 57@63c. At the close, we notice a good demand for S. W., for Sept., buyers' option, at 45½c.; Oct., at 46½c.; and Nov., at 47c.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE.—From August 21 to 31, 1866, 36,302 bbls.; since Sept. 1, 1865, to date, 529 511 bbls.; same time, 1864, 262,305.

RICE—No sales are reported; prices nominally unchanged.

SEEDS—The inquiry for Clover Seed is moderate, and prices are steady at 11½@12c. Timothy Seed is easier and heavier at $4@$4 25 for Old and $4 50@$5 for New. Rough Flax Seed is scarce and firm at $3 75@$3 80. Calcutta Linseed is firm and in fair demand at $4 35@$4 40 in Boston, and $4 45@$4 50 here.

SHOT is without change; we quote at 11c. for Drop and 12c. for Buck.

SKINS—For Goat the market has been inactive during the week, sales being restricted by the meager supply and firmness of holders. Sales are confined to small parcels of Mexican, Payta and Curacoa on private terms. Deer—During the early part of the week the market was dull at nominal prices, but toward the close considerable business has been done at a decline of 10@15 per cent from recent rates. Quotations continue in a great measure nominal. Deer: Honduras, 52½@55c. ℘ lb, gold; San Juan, 50c. ℘ lb, gold; Bolivar, 37½@40c. ℘ lb, gold; Sisal, 50c. ℘ lb, gold; Vera Cruz, 52½@55c. ℘ lb, gold; Chagres, 50c. ℘ lb, gold; Puerto Cabello, 42½@45c. ℘ lb, gold; Para, 52½c. ℘ lb, gold. Goat: Tampico, 57½@60c. ℘ lb, gold; Matamoros, 55c. ℘ lb, gold; Buenos Ayres, 40c. ℘ lb, gold; Payta, 42@43c. ℘ lb, gold; Cape, 55@57½c. ℘ lb cash, gold; Madras, 65@70c. ℘ lb each, gold.

SOAP—The inquiry for Castile is fair, and the market steady at 18½@18¾c., cash.

SUGARS—A very good business has been doing in Raw, principally with the trade, and prices are firm; sales of 1,350 hhds. at 9½@12½c. for Cuba and 809 boxes Havana at 10½@12½c. Refined are dull at 16½@16¾c. for Hards.

STOCK SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

Cuba, hhds	73,199	Total hhds	85,866
Porto Rico, hhds	11,004	Total boxes	73,608
French Island, hhds	952	Total bags	108,571
St. Croix, hhds	661	Melado	32
English Island, hhds	50		

TALLOW—The business is limited, and prices are nominal at 12½@12¾c. for prime Western and City.

WHISKY—The market is firm and fairly active; sales of 500 bbls. Western in bond at 35c, cash.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Sept. 1.—7,287 bbls. Flour, 583 bbls. Whisky, 501 bbls. Corn Meal, 800 sacks Corn Meal, 622 sacks Oil Cake, 8,082 bush. Wheat, 91,368 bush. Corn, 5,700 bush. Oats, 89 bush. Rye, 10,339 bush. Malt, 2,324 bush. Seeds, 53 pkgs. Ashes, 2,139 bbls. Petroleum.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING Sept. 1, 1866.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ℘ cent less, deducted for commissions, besides freight and other charges. Parties receiving produce to sell, often with the request that immediate returns be made, cannot always obtain the prices which transient buyers have to pay. Our figures are intended more for the farmer than the merchant, and we prefer not to disappoint by giving the outside prices of very choice articles.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Strictly prime beans are not plenty, nor is there much demand for them. Common, mixed and poor beans can scarcely be sold at any price. Some are offering at 75c. ℘ bushel. We quote:

Beans, pea, prime, ℘ bush	$2 10@$2 25
Beans, medium prime, ℘ bush	1 75@ 1 90
Beans, kidney ℘ bush., prime	2 20@ 2 40
Beans, marrow, prime	2 50@ 2 60
Beans, marrow, hand-picked or screened	2 60@ 2 75
Beans, inferior	75@ 1 25
Peas, Canadian, ℘ bush	1 20@ 1 35

BUTTER.

The most noticeable change this week is dropping 5c. ℘ lb on Orange and other Up-River pails. The Captains of the boats, who act as commission merchants to sell farm-produce, found they made a mistake when they advanced the price to 55c. a few weeks ago, and now they have dropped to 50c. again. This has a little effect upon other State Butter, also upon fine Western. Good State firkins were sold to-day at 41c., and some fair Western at 29c. Trade is very dull on all but the best, and it is drooping on this even. There is next to no demand for California, and dealers are already exercised about their stocks now on hand, especially as receipts continue free—about 12,700 packages for the past week. Dealers are all complaining of slow sales, and the present look is toward lower prices, unless farmers and others hold on to their stocks in the country and thus delay the decline a little. Come it must, ere long. We quote:

State, prime, ℘ lb	42@44
State medium, ℘ lb	35@40
Orange Co. and Up-River pails, ℘ lb	45@50
Western Reserve, Fine	31@33
Western Reserve, Summer lots, ℘ lb	28@30
Middle and Southern Ohio	25@28
White and Mixed, store packed	22@25
Chicago, Wisconsin, &c., ℘ lb	26@28
Northern Pennsylvania	35@40
Southern Pennsylvania	25@30
Canada tubs, ℘ lb	30@35
Prime State tubs, Welsh	40@42

CHEESE.

With about 35,560 boxes of cheese arriving, in a single week, it is very evident that trade must have been good and shipments large, or that the stock is piling up here. The former is the correct version, two causes operating against holding, viz.: lack of faith in present prices, even and the difficulty of keeping Summer made lots. It is probable, however, that the stock on hand is larger than it was one week ago, and, though shipments have been large, at 18½c. for fine Factory and 18c. for good, the latest accounts are not as favorable, and with a downward tendency of Exchange shippers are scarcely willing to pay over 18@18½c. to-day for the best. They are now buying good Farm dairy in place of Factory, because they are cheaper. Several of the factories run too large a cheese—110@125 pounds; 80@90 lb is as large as they should be made to bring the best prices. One lot of 300 fine Factory cheese was sold last Thursday at 18½c. English Dairy rarely brings over 18c. We quote:

English Dairy skimmed, poor, ℘ lb	7 @14
English Dairy, fine, ℘ lb	17½@18
Factory, fair to good State, ℘ lb	17 @17½
Factory, prime State, ℘ lb	17½@18
Factory, Ohio, ℘ lb	16½@17½
Farm Dairy, prime State	17 @17½
Ordinary to good State, ℘ lb	12@15
White, skimmed, ℘ lb	5 @10
Vermont Dairy, ℘ lb	16 @17
Pineapple, new, ℘ lb	20 @25

EGGS.

These are coming in freely—330 bbls. per day for the past week—coming from the West, South, Canada and from this State. They are a little off, buyers leaving good lots at 27c., to-day, though extra brands were sold at 28c. The majority of good eggs—marks that are equivalent to a guarantee—are now selling at 27c., where a commission is charged, or 26c. clean, dealers taking them on their own account. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania fresh, ℘ doz.	27 @—
State, good marks	26 @27
Western, and Canada ℘ doz., good order	25 @26
Egg Oats, ℘ bush. good	45 @50

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Common apples and pears are plenty, and we have seldom, if ever, seen so many Bartlett pears on the market as now. Most of them were picked rather prematurely, and all want selling at once. They are $2 per bbl. lower than last week, and it is difficult to sell them fast enough, with the peaches and plums competing. A few of the best bring $12 ℘ bbl., but they must be fine to go over $10, and some have to be sold at $7. Large, assorted pears, in peach baskets, will bring more than in bbls. Some peaches are arriving from Rochester and more are promised. Delawares still hold out, but are lower than last week, and are very dull of sale to-day. Blackberries are so nearly out of market we drop quotations. Whortleberries sell slowly—mostly at $4 to-day. The majority of plums bring $8@$10 per bbl. Concord and Hartford Prolific grapes are bringing 15@20c., choice ones 22c. in a