The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express.....2:50 p m	Mail.....1:20 a m
Mail Accommod'n 6:50 p m	Fast Line.....7:20 a m
Pitts & Erie Mail 1:30 p m	Pitts. Erie Mail.12:50 p m
Phila. Express..4:45 p m	Baltimore Exp'ss 1:20 p m
Fast Line.....9:20 p m	Phila. Express..2:20 p m
Johnstown Ac'n 3:40 p m	Johnst'n Acc'n.10:25 a m
1st Wall Station 6:35 a m	1st Wall Station 6:35 a m
2d " " 11:00 a m	2d " " 8:30 a m
3d " " 4:35 p m	3d " " 2:05 p m
4th " " 6:00 p m	4th " " 6:30 p m
Penn Accom'n 10:30 p m	Penn Accom'n 7:30 a m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express.....1:20 a m	Express.....4:20 a m
Express.....2:00 p m	Express.....3:30 p m
Express.....4:00 p m	Express.....6:00 p m
Mail.....7:00 a m	Mail.....7:50 p m
N. Castle & Erie 5:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie 3:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot 9:00, 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express.....2:10 a m	Express.....2:10 a m
Express.....3:15 p m	Express.....3:15 p m
Mail.....6:10 p m	Mail.....9:30 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:55 a m	Mail.....6:00 p m
Express.....3:50 p m	Express.....10:30 a m
1st McKeesport.11:30 a m	1st McKeesport 8:30 a m
2d " .....4:15 p m	2d " .....2:00 p m
1st Braddock's..7:00 a m	1st Braddock's 8:30 a m
2d " .....4:15 p m	2d " .....5:00 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:00 a m	Express.....9:30 a m
Express.....3:30 p m	Mail.....7:30 p m
Accommodation 7:00 p m	Accommodation 9:00 a m

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Fort Pitt Foundry.

[CONTINUED.]

The quality of iron, as it exists in a gun, is more accurately determined by a sample which is taken from the sinking head, than by any sample which can be obtained from any other part of the gun, or from proof bars cast in a separate mould; but, as samples from the larger class of guns cannot be obtained until several days after they are cast, separate proof bars are made and tested. This enables the superintendent to determine the relative quality of the iron soon after it is cast, and to the intervals between each successive daily casting. After the proof sample, taken from the sinking head, has been turned to the proper shape, it is weighed in air, and pure distilled water, to determine its density. The instrument employed for this purpose, is made on the principle of Nicholson's hydrometer, improved by Major W. Wade. Aforementioned is suspended in the water, and its temperature noted at each weighing. If it is not at 60 deg., the weight of water displaced by the sample is divided by the tabular number opposite the noted temperature, and the quotient gives the correct displacement. The weight of the sample in air, divided by the corrected displacement, gives the density.

The testing machine, for the purpose of ascertaining the tenacity of the metal, is an invention of Major Wade's, improved upon by Major Rodman. The capacity of the one in use at the Fort Pitt is 100,000 pounds. The specimens are placed in pincers of two inches, and by the combined effort of two levers, worked by a crank and cog wheels, the piece is pulled apart. Each specimen is about an inch in diameter in the center. A beam, upon which there is a sliding scale, indicates the number of pounds required to break the specimen. In order to give such a description of this machine as would be perfectly plain to the reader, we should have entered, but the best way for parties interested in its working, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with it, is to visit the foundry, and see it in operation for themselves. The firm have made several of these machines for Government.

The instruments used by the Inspector in the inspection of guns are as follows: A star gauge, with points and rings for each calibre; twelve gauges, vent guides, star gauge rest, cylinder gauge, ten pieces for sight masses and lock lugs, measuring rod and discs, dividers, trunion gauge, trunnion rule, wedge, trunnion rule, beam callipers, beam compasses, lamp for examining the bores, vent wire and chamber profile, for ascertaining the position of the vents, profile boards, a rule for verifying the marks on the gun and on the profile, steel square, steel straight edge, cascabel block, vent searcher, hydraulic pump, and a number of other implements used in loading and firing. After a gun is accepted for service, its weight and register number are stamped upon it, together with its caliber, the initials of the inspector, date of manufacture, &c., &c. We had almost neglected to add, that after each gun has undergone powder proof, impressions of the interior orifice of the vent are taken, to ascertain whether it shows any signs of weakness or rot.

The fusion of the metal is a peculiar feature in gun casting, as it requires the most watchful attention on the part of the Superintendent of the Foundry department. This department has been under the supervision of Col Joseph Kaye for a period of nearly twenty-six years. His position is one of the most important in the foundry, and his faithfulness to the trust reposed in him is natural from the fact of his having held his position for so great a length of time. The selection of the metal, and the requisite quantity of each kind of iron to secure the proper combination, is a part of his work.

The moulds are made in two parts, and when finished, are painted with a mixture of ground stone coal and molasses. This gives them a smooth surface. They are then placed in the cores before mentioned, and thoroughly baked, after which they are keyed together, and let down into the pit, ready to receive the molten metal. These cores are dried columns, round with a strong cord, and the whole covered with a coating of clay, which is turned perfectly true. When the metal is run into the mould, the gas which is formed, escapes by means of the grooves or flutes in the core. This takes fire, and burns as long as there is any formed. The cord around the core is burned off by the intense heat, which renders it easy to draw; a process which takes place as soon as the metal is sufficiently cool, which is in about twenty-four hours after casting. The metal is run into the moulds from the furnaces by means of cast iron troughs, lined with clay.

Adjoining the foundry and fronting the river is a three story brick building, a portion of the lower story of which is used for the storage of the clay used in moulding, and another portion as the machine shop of the establishment. In this shop, the fine work of the establishment receives the finishing touches, the Government testing machines are fitted up, and any other work made by the founders is finished up. It was in this department that all the hand-made miniature guns for the great Sanitary Fairs of Allegheny, Boston, Chicago and other places were made; also the miniature Monitor and Merrimac. Lathes, planing machines, drills, and all the various paraphernalia of a machinist, are to be found in this department. The second story is used by the pattern makers, and in the third are patterns for every conceivable kind of machinery, the original cost of which probably amounted to over fifty thousand dollars. Adjoining the machine shop, is the building which contains the lathe for turning the twenty inch guns, of which two have been cast, one for the army, and one for the navy. In front of this building are the scales upon which these monster pieces of ordnance were weighed. They were built by Mr. Keeler, of this city, and are capable of weighing one hundred tons at one time.

General A. B. Dyer, who is Chief of the Army Bureau, has established two distinct departments at the Fort Pitt, one the construction and the other the inspection department. The construction department takes the precedence, and no gun passes into the hands of the inspector until it has been passed upon by the contractor. Both of these departments are under the control of Lieutenant Clifton Comley, a graduate of West Point, and a gentleman eminently qualified to discharge the duties assigned him. The Naval Bureau, the Chief of which is Captain Henry A. Wise, places the responsibility of construction upon the founders, and the duties of inspection, are assigned to a resident inspector, who is also an officer of the Navy.

An immense number of projectiles have been made at the Fort Pitt, consisting of shell, cored shot, solid shot, elongated or conical shell and shot, grape, &c., &c. In the manufacture of shell a core is first made of a mixture of flour and sand, which being painted with molasses and ground stone coal, is baked in the same manner as the gun moulds. After the shell are cast, they are put into a revolving mortar, and the friction produced by rolling, and the constant bumping, cleans them inside and out. They are then inspected, and if they are accepted, they are stamped with the inspector's initials, and passed into the shell shop, and drilled and touched. This is in the Navy. In the Army department, the shell are completely finished before inspection, after which they are stamped with the initials of the sub-inspector. It was formerly the custom to cast them with a small gate, but experience has shown that a more perfect projectile can be obtained by casting them with a large sinking head in addition to the gate, and into which the vents rises, which is cut off, and turned to the proper dimensions in a lathe provided for the purpose.

The first 15-inch gun manufactured at the Fort Pitt Foundry was cast on Friday, the 23d day of December, 1859. For several days before, preliminary castings had been made with a view to obtain the proper density and tenacity, and on the 23d, everything being in readiness, the fires were lighted. The fusion occupied from four to four and a half hours, there being three furnaces used. No. 1 contained 10,046 pounds; No. 2 23,055 pounds, and No. 3 28,009 pounds, making a total of 76,170 pounds. Water was circulated through the core at and before the casting at the rate of forty gallons per minute, the water entering at a temperature of 36 degrees. The core was withdrawn in twenty-four hours after casting. Fire was lighted in the pit in six hours after the casting. The pit cover was removed in five days, at which time the temperature of the pit was at 115 degrees. On the 31st of December, the last of the fixtures was removed and the naked gun left standing in the pit. On the 16th of January, a wooden frame of four posts, the lower ends of which rested in the iron plate which covers the pit walls, and the upper ends inclining towards the center, was erected for the purpose of hoisting the gun from the pit. On the 17th of January, the hoisting apparatus being complete, it was lifted out without accident, and laid across the mouth of the pit. On the 30th of January, the gun was placed upon a truck for the purpose of conveying it to the heading lather, and on the 26th of January, it received the lather, having consumed one week in moving a distance of 150 feet. On the 2d day of May, 1860, the gun was reported as being finished, and on the 23d of May, Major Rodman inspected, approved and received it. On Friday, May 11th, the workmen, superintended by Col. Joseph Kaye, commenced to remove it from the foundry, and the same day it reached the corner of O'Hara and Etna streets. Saturday, May 12, it reached the corner of O'Hara and Penn streets, and on Monday it was removed to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and loaded by suspending it between two cars. Tuesday it departed for Washington via Harrisburg and Baltimore.

We have condensed our statement of this gun from the notes kept by Major Wade at the time. Much interesting information is left out, at the present time, with the improvements which have been made on the machinery and means of transportation, the labor of removing guns from the pit to the lathes, and from the foundry to their final destination, is very much lessened. The total cost of removing this gun from the pit, to where it was loaded on the cars, was $150.

In February, 1864, the experiment of casting 20 inch ordnance was attempted, and the result was a perfect success. An army gun of the Rodman pattern was cast, the weight, dimensions, &c., of which were as follows: Rough weight, 172 410 pounds; finished weight, 116,497 pounds. Length, rough 300 inches, finished 245½ inches. Maximum diameter rough, 66 inches; do finished 64 inches; minimum rough, 48 inches, do finished 34 inches; bore 20 inches; depth of bore 210 inches; weight of solid shot 1080 pounds; charge of powder, from 80 to 125 pounds.

On the 5th day of May, the same year, a navy gun of the same size was cast, except that it was about three feet shorter. The charge for the first one for this gun was 161 555 pounds, and the finished weight 98 915 pounds. It was cast in the presence of Captain Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Captain J. M. Berrien, U. S. N., besides a number of Naval officers from a distant parts of the world, and a few officers of the Regular army, there being also a number of his personal. As the metal commenced to fill the mould, it was christened by a lady, by Captain Wise, and has her name stamped upon her. On the 21st of May, the temperature of the pit was 90 degrees, and workmen commenced to remove the flask. No accident occurred, and on the 22d day of June it was hoisted in the lathe. The capability of constructing successfully ordnance of such heavy calibre is now fully established. The object will be to improve their efficiency in service. The 20 inch army gun is placed in position in a water battery, in front of Fort Hamilton, and commands the bay of New York. The navy gun has not yet been removed from the proving ground.

The closing of the rebellion has to a great degree done away with the construction of ordnance at this place, and in a few months it will almost have entirely ceased, although there will always be a few guns being made. The present proprietors are making arrangements as rapidly as possible to manufacture all kinds of heavy casting rolling mill machinery, nail machines, blast machinery, &c., and are even now ready to receive contracts for the same. They have a working force of from one hundred and sixty to two hundred men constantly employed, most of whom are skilled mechanics. The Fort Pit will always be an object of interest, not only to the stranger, but to our own citizens, as being probably the oldest establishment west of the Allegheny mountains.

The New Steubenville Railroad Bridge—Keystone Bridge Company.

Reference was made some days since to the advanced stage of this structure across the Monongahela river for the use of the Steubenville Railroad Company. It is expected by about the first of October the bridge will be ready for trains to pass over.

It is not generally known that the contractors of this bridge, as well as the one which spans the Ohio at Steubenville, for the same road, and indeed of all the railroad bridges in this locality have been constructed by the "Keystone Bridge Company," whose immense works are located in the Ninth Ward of this city. The company commands a large amount of capital, and possesses every facility for carrying forward this branch of business. The officers of the company, who conduct its affairs, have the reputation of being well adapted for the duties. Mr. Walter Katte, the Secretary and Engineer, was long an officer on the Pennsylvania Railroad as Resident Engineer, and for some time previous to entering the Keystone Company, was one of the chief assistant Engineering department of the Northern Central Railway Company. Mr. Katte, in his present position, possesses the qualities for the position he occupies in this company. The location of such a component association of manufacture will add new interest to our great manufacturing city.

Heavy Forgery.

A young man of this city, respectably connected, whose name we withhold for the present, was positively detected in the commission of a forgery on a somewhat extensive scale. He forged a check on the Union National Bank for $1500, payable to Messrs Hartshore & Co., the well known founders and engine builders. The imitation was an excellent one, the young man having had a fine opportunity, from his intimate relations with the firm and his easy access to their accounts, to perfect himself as to the signature. The money was drawn, but unfortunately for the last youth one of the firm was apprised of the fact just a clock had been just received and paid on their account, when the fraud was at once discovered. The forger was arrested in about fifteen minutes after receiving the money, and taken to the Mayor's office, where he was held to bail in $3000 for a hearing on Monday. The money, we believe, was all recovered, and it is possible that owing to the high standing of the young man, the prosecution will be withdrawn.

Coroner's Inquest on the Boyd's Hill Murder.

The Coroner's jury, convened on the day succeeding the murder on Boyd's Hill, and which has had quite a number of meetings since that terrible event, met last night at the Mayor's office and concluded the inquest. Marschell, one of the murderers, was brought down in irons from the jail, and testified to the jury on his solemn oath, as to the truth of the statement of his confession as published. The jury then rendered the following verdict:

"That the unknown man came to his death, in the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, on the night of the 23d of August, 1865, by violence administered by August Frecke (or Fricke) and Benjamin Bernhardt Marschell, said violence and injuries causing his death, being perpetrated by means of a knife and iron bar, or some other similar deadly weapon."

Before Alderman Strain.

R. W. McCoont, a tavern keeper on Grant street, was arrested and taken before Alderman Strain, of the Tenth ward, yesterday, upon two separate warrants, issued upon information made by Jane Grey, charging him with assault and battery with intent to outrage her person, and also with selling liquor on Sunday. He was held to bail for a hearing on both charges to-day.

John and Mary Ann Knox, living in the Eighth ward, in a house of Wm. T. Kelly, had a hearing yesterday for surety of the peace, preferred by the latter. It appears that they are in the habit of getting drunk, and creating much disturbance in the neighborhood, throwing bricks and breaking things generally. The charge was finally withdrawn on condition that they would vacate the premises, which they promised to do.

Michael Rice, charged, on oath of H. W. Ciniotti, with purloining a watch and chain, valued at $18, from John Gordon, was held to bail for a hearing.

Masonic.

The Masonic order of this district was honored last night at a meeting held by Lodge No. 45, in Pittsburgh, by the grand officers of the State of Pennsylvania greeting them with an informal and official friendly visit. L. R. Scott, R. W. G. M., Richard Waux, S. G. W., Peter Williamson, G. T., W. H. Adams, G. S., and E. B. Schnider, G. P., were present. The hall was over crowded. The meeting was very edifying and instructive to the brethren. The R. W. G. M., after delivering a splendid and earnest lecture, proceeded to instruct the brothers on the works of the order. The officers will remain over to-day and visit the Allegheny lodges this evening.

Trinity Episcopal Church.—Very few are aware that the choir of this time honored church is now composed entirely of males, mostly boys, who have been for a time under proper training to the new mode of conducting the vocal music of the church service. The object in view is to have this part of worship conducted in the same style as the widely known choir in Trinity church, New York city. We learn that the members of the choir give much satisfaction. We suppose the plan, if it works well, will be adopted by other churches in this city.

Meeting of Councils.

A regular meeting of City Councils was held at eight o'clock Monday evening.

In Select: Present, Messrs. Barclay, Brown, Collin, Conrsin, McLaughlin, McMillan, Norman, Phillips, Quinn, Reed, Thompson, White, and President McAuley.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Pennsylvania avenue from Jumonville street westwardly to the end of the present pavement, was taken up, read three times, and passed finally. C. C. concurred and lay on the table.

Mr. McLaughlin presented a petition from Messrs. Price and Sims, of the Sixth ward, asking permission to erect a wooden building, to be used as a blacksmith shop, and to be used in connection with their foundry. On motion, the prayer of the petitioner was granted. C. C. non-concur and refer to Committee on Wooden Buildings. S. C. adhere to former action. C. C. lay on the table.

Mr. Brown, from the Water Committee, presented a report. The Committee recommend the removal of the second floor of the Water Works, and that the material be disposed of as may be thought proper by the Committee. The suggestion was embraced in a resolution offered, which also authorizes the Water Committee to have a suitable fire-proof place provided for the storage of the Water Works patterns.

The report was accepted, and the resolution read three times and passed.

The Water Committee also report that they have been informed in a few days. This was the condition of things when he was visited by his brother James, who, on his arrival, seemed to take considerable interest in his welfare. He procured for him some lemonade and some wine cake, which he ate and drank, and was immediately thereafter seized with a most violent paroxysm which continued until death, which occurred in about half an hour. The antecedents of his death and the violent symptoms, give rise to suspicions that the lemonade contained poison, but no one seemed disposed to act upon the presumption. The body was brought to the city, and taken to the house of his father, Mrs. McCance, from whence the funeral was to take place. The body became very offensive in a few hours after death, and the undertaker, Mr. Myers, on viewing it, stated that there was every appearance of the presence of poison. The body was very much swollen, and froth was oozing from the mouth and nose. Mrs. McCance accused her brother-in-law of having poisoned Leonard, but of course he denied the guilt. The body became so offensive that it had to be removed to the residence of Mr. Gallagher, Cemetery, the friends intending to have the funeral on the following day, at the hour designated. James, however, visited the cemetery, had the grave dug over, and would allow no body to be buried therein within six hours' delay. He almost quarrelled with the undertaker for not consulting to have the body removed until the time had been fixed upon for the funeral of the family. The body was kept in the vault, and the funeral took place as originally arranged.

As Leonard McCandless died without making a will, his brothers James and John McCandless (the latter also being dead) to attend to the settlement of his affairs, and to take possession. They did not take out any letters of administration, but they examined the contents of his room, closed it up, and before leaving stated that they had fixed everything right. The gold watch belonging to the deceased, was taken by them, but nothing is known as to what was done with the money or how much was collected. Both the brothers have since disappeared—James alleging that he was going to start business, and John William stating that he would return to Philadelphia. So far as can be ascertained, these brothers are possessed of no means, and the supposition is that (learning we had a brother who was soon to be married) they planned his murder, in order to get possession of his money. The friends of the family, although strongly suspecting that poison had been administered, feared to make known their suspicions to the police authorities until after the disappearance of the suspected parties, when all doubt as to their guilt seemed to give way. The circumstances are certainly very strong against them—so strong that it has been determined to make an information, and have the body of the deceased subjected to chemical analysis. If the facts are supposed, the crime is the most fiendish and unnatural on record, exceeding in atrocity even the worst of the Grinder cases.

Court of Common Pleas—Trial List for the Present Week.

The following list of cases has been assigned for trial in this court during the week commencing Monday, Sept. 25, 1865:

No. 2. John Lavely, Administrator of the estate of Wm. S. Lavely, deceased, vs. David W. Bell, Administrator of the estate of Harriet H. Lavely, deceased, and Edward O. Hinckley, trustee and guardian of the person and estate of Ann Lavely, minor child of said Wm. S. Lavely and Harriet H. Lavely.

4. Jas. P. Halph vs. Crosby H. Cochran.

5. James P. Tanner vs. Herbert C. Meyer, Eli R. Smith and —— Barns.

6. Prothingham and Fisher vs. The steamboat Yorktown, G. W. Elbert, Master, Jacob Poe and others, owners, &c.

8. Peter Connelly and Jurk, his wife, vs. Jno. Holmes.

9. Western Pennsylvania Hospital vs. F. & M. Lay.

10. John W. Cornwell vs. Wm. M. Dawson.

13. Peter Park, vs. Smith & Einstein.

14. Jacob W. Myers, vs. Alex. McDonald.

17. Albert Reader & Nelmina Reader, his wife, vs. Joseph Meyer.

18. Joseph Nixon vs. Mary Miller admr. of Alex. Miller, dec'd.

19. Jas. Woods vs. Jno. Maffett.

20. Wm. Hagaman, admr. of Jno. Fry, dec'd, vs. Anthony Shiller.

21. Mary Ann Watt admr. of Jas. C. Watt, dec'd, vs. Jno. L. Leech.

24. Widow & heirs of Rob't. Hastings dec'd, vs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.

27. Kean & Keller vs. Robt. Greenlee and Hugh Slicer, owners of the steamboat "Indiana," No. 2.

28. Samuel Gray & Son vs. The Pennsylvania Insurance Company and N. Holmes & Sons Grinshes of Charles A. Hay.

29. William Ash vs. John Hutchinson.

31. William Ash and Ann Ash, his wife, in right of said Ann, vs. John Hutchinson.

32. John Cochran vs. William Jones, William Dean and Israel Jones.

33. Weir & Steele vs. Joseph Waite, James McKibben, John White and William Weir.

34. James K. Egan vs. James O'Connor.

36. David H. Ryall vs. J. C. McPerson and others.

37. Elijah A. Leech vs. John L. Leech.

38. John Swoops vs. George Bowman, Patrick McCully and Margaret his wife, and Spang & Co.

39. Peter Kearns vs. Samuel M. Paterson.

40. T. W. Robertson vs. John Sutton.

41. A. G. Neff vs. John Hill and Robert J. Sutton and Tobias Mutter, Executors of R. R. Hill, dec'd.

42. Samuel Finck vs. James Hill.

44. Thomas Ross and Wm. J. McCullough, owners of the flatboat "Dictator," vs. Robert Cochran and George W. Cochran, owners of the steamboat "Mountaineer."

45. Jerry Cowally & James Kelly, owners of the flat boat Lillian Roberts, vs. Robert D. Cochran and Geo. W. Cochran, owners of the steamboat "Mountaineer."

46. Buffalo Agricultural Machine Works vs. Wm. Wallace.

47. Jos. Brown vs. Wm. O'Neil and John O'Neil.

48. Jacob R. Baker, and Fanny his wife, vs. A. G. Wilson.

49. Samuel H. Bartmer vs. Baldwin & Connor.

50. The Dollar Savings Bank vs. The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

51. John T. Roberts vs. John Jones, Allegheny and Manchester R. R. Co.

52. James Weil vs. John E. Shaffer, Robert Rees, Wm. Wiley and J. H. Shaffer.

54. Wayne Wall vs. John E. Shaffer, Robert Kidney, George Wiley and J. Hutton.

District Court—Trial List for the Present Week.

The following cases have been assigned for trial in this court during the present week:

No. 3. John Lavely, Administrator of the estate of Wm. S. Lavely, deceased, vs. David W. Bell, Administrator of the estate of Harriet H. Lavely, deceased, and Edward O. Hinckley, trustee and guardian of the person and estate of Ann Lavely, minor child of said Wm. S. Lavely and Harriet H. Lavely.

4. Jas. P. Halph vs. Crosby H. Cochran.

5. James P. Tanner vs. Herbert C. Meyer, Eli R. Smith and —— Barns.

6. Prothingham and Fisher vs. The steamboat Yorktown, G. W. Elbert, Master, Jacob Poe and others, owners, &c.

8. Peter Connelly and Jurk, his wife, vs. Jno. Holmes.

9. Western Pennsylvania Hospital vs. F. & M. Lay.

10. John W. Cornwell vs. Wm. M. Dawson.

13. Peter Park, vs. Smith & Einstein.

14. Jacob W. Myers, vs. Alex. McDonald.

17. Albert Reader & Nelmina Reader, his wife, vs. Joseph Meyer.

18. Joseph Nixon vs. Mary Miller admr. of Alex. Miller, dec'd.

19. Jas. Woods vs. Jno. Maffett.

20. Wm. Hagaman, admr. of Jno. Fry, dec'd, vs. Anthony Shiller.

21. Mary Ann Watt admr. of Jas. C. Watt, dec'd, vs. Jno. L. Leech.

24. Widow & heirs of Rob't. Hastings dec'd, vs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.

27. Kean & Keller vs. Robt. Greenlee and Hugh Slicer, owners of the steamboat "Indiana," No. 2.

28. Samuel Gray & Son vs. The Pennsylvania Insurance Company and N. Holmes & Sons Grinshes of Charles A. Hay.

29. William Ash vs. John Hutchinson.

31. William Ash and Ann Ash, his wife, in right of said Ann, vs. John Hutchinson.

32. John Cochran vs. William Jones, William Dean and Israel Jones.

33. Weir & Steele vs. Joseph Waite, James McKibben, John White and William Weir.

34. James K. Egan vs. James O'Connor.

36. David H. Ryall vs. J. C. McPerson and others.

37. Elijah A. Leech vs. John L. Leech.

38. John Swoops vs. George Bowman, Patrick McCully and Margaret his wife, and Spang & Co.

39. Peter Kearns vs. Samuel M. Paterson.

40. T. W. Robertson vs. John Sutton.

41. A. G. Neff vs. John Hill and Robert J. Sutton and Tobias Mutter, Executors of R. R. Hill, dec'd.

42. Samuel Finck vs. James Hill.

44. Thomas Ross and Wm. J. McCullough, owners of the flatboat "Dictator," vs. Robert Cochran and George W. Cochran, owners of the steamboat "Mountaineer."

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48. Jacob R. Baker, and Fanny his wife, vs. A. G. Wilson.

49. Samuel H. Bartmer vs. Baldwin & Connor.

50. The Dollar Savings Bank vs. The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

51. John T. Roberts vs. John Jones, Allegheny and Manchester R. R. Co.

52. James Weil vs. John E. Shaffer, Robert Rees, Wm. Wiley and J. H. Shaffer.

54. Wayne Wall vs. John E. Shaffer, Robert Kidney, George Wiley and J. Hutton.

Miner's Pittsburgh Almanac.—This interesting annual for 1866 has just been issued. It is edited and calculated by Sanford C. Hill, Esq., East Liverpool, Ohio, so equal, for one clock time for the horizon and meridian of Pittsburgh, Lat. 40 deg. 26 min. 25 sec. N. and Long 80 deg. W. of Greenwich, or 5 deg. W. of Washington, D. C. In addition to the usual contents of an almanac, it contains many moral and religious precepts. For sale at Miner's News Depot, 71 and 73 Fifth street. Price, ten cents.

Attack on Policemen.—At a late hour last night, as officers Cyrus Eisley and David Bennett were calling the hour at "The Point," they were attacked without provocation by four roughs, who threw several brickbats at them. One of the assailants escaped, but the officers succeeded in arresting the other two. The men arrested were John Cauley and Michael Dougherty, two notorious "Point Roughs." The Mayor this morning fined each of them twenty-five dollars and costs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BROKERS AND BANKERS BOARD.

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, MCBRAR & CO.)

MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1865.

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20's	107 75	.....
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series	105 00	.....
Allegheny County Fives	75 00	.....
Allegheny City 6's	97 50	.....
Pittsburgh Fives, U. B.	90 25	.....
Connellsville do	50 25	.....
Allegheny Int. on Bond	.....	25 00
Western do	51 00	.....
Loyalhanna do	51 00	.....
Allegheny Valley do	.....	7 50
Connellsville R. R. Interest	9 75	10 25
Pitts & Steubenville R. R.	4 75	5 87½
National Bank Commerce	.....	120 00
Tradesmen's do	.....	120 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil Columbia	27 00	.....
Cherry Run & Pit hole	.....	65
Relston	1 00	.....
Tarr, Stow & Cherry Run	.....	27

General trade continues very active. The demand for goods of all sorts is so great as to exhaust almost completely the stocks which it was thought would be sufficient to meet every want for months to full season. As a consequence, prices have largely advanced, notwithstanding there is no falling off in the demand. In all parts of the country the hum of workshops that had been for four years hushed has resumed, labor meets with remunerative reward, and every avenue of industry invites new energy. The abundance of its state are said to be in full working order. This general activity is a subject for general rejoicing, if for no other reason than this that it confounds the theories of those in authority at Northern and European friends of the rebellion who predicted that the close of war would bring anarchy and financial ruin on the North.

Gold is weaker, under the announcement that the Treasury Department coupons on the five-Twenty loan will be anticipated. The amount required is $15,000,000. The opening price was 143¼, closing at 142¾. It is to be hoped that the Stock Exchange will direct the bonds to be called after the 25th, as coupon, and in that way aid the Secretary in reducing his gold balance and forcing it into the usual channels of trade. Through the payments at the Custom House the Treasury has unintentionally given more firmness to gold than the actual position of the country warrants. There payment of interest is a proper way of forcing the cry caused by the law requiring gold for customs duties, and more efficient than sales of gold by the Treasury.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The total imports at New York for the week ending are as follows:

Week end. Sept. 22.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 21.
Dry goods	$1,894,054	$2,540,412	$2,154,004	$2,284,411
Gen'l mdse	3,100,432	3,817,968	1,984,002	1,975,756
Total	$5,002,506	7,583,330	4,138,006	4,736,863

The New York imports of dry goods compare as follows with similar returns:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Entered at the port	$1,075,945	$1,011,007	1,891,054
Thrown on market	1,247,825	1,154,202	1,636,441
Since Jan. 1st	1843	1864	1863
Entered at the port	$47,232,737	$52,837,974	$53,851,931
Thrown on market	45,205,537	56,292,114	59,033,258

—Reports from collectors of internal revenue in Georgia give gratifying evidence of the abundance of money in the South, notwithstanding the exhausting process it has been subjected to during the last four years. The collector of Augusta reports having collected two hundred thousand dollars within the last three months, and the collectors at Macon report one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the same period, all of which was from taxes on cotton.

Owing to the irregular transportation facilities between Georgia and Washington, these receipts have not yet been forwarded to the bureau here, but are safely taken care of, in one case being deposited in a State bank, and the other placed under a military guard. The collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Montgomery, Ala., reports that there will be 100,000 bales of cotton sold in the market from that district alone in a short time.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

—We understand that a custom prevails in some of the banks and houses in this city, by which the government tax on the notes is evaded, and to which we call the attention of the United States authorities in this city. According to the internal revenue law, stamps are required to be placed on all notes at the rate of 50c per thousand dollars. We are informed that parties, in order to evade this tax, when borrowing, say $100,000, insist that giving a note for it, on which a 50c stamp would have to be placed, draw a check on a bank for 100,000, on which they place a 2 cent stamp. Thus this check with the banker, with the collateral, and thus with the government of 98% 98. Of course the banker is equally guilty with the drawer of the note, and is liable to the penalty which the law attaches to such violation.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, under date of Saturday last, refers to copper stocks in the following very complimentary style:

The copper are again wavering. Franklin is quoted at 35½; Hancock at 37½; Copper Falls at 23½. A grand rally on their behalf is "up" for next week, and prices are again to be driven forward. This line of stocks is the last hope of many of our young speculative friends, and they are determined to "keep the thing a-going" if possible, and it is to this end, probably, that, as we are informed, an effort is to be made to keep an afternoon board going. If this is done it will have to be an improvement over the forenoon one, which was, in many respects, an exceedingly humbug.

Bank, manufacturing and other gold shares are too heavy for the market, and if fancy coppers fall down in this hour of need, there will be a sudden and forced retreat from State street. We have been annoyed with a series of circulars containing "derogatory remarks," which we have ventured to make concerning some of these copper stocks, and parties who so dismiss we are half inclined to insert here, have presented us to read and print various "favorable statements" received direct from the mines. We have neither time nor space to bestow upon literature of this description. Three-fourths of these "reports, are cooked up for the occasion, and passed round to prepare the gullible shareholders *for another assessment.*

Mining Stocks.

Boston, Sept. 25.—The following are the prices of Mining Stocks bid in this city to-day: Copperhead, 40; Copper Falls, 23; Franklin, 37½; Hancock, 18; Huron, 41; Isle Royal, 35½; Quincy, 57; Rockland, 8; Superior, 35½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—DRY GOODS—Dull and a shade lower, at 40@42½c for Middlings.

FLOUR—Market the better, at $5.10@5.20 for Extra State; $8.85@9.00 for Extra R. H. O., and $9.10 @11.00 for Trade Brands—be market closing quiet; included in the sales are 5,000 bbls Extra State, for October November, at $8.25.

WHEAT—Quiet; small sales of Western at $2.25@2.30.

GRAIN—Wheat 2@3c better, at $1.60@1.70 for Chicago Spring, $1.82@1.70 for Milwaukee Club, $1.70@1.75 for Amber Milwaukee, $2.10@2.14 for New Amber State, and $2.10 Amber Michigan. Rye quiet. Barley steady, at about $1.30. Barley Malt quiet. Corn heavy and 3c lower, at 83@90c for ordinary, and 91@92c for sound Mixed Western. Oats heavy, at 45@46c; White sold in the range of 60@66c for all Western.

GROCERIES—Quiet and steady. Sugar quiet. Cuba Muscovado, 13½@13¾c. Molasses dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active and firmer, at $28.50@28.75 for Mess—closing at $28.50 bbl. Beef quiet and steady. Lard dull, at 16½@17c. Cut Meats quiet, at 15½@16c for Hams, and 9@9½c for Shoulders. Butter in good request, at 28@35c for Ohio, and 44@45c for State. Cheese steady, at 11@12½c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—MONEY steady at 3@6 per cent on call loans. Sterling dull and lower at 109@109½. Gold more active and firmer, opening, at 142½, descending to 143, advancing to 143½ and closing, at 142¾. Government Stocks quiet.

Freights to Liverpool dull and nominal.

Stocks dull and heavy:

Reading	111½	Erie	88½
Michigan Southern	85½	Hudson	106¾
N. Y. Guaranteed	113	Ft. W. & C.	92
Cleveland & Pitts'h	79	Quicksilver	10½
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	93½	Cumberland Coal	35½
American Coal	75	U. S. M. certificates	39½
New York Central	94½	Treasury 6s	102
10-40 Coupons	94½	U. S. 6s '81 Coupons	107½

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

	New York, Sept. 23.	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	$ 215,879,454	947,073	.....
Specie	14,222,162	.....	353,997
Circulation	8,294,395	10,971	.....
Deposits	177,320,788	.....	193,946
L. Tender	44,016,615	883,210	.....

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—FLOUR—Steady; Superfine $7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand, at $2.00 for Prime and good red, and $2.20@2.30 for New. Corn quiet, at 83@87c for sound Shelled and Ear. There is a good demand for Oats, at 60c in elevator. Rye in good request, at 105@110c for New, and 90@95c for old. Barley unchanged and prices nominal. Prime New Timothy Seed, $4.