The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1865.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express.....9:50 a m	Penn Accom'n.9:20 a m	Mail.....8:00 a m	Mail.....12:00 m
Mail Accommod 2:00 p m	Mail.....12:00 m	Fast Line.....3:00 a m	Day Express.....9:50 a m
Pitts & Erie Mail 7:00 a m	Fast Line.....3:00 a m	Pitts & Erie Mail.12:00 p m	Pitts & Erie Mail.12:00 p m
Altoona Accom'n 1:00 p m	Pitts & Erie Mail.12:00 p m	Baltimore Exp's 1:20 p m	Baltimore Exp's 1:20 p m
Phila. Express..4:03 p m	Baltimore Exp's 1:20 p m	Phila. Express..8:20 p m	Phila. Express..8:20 p m
Johnstown Ac'n 4:45 p m	Phila. Express..8:20 p m	Johnst'n Accom..10:45 a m	Johnst'n Accom..10:45 a m
Fast Line.....8:20 p m	Johnst'n Accom..10:45 a m	1st Wall Station 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station 6:30 a m
1st Wall Station 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station 6:30 a m	2d " " 8:50 a m	2d " " 8:50 a m
2d " " 11:40 a m	2d " " 8:50 a m	4th " " 2:03 p m	4th " " 2:03 p m
4th " " 6:03 p m	4th " " 2:03 p m	Penn Accom'n.4:20 p m	Altoona Ac'n.7:00 a m
Penn Accom'n.10:20 p m	Altoona Ac'n.7:00 a m		2nd Empty Pas. 10:30 p m

The church train leaves Wallis Station every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Express.....6:00 a m	Express.....7:05 a m	Express.....7:05 a m	Express.....6:00 a m
Mail.....7:00 a m	Mail.....3:00 p m	Express.....3:30 p m	Express.....3:30 p m
Express.....2:45 p m	Express.....8:25 p m	Express.....6:00 p m	Express.....6:00 p m
Steubenville Accommodation.4:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation.10:00 a m	Mail.....7:00 a m	Mail.....7:30 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Express.....12:00 a m	Express.....6:20 a m	N. Castle & Erie 2:30 p m	N. Castle & Erie 9:30 a m
Express.....2:00 p m	Express.....3:30 p m	Express.....3:00 p m	Express.....8:00 p m
Express.....8:00 p m	Express.....6:00 p m	Mail.....7:30 p m	Mail.....12:00 m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 8; a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4.45 p. m., and 8:30 p. m.; Rochester, 5:15 p. m.; New Castle, 9:60 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Express.....3:00 a m	Express.....3:00 a m	Express.....3:00 a m	Express.....3:00 a m
Express.....2:45 p m	Express.....8:40 p m	Express.....8:40 p m	Express.....8:40 p m
Mail.....6:00 a m	Mail.....9:00 p m	Mail.....9:00 p m	Mail.....9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:30 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

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

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:00 a m	Express.....9:20 a m	Express.....9:20 a m	Mail.....7:00 a m
Express.....4:00 p m	Mail.....7:00 p m	Accommodation 2:00 p m	Accommodation 8:00 a m

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Jas. B. Lyon & Co., Manufacturers of Flint Glassware.

One of the principal industrial enterprises, and one of the great sources of wealth to our city, is the manufacture of glass in all its various departments. We are not informed as to the exact period of time when the manufacture of glass was commenced in Pittsburgh, but from the best data that we can obtain, it was about the year 1808. At this time the only ware turned out was window glass. Great difficulty was at first experienced, not only from want of skill in the workmen, but from the inferiority of the articles used in the manufacture of flint glass. With each succeeding year, however, skill, judgment, labor, perseverance, enterprise and experience have united to bring it nearer to perfection, until at last it has reached a point, not surpassed by any, and equalled by few glass manufacturing places in the world.

The glass-works of Jas. B. Lyon & Co., were established many years ago by Mr. Wm. McCullough, but were bought in the year 1852, by Mr. James B. Lyon and Wm. C. Davis, since which time, Messrs. John P. Scott, Wm. Johnston and Wm. S. Dixon, have been connected with the firm. The works of the company are located on the corner of Duquesne Way and Smithfield street, in the Ninth ward, occupying an area of 195 feet front, by 265 feet deep. The departments are as follows: First, the glass-house, where the glass is manufactured. In this building are three furnaces, of which, however but one has been used since the commencement of the war, on account of the scarcity of labor. In addition to the men who went to the war, an immense number of hands were employed in the manufacture of petroleum lamps, and the chimneys for the same, the latter branch particularly having grown to be an enormous business, of which we may speak on some future occasion. Each furnace contains ten pots, and each pot, when filled, contains 2000 pounds of batch. These pots are made of clay obtained from Missouri, known as the Christy clay. Before they are put in the furnaces, the pots are placed in an oven, and heated to a white heat, or annealed. They are then filled with a batch, mixed with cullets, or broken glass ware. The materials used in making up the batch are in proportion as follows: Berkshire sand, from Massachusetts, 15,000lbs; pearls, 450lbs; nitre, 900lbs, besides a small portion of borax, arsenic and manganese. These latter articles vary in proportion with the different degrees of temperature, and are used for coloring or discoloring, the particles being very minute.

The firm have adopted the Delano patent furnace feeder, by which they could, if necessary, use both hard and soft coal. This furnace is the cheapest now in use, as it saves about 50 per cent. of coal, by consuming the smoke and gas, besides doing away with all annoyance to the neighborhood. The noxious gasses set free by the working of other furnaces injures the color of the glass, but owing to the intense heat created by the Delano patent, the furnace consumes these gasses, and gives a quick fire polish to the various articles finished therein.

These works, when running their full capacity, consume yearly 150,000 bushels of coal. This would be doubled by the use of the old furnace, but the consumption of the gas and smoke, augments the heat fully as much as the additional fuel would. The reason is obvious. By the old method, the coal was thrown on *top* of the fire, thus preventing a cold surface between the cinder and the pots. In the Delano patent, the coal is shoved *under* the fire into an open hopper with a moveable bottom, which, when it reaches the proper point, is pushed up and emptied, thus keeping the cold coal below, and not interfering with the heat passing to the bottom of the pots, and the smoke and gas generated, is consumed on its passage through the burning cinders. If the Delano patent or some other smoke consumer was adopted in all of our manufacturing establishments, we would soon not only lose our right to the title of the "Smoky City," but would be largely the gainers in the article of the fuel.

The firm have been for some time, experimenting with Sieman's gas furnace, but, for some reason, it has not been found its work successfully. They are, however, carrying on their experiments, and have every reason to believe that they will ultimately prove successful. Mr. W. O. Davis, who is the general superintendent of the works, also superintends the experiments in progress, and it is to his courtesy, as well as that of Mr. Scott—also a member of the firm—that we are indebted for much useful information.

We leave the glass-house, with its roaring furnaces, it red hot pots of glass, its busy crowd engaged in moulding the glass into beautiful forms, making for themselves a little world of their own, and enter the packing room. It is here that the ware is assorted, and carefully packed, ready for the market. This department is under the control of Mr. W. S. Dixon, also a member of the firm. There is also the mixing room, where the material or batch is prepared, and the cellery, for purifying the pearls. The pearls are all brought from Ohio and Canada. We also find a pot room for the manufacture of the pots into which the batches are put and melted, and a mould shop, for the manufacture of the different moulds used. This is a very important part of the concern, and is under the control of Mr. August Sperber, who is perfectly conversant with the business which is assigned him. There are two mould rooms in which the moulds, when not in use, are kept in regular order, so that at any time when a particular pattern is desired, it can be obtained at a moment's warning. These moulds are about four hundred in number, the lowest of which cost about $40,00 and the highest about $400.00. The average value of these moulds is about $50,00 and the estimated value of the stock on hands about $20,000, although they cost much more.

Connected with the works is the glass-cutting department, where all the fine cut glass ware of the firm receives its finishing touches; the leaf factory, when the lithargo used in the composition of glass is manufactured from pig lead; the annealing ovens, for annealing the ware after it is manufactured; a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop and other shops and offices of minor and less important detail.

At the present time the number of hands employed by the firm is seventy-nine, but when the furnaces are all at work it requires a force of one hundred and ten men, exclusive of the clerks, warehousemen, &c.

These works have the capacity for turning out $300,000 worth of glassware yearly. The purity and perfection of their ware has been brought to its present standard gradually, and by making use of every advantage that could be obtained from science and experience. The weight of material used by the firm in the manufacture of their ware is about eight hundred tons yearly, and the finished ware from that amount of raw material is about seven hundred and eight tons, showing a loss of material of about fourteen per cent. The amount of capital used yearly in the manufacture of their ware is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The ware room and principal office of the concern is at No. 116 Water street. Between it and the works a perfect account of Dr. and Cr. is kept. Mr. Wm. Johnston, who has a general supervision, particularly of the office and packing-room, being clerk at the works, and also a member of the firm. Orders are received from the ware house by Mr. Davis, who sits there, and Mr. Johnson charges them in the same manner as to any other debtor, and they are sent to the ware rooms, from whence they are delivered to their customers.

At the late Sanitary fair held in Allegheny city, this firm exhibited some ware known as the Chicago pattern, commencing with wines, and running through the catalogue of champagnes, clarets, and up to goblets. This ware was said to have been the finest ever exhibited, on account partly of its lightness, purity and general beauty of style. The magnificent steamers M. S. Mapham and Dictator, were also fitted out with glass ware by the firm, and the extreme beauty of their outfit was observed by all who visited those splendid specimens of river architecture. Most of their fine glass, however, goes east.

Formerly, glass was all manufactured from the same material, namely, sand, lead and pearlash, but now, the larger portion of the ware turned out is made of sand, lime and soda, which being much cheaper, makes a very inferior article.

We cannot close this article without giving a quotation from Deming Jarves' "Reminiscences of Glass Making," a work, eminently useful and instructive to all who are interested in the manufacture of glass, and from which we should have been pleased to have drawn more largely, had time and space permitted. In an article on pressed glass, he says: "America can claim the credit of great improvements in the needful machinery which has advanced the art to its present perfection. More than three quarters of the weekly melt is now worked up into pressed glass, and it is estimated that upwards of two millions of dollars has been expended in the moulds and machinery now used in this particular branch of glass making. This leaves Europe far behind us in this respect. With us there is active competition for excellence. It is, however, conceded that James B. Lyon, & Co., of Pittsburg, stand first. To such a degree of delicacy and fineness have they carried their manufactures, that only experts in the trade can distinguish between their straw stem wines and other light and beautiful articles made in moulds, and those blown by the most skillful workmen. When we consider the difference in the cost between pressed and blown ware, this rivalry in beauty of the former with the latter becomes all the more important to the public, as it cheapens one of the staple necessaries of civilized life.

Great credit therefore is due this firm for their success in overcoming difficulties well understood by glass makers, and doing away with the prejudice of the skilled blowers, who naturally were not inclined to put the new and more mechanical process of manufacturing glass on a par with the handicraft of the old. Lyon & Co., also excel all other American firms in large ware for table services, as well as in the more delicate objects of use."

The reason why this firm has excelled all other houses in the manufacture of Flint Glass, is because they have made it a specialty, and have endeavored to improve it in all its departments. In this they have eminently succeeded, and still they are endeavoring to improve upon that which to any but a practical eye would appear to have already reached perfection. Their ware room and glass house is well worthy a visit, not only from the stranger and those who are traveling in quest of information, but also from our own citizens—especially those who are interested in the advancement and perfection of our industrial pursuits. The ladies especially cannot but be gratified in examining the splendid array of samples which are to be seen at the warerooms.

Sudden Death.—A carpenter named Valentine Miller, employed by Mr. James Wood, and residing in Chartiers township, died suddenly about four o'clock on Monday afternoon. He was at work until within a few minutes before his death, when he lay down upon a settee and expired almost instantly. He was forty-eight years of age, and leaves a family. The body was held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of death from natural causes. The deceased was a very worthy and industrious citizen.

A Accidental Death.—George W. Vaugh, a resident of Moon township, was accidentally killed, on Sunday last, by the falling of the limb of a tree, while gathering grapes, in company with his brother and son. The grapes were willed and the tree upon which they grew was dead. In pulling down the vines, a limb fell upon his head and injured him so that he died in about four hours. An inquest was held by Coroner Clawson, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Coroner's Inquest.—Valentine Miller, an employee in Woods' rolling mill, at Saw Mill Run, died suddenly, on Monday, from heart disease, and was conveyed to his residence on Pike street, Allegheny city. Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of death from natural causes. The deceased was forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and large family.

Took a Receipt in Full.—William Bradley was before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, charged with deserting his wife, on the 5th instant. He was arrested, had an interview with his wife in the magistrates office, paid her some money, for which he took her receipt "in full" and parted company on apparently amicable terms, she promising to return to him her "marriagelines."

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

Sad Case of Poisoning—Three Children Killed.

The Mercer *Dispatch* states that on Friday evening, September 29th, Mr. Willis Lewis, residing near Indian Town, four miles south of Mercer, went from Mercer to his home to get a few articles to take with him to Brownsville on Saturday morning. Before he left Mercer he purchased a few articles for family use, and a half a pint of brandy for his own use. On arriving at home, about nine o'clock in the evening, he got what articles he wanted and left again for Mercer as he had to be there early in the morning to take his passage in the conveyance which carries the mail to and beyond Brownsville. Before leaving home, however, he left some brandy in a cup for Mrs. Lewis, remarking that it would be good for her, as she was complained of being unwell. That evening Mr. Lewis states she took some brandy herself and gave one or two spoonfuls to the eldest children it not injuring them in the least. The next morning about seven o'clock she sent two of her children to a neighbors to borrow soap for washing purposes, and shortly afterwards gave the three children a small portion of the same brandy she had taken the night previous. The children were unwell and had been feverish all night, and she thought it would be beneficial to them. In less than three quarters of an hour the three children were seized with spasms, and all three died in about twenty minutes thereafter. It was suspected that poison had been administered, and a coroner's jury was empanneled and a post mortem examination made. The physicians testified that poison had been administered. Mr. Lewis was taken under arrest on Sunday, and the matter is to be further investigated. Mr. Lewis maintains an excellent character for sobriety, and is said to have been a kind husband and father.

Peoples' Trading Company.

This is the title given to an association of citizens of the borough of Birmingham, who have opened a retail grocery establishment, under a mutual partnership, or joint stock arrangement. Business was commenced on the 15th of September, and is a successful operation under the management of Mr. P. Howard, the business agent, assisted by Mr. A. C. Smith, both of whom are members of the Board of Directors. The number of subscribers is upwards of one hundred and forty, and of these some eighty have been paid in sums varying from ten to one hundred dollars, the lowest and highest limit. The subscribers consist of men with families, principally mechanics and laborers, and the privilege is allowed of credit to the amount of one-half the investments. The capital is not limited, except as to the amount each individual can subscribe, and the company is daily increasing in numbers. The following are the names of the Board of Directors: S. P. Hollis, Matthew Pate, J. S. Jarrett, Nicholas Kunsler, Gregor Fox, A. C. Smith, P. Howard. The store is located on the corner of Carson and Centre streets, in the borough of Birmingham.

The Water in the South Side.

This morning workmen began the laying of water pipes through the borough of Monongahela. The mains are already down through East Birmingham, Birmingham and South Pittsburgh, and the present very favorable weather will be taken advantage of in pushing to completion the water works. The difficulties met with in the construction of the basin, or reservoir, have, we understand, been overcome. Gas has already been supplied, and with the addition of water, conveniently supplied, the march of improvement on the other side cannot otherwise than very rapid.

Larceny of a Trunk.—A young girl named Mollie Johnston, hailing from Chicago, appeared before Mayor Lowry to-day and preferred a charge of larceny against Harvey May alias John Anderson, and George May. The men are brothers, and it appears the girl has been living on terms of intimacy with one of them. After their arrival here they stole her trunks, containing about one hundred dollars worth of clothing, and left her without a cent of money. George May left on the cars for Wellsville, taking the trunks with him. Harvey was arrested and he is now in the lock-up. An officer has been sent in pursuit of George.

The Case of August Freeke.—The case of August Freeke, for the murder of the German immigrant on Boyd's Hill, will be called up Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock. It is understood that Marshall will go upon the stand and testify to all he knows in regard to the transaction. He will no doubt adhere strictly to the statements made in his confession, which implicates Freeke as a principal in the murder.

The Criminal Court.—This Court was in session a short time this morning. John H. Clark, of the Second Ward, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs for illegal liquor selling. Charles Colville, charged with wife desertion, was dismissed on promising to support his wife and children. A number of parties having preferred charges of surety of the peace, were called, but not answering were ordered to pay costs.

Prof. Macallister.—This eminent magician will give a matinee on Wednesday afternoon (11th inst.) the proceeds to go for the benefit of the Soldiers Orphans' Asylum.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

Deposits received in PAR FUNDS and CURRENCY.

Collections made in all parts of the United States.

Buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. 6's of 1881 Bonds;
do. 6-20 do.;
U. S. 5-20's, old do.;
U. S. 10-40's do.;
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness;
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.

They also BUY and SELL ON COMMISSION at the New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Boards, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold & Sil. ver.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BROKERS AND BANKERS BOARD.

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.)

TUESDAY, Oct. 10, 1865.

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. 6's 1881	107 75	—
U. S. 5-20's, old	103 50	—
U. S. 10-40's	93 75	—
U. S. Certificates	98 50	—
Gold	68 00	—
Allegheny Co. Fives	143 00	—
Pittsburgh 6's	70 50	—
Connellsville R. R. Bonds	60 00	—
Allegheny Gas Co	34 00	—
Cash Int.	—	61 00
Western Ins	51 00	—
Eureka Ins	51 00	—
Pennsylvania Ins	—	20 00
St. Clair Street Bridge	41 00	—
Connellsville R. R. Interest	9 75	—
Connellsville R. R. non-int	9 25	—
Exchange Nat. Bank	—	86 00
Fourth Nat. Bank	—	130 00
Peoples National	—	105 00
Tradesmens National	—	120 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil	—	9 00
Columbia Oil	22 00	—
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	—	50
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	—	52
Eldorado	—	52
Murray	—	25
Ohio Valley	—	35
Oil Basin	22	25
Phila. Lanc. & Cherry Run	—	9 00
Rose	—	1 15
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	25	30
Western Penn	—	57
Central Basin	—	1 50
U. S. Telegraph Co.	—	30
National Refining & Storing	6 00	65 00
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator	45 00	—
Ralston	1 00	1 25
Phoenix Oil	—	1 15
Gold at 11 a. m. 149¼.		

Latest advices from Europe state that our securities at London Stock Exchange were advanced, and as a consequence, Governments advanced at New York to-day. United States Five Twenties quoted at 103¼, against 103 yesterday. United States 1881's at 107¾; Ten Forties, 93½; Seven Thirties, 98; Certificates, 98¾.

The money market here, as at New York, is more stringent than a week ago, and commands a better rate of interest.

The bank statement at New York shows an increase of nearly seven millions in loans, and of five millions in deposits. The legal tenders have increased nearly a million.

Gold fell at New York to-day to 145, and unsettled at that figure. Intelligence is all small holders are rushing in to sell. Why, and they hold on so firm when two per cent higher!

In consequence of the report of a destructive fire at Pit-hole Creek, the quotations of United States Oil Company of New York, and other securities in oil were depressed. United states fell from 20,50 to 28,50 per share.

We saw a private letter to-day from Oil City that the Phillips Oil Company, of Philadelphia, have struck two magnificent wells. One of three hundred barrels on Grafton Farm, and one of two hundred barrels on Stevenson Farm. Later reports confirm the statement. $32 was offered for Columbia at the board this morning, but increased to $34 this afternoon. But little of this stock is on the market, and none is offered for less than $35. The average yield of the Columbia is reported at five hundred and three barrels per day, with a surplus of over two thousand barrels on hand, and selling at from 19½ to 20½ per barrel at the wells.

The reported strike of 1500 barrels on the property of the Cherry Run & Pittsburgh Oil Co. has not yet been confirmed, but the managers are in hourly expectation of a valuable well which they are tubing. They also own about 300 acres in fee simple on Pit-hole, which they are developing as rapidly as possible.

—In the West the railroad builders have gone to work with an energy exceeding even that displayed by them previous to the war. The vast resources of the West can only be properly developed by a complete system of railroads. The western men understand this matter thoroughly, and have gone to work in earnest to open outlets for their wealth of the soil. The track of the Minnesota Central Railroad has been laid to Minneapolis, and the first train of cars entered that place on the 7th ult. A railroad is to be built from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to connect with the North Missouri Railroad, near the Missouri State line. This enterprise is to be completed in 1867. Then we have the McGregor Western Railway, a link in the direct line which will soon connect Chicago with St. Paul, Minnesota.

—We take the following in reference to the foreign trade of New York from the *Times* of Monday:

The import entries of the past week, including the dry goods entered for the week, amount to $2,258,347, as against the total entries for the week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $2,416,327, against $5,622,150 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $316,009, against $27,750 same week last year. The customs for the week are $1,000,000. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 22,362 bales. The number of foreign grant passengers arrived during the week is 6182.

—The Department at Washington now requires all the National Banks to hint regular quarterly statements, to return, in a separate and distinct item, the indebtedness of directors. There being some diversity of sentiment as to what constitutes indebtedness, application was made to the Comptroller of the Currency, and Comptroller Hubbard returned the following answer:

"By indebtedness of directors," is meant the aggregate of moneys loaned to your directors, either by discounts or collateral security, in any manner that makes them individually liable to you. Notes and drafts discounted for firms in which a director may be a member should not be classed as an indebtedness of the director."

Finance and Trade in New York

New York, Oct. 10.—There was renewed animation in Railway speculation at the early session of open board and higher prices were generally made. The New York roads were more in demand, and Central and Hudson River commenced to move up. Among the Western shares, Prairie Du Chien and McGregor were strongest. At the Stock Exchange, the Market was weak and lower on Milwaukee and Chicago, but firm on the balance of the list, particularly in Hudson Rock Island and Prairie Du Chien. A large business was transacted in the leading shares. There have been important Land orders for Erie, and under the growing feeling abroad in favor of it, there is a disposition to send out the stock on speculation, the quotations in London being equivalent to 95¼. New York. New York Central active.

The Michigan Southern clique are selling out. Government shares were sold at the board at 2¼@2¾ below yesterday's closing prices.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh: Sales of 9,200 shares, a fraction below yesterday's figures. Milwaukee & Prairie Du Chien in brisk speculative demand; sales 7,700 shares at 62@63, an advance of 5@.

Government securities more active and higher under the foreign advices and large foreign orders for five twenties. Coal stocks are attracting increased interest among investors and speculative operators. Compound notes are more in demand and firmer. December notes 103¾. August 104¾, July 104¾, June 105¼. State bonds generally steady. Miscellaneous shares strong, and most of them rather higher. At the second board the market was weak and generally lower, owing to the uncertain feeling in regard to the future course of money.

After call, prices were again lower, but at the last bonfid, there was a firmer feeling, and the market was stronger. Gold closed at 145½. After hours the market was rather tame on the street. The following are the closing figures: New York Central, 103a103¼; Erie, 90¼@90¾; Northwestern, 30½ and preferred at 65¾@65¾; Fort Wayne, 101¾@102; Prairie Du Chien, 62a62½; Ohio and Mississippi Central, 20¾@20¾.

To-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer is as follows: Receipts, $1,230,269 09. Payments, $1,250,085 03. Balance, $103,847,115 84. There was a good demand for call loans, but the supply is ample at 7 per cent, to the best houses. To others an advance of 1@2 per cent. is asked. Cotton bales are still plenty at 9a10 per cent.

Gold continued sent under foreign advices it being apparently probable that the export of securities and cotton will be about sufficient to compensate for the deficiencies in our balances with Europe. The rise of the rate to 7 per cent. is drawing money towards this point and there was a large amount of temporary loans negotiated at the Sub-Treasury. Foreign exchange is dull. Importers do not care to buy with the present prospects of an easier market and rates for sterling are ¼@¾ lower. Good sterling bills sold this morning at 109¼a110¼. Leading drawers still ask nominally 109¾a109¾.

DRY GOODS TRADE.—The quotations at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day were: Brown sheetings and shirtings—Atlantic A, 35c; Hay State, 30 inches, 32c; New Market, 35½; do. 35. Bleached sheetings and shirtings—Harrison, 46@48; Wamsutta, 4x4, 45½; Boottell Steam Mills, 4x4, 45 cents. Prints—Spragues, 22c; Garner & Co., 22c; Amoskeag, pink, 31c; Lowell, 27½c. Standard cotton goods are active and advancing. Good styles of imported goods are in demand for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. The common and low grades of imported goods are slow of sale. Linen goods are scarce and the market is firm. Balmoral skirts—Brunner's, $30 per dozen; Misses' Isabella, $22.50.

The Boston market has advanced. All styles of goods are in quite demand. A large trade is being done here to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Cotton goods firm and on the advance. Some styles were withdrawn for the present. Woolens sold up close and firm.

MARKETS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 10, 1865.

The depreciation in gold has a tendency to check the speculative feeling, which prevailed in the produce markets during the past few days, though, as yet, everything remains very firm, and prices are well sustained. Flour, particularly, is firm and still somewhat excited, while Provisions and Groceries are steady but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, and tending upward. Sale of 3 cars Spring (Milwaukee Club) and in demand at 90c on track, and 55 from store. Rye is dull and neglected. Sale of 1 car at $1@1.10 for Spring; demand, and no quote regular sales from store at $1.25. Corn is in good demand, and quote regular sales from store at 80@82c. Oats are steady with sales at 70c from store.

FLOUR—is firm, and still a little excited, and quote Spring Wheat Family at $10@10.25, and "Eureka" at $10.50 bbl, various brands, at $9@9.50, and so bbls "City Mills" and "Star Mills" at $10 bbl. Rye Flour has advanced to $7.50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm, with a fair demand but unchanged; we quote shoulders at 20@20½, for shoulders; 24½@25 for Hams, and 25 for Clear Sides; and 25 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quoted firm at 25 for country, and 27 for city. Sales of 10 bbls Mess Pork at $31.50. Butter is quoted firm at 35@45 for prime to choice fresh packed. Small sales of prime Roll at 40@42.

EGGS—Firm, and prime fresh packed still sell readily on arrival at 28.

WHISKEY—Is dull but unchanged; sales of Western Reserve at 18; Hand Spring at 19, and Pottery and Rectifying at 20@21.

SEEDS—Sale of 18 bush Timothy at $4 per bush; also, small sales at $4.25. Flax Seed is in demand at $3. Nothing doing in Clover.

SALT—is firm and higher. It is now held at $2.75 per bbl, on track—sales from store at $3.00—delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Less active, and a shade lower; sale of 10 bbls western at $13.50@14 per bbl, and 10do do at $14.

POTATOES—Peach Blows" are quoted at from $3.20 to $3.50 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel. New "Jersey Sweets" are selling at $4.25@4.50.

APPLE—In good demand and in light supply. We quote at $5 to $7 per bbl, for fair to choice.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

TUESDAY, Oct. 10, 1865.

CRUDE—The crude market was unusually quiet to-day, the transactions being remarkably light, though prices are fully maintained. Sale of 200 bbls at 21, bbls returned; 70 do do, at 22; 500—on Monday—at 21, to arrive; and 500 at 26, bbls included. We have reports of 1000 bbls now sold in Philadelphia to-day at 21, and 100 do do at 22 bbls included. The receipts continue fair but the supply is comparatively light.

REFINED—There was not a single transaction in bonded oil to-day that we could hear of. The market, however, seems firm as ever, and holders are asking a still further advance—39@40 cents, in bond, and 59@60 cents free. The last sale reported for Pittsburgh delivery was at 57. Since then, however, Crude has advanced, and refiners allege that they cannot pay 32 cents for Crude and cars here. We have a report of 500 bbls bonded having been sold in Philadelphia today at 65 cents.

NAPHTHA AND BENZINE—There was no movement in Naphtha today that we could hear of, and in the absence of sales we continue to quote at 50@55 in bond, and 80@85 free. Sale of 50 bbls Benzine at 65@65 in bond, and 90 free.

RECEIPTS—The receipts of oil by the Allegheny river, during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock, are as follows:

Brewer, Burke & Co.	60	McCreight & Chalmers	35
A. J. Linton	335	D Bushnell	300
Cook & Hopkins	25	I E Scrantom	160
W P Logan	28	J T Stockdale	40
Fisher & Ilgo	70	Jas Baxter	120
Porter & Miller	370		
Total			3380

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1865.

PETROLEUM STOCKS—Sales of Pithole 6, Hamm & McCleskey 500, Buchanan Farm, 95; Empire City, 45; Germania, 34; Hickory, 5; Rockefeller, 1,000; Oil Creek, 1,600; Rynd Farm, 1,000; United States, 29.8; First National, 85; Shode River 1 35, Bennett Farm, 50; Ex. oldest, 50; Highgate 1,000; McKinney, 225; Mt. Vernon, 40; Montana, 7,500; Cherry Run, 30; Oceanic, 65; Wild Boar, 75; Rock Run, 85.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Oct. 10, 1865.

CATTLE—The market for Cattle was quite active and unusually stiff this week, and not withstanding there was a full average supply, the demand was fully up to it, and but very few were left over unsold. The whole number on sale was estimated at from 1800 to 2000 head, which is some what above the usual average, but there was an unusually large number of buyers in attendance, and all the different grades sold readily, and that, too, at very full prices. Good fat cattle, such as our first-class butchers are accustomed to buying, may be quoted at from 9@9½ cents, and good cattle still meet with ready sale at full rates. The cattle from Philadelphia had a tendency to stiffen up the market somewhat, and several bunches were taken for shipment to that place at a slight advance over last week's quotations. Upon the whole, the market has been much better for drovers than was generally predicted at the opening of the previous week, that nearly, if not every man who had cattle for sale, realized very fair prices. Quotations for the different grades may be fairly given as follows:

Prime to Extra.....8@8½
Good to Fat.....7@7½
Good Stock Cattle.....6@6½
Common Stock Cattle.....5@5½

SHEEP—Market steady and generally active but unchanged. Good fat Sheep sold to butchers at from 4@4½, and common to fair at 3½@3¾. The receipts continue light, but the demand is fully equal to them, resulting almost entirely to supplying the retail trade. Lambs remain about as last quoted.

HOGS—Firm, though the demand continues light. We continue to quote good Western Hogs at 12½@13 net, and extra do at 14½. How long these cattle prices will be sustained it is impossible to conjecture.

SALES OF CATTLE.

Cunningham wholesaled 16 head of fairish Ohio steers, averaging 900, to Rambo, at 6¼.

Kirk, wholesaled 35 bbls apples, 10 head of cows and heifers, averaging 900, at 5@6¾.

Hindson wholesaled to Neely 32 head of common stock at 5½.

Good, Kurtz & Co. wholesaled to Rafensperger 20 head of fair cows, at 6.

Anderson retailed 7 head of cows, averaging 850, sold 29 Hogs, averaging 210, to Emerick & Co. at 12½.

Reis & Co. retailed 120 head of mixed Illinois steers, at 5@6½.

Lehman sold Brickwater 37 head of Penna cattle, averaging 800, at 6½.

Kirk, retailed 15 head of cows and heifers, at 5@6¾, and wholesaled 42 head of Hogs to Emerick & Co., averaging 210, at 14.

J. Kerwin brought in a herd of extra Washington Co., Penna steers, averaging 1500, at 8.

Moore Weller sold 22 head of fairish steers to J. Henry, averaging 850, at 6¾ per head.

Mc Clelland sold Bert sold Marks & Trautman 45 head of fairish steers, averaging 940, at 6¾ per head same quality, to Herwig & Co., averaging 900, at 6¾@6¾ cents per head.

Crouse & Haas sold to Gatchel 102 head of stock cattle, averaging 700, at about 5, 5½ 29 head of good cattle to Hamberger, averaging 1000, at 7½; 20 tailed 22 head.

Marks & Trautman had in a drove of cattle, which they wholesaled 11 head of good catchers to Kirk & Vogeley, averaging 1023, at 7½; 22 head stockers to Bidgert at 5¾; per head; 34 head of good cattle to Dierdorf at 6¾; retailed 203 head at 5@6¾. Means & Kirk have to-day sold 120 head at various prices.

Rothchilds & Byers retailed 123 head of mixed stock at prices ranging from 4½@6¾.

Kirk, averaging 800, at 6¾; retailed at head at 6@6¾.

Porter retailed 63 head, and Potter wholesaled 19 head to Kaufman.

Dilworth & Moriarity sold 16 head to Michlin, good stock cattle, averaging 900, at 6¾; retailed 40 head at 6@6¾.

Blyson & Shamberg sold to Hunsberger 68 head Shriel steers, averaging 950, at 6¾; retailed 40 head.

Merrick & Bond sold 31 head of extra steers, averaging 1200 to Jacob Neely at 7, 22 to do same, and 18 to Kaufman, at 7@7½; 19 head same quality to Hunsberger; and retailed 40 head.

HOGS.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The hog-packing season is fast approaching, but as yet we have heard of no contracts or sales in this locality. One of our heaviest city shippers has advices from an agent that parties in Alabama are buying up droves for fattening, which are offered at 8 cents gross. The Louisville Letter Price Current, in its issue of the 5th, says:

The hog packing season is fast approaching, and as our observations extend, the packers in this section have not made no offers, have no stated price, and of course have made no contracts. Farmers and drovers have high expectations, assuming that the corn crop is short throughout the West will be short. So let it be, a few contracts have been reported for early delivery, and the first packed will be cents gross. The views of buyers at all the leading points are of course below those of buyers, and no contracts could be made at that price. In Missouri the crop is considered to be short, but we learn that late feeding and an abundance of corn will make the product come nearly up to a full average in weight of hogs. Packers and buyers are quietly awaiting the approaching season, evidently disposed to wait and see, and we can hear of no reliable offers at any price. The pork-packing here this season is expected to be heavier this season than usual, as increasing facilities have been made, with an accession of deal