The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1865.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	3.50 a m	Mail	1.20 a m
Altoona Accom'n	5.00 a m	Fast Line	2.00 a m
Erie & Erie Mail	7.30 a m	Pacific Express	9.00 a m
Mail	11.50 a m	Penn Accom'n	7.35 a m
Phila. Express	4.20 p m	Mail Accom.	8.30 a m
Johnstown Acc'n	4.35 p m	Johnst'n Accom.	10.05 a m
Fast Line	9.30 p m	Pitts & Erie Mail	12.20 p m
1st Mail Accom.	5.30 p m	Baltimore Exp't	1.30 p m
" "	9.40 a m	2d Mail Accom.	2.05 p m
2d " "	3.30 p m	Phila. Express	2.20 p m
4th " "	6.05 p m	4th Mail Accom.	6.00 p m
Pcan Accom'n	10.30 p m	Altoona Acc'n	7.00 a m
		2nd Fast Tra.	10.30 p m

The church train leaves Wells' Station every Sunday at 8.25 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	3.10 a m	Express	7.25 a m
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	2.00 p m
Express	2.40 p m	Express	8.25 p m
Steubenville Accommodation	4.40 p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10.00 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	1.30 a m	Express	2.35 a m
Express	2.00 p m	Express	3.30 p m
Express	3.20 p m	Express	8.00 p m
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	7.50 p m
N. Castle & Erie	8.40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	3.30 p m
New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a. m., 11.50 a. m., 4.45 p. m., and 8.20 p. m.; Rochester, 2.15 p. m.; New Castle, 4.0 p. m.; Economy, 11.50 p. m.			

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2.10 a m	Express	2.10 a m
Express	2.45 p m	Express	2.45 p m
Mail	8.10 a m	Mail	8.00 p m
Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3.30 p m.			

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.55 a m	Mail	9.00 p m
Express	4.00 p m	Express	10.00 a m
1st McKeesport	11.30 a m	1st McKeesport	6.50 a m
2d "	6.15 p m	2d "	3.00 p m
1st Braddock's	7.50 a m	1st Braddock's	8.30 a m
2d "	4.10 p m	2d "	5.45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.00 a m	Express	9.30 a m
Express	4.00 p m	Mail	7.30 p m
Accommodation	2.00 p m	Accommodation	8.00 a m

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE,

410 Penn Street.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors,

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. novl2-y

Pittsburgh Glass Works, A. & D. H. Chambers's Warehouse, No. 117, Water Street, and 154 Front Street, Pittsburgh.

The factories occupy an entire square in South Pittsburgh, fronting on the Monongahela River, and extending three hundred and ninety feet along Oliver street to Bingham street, and four hundred feet front on Bingham to an alley which separates the property from Dilworth, Porter & Co's. Rolling Mill on the west.

This establishment, now producing more glass and glassware than any other in this country, originated in a single bottle factory, built by Alexander Chambers, the present senior proprietor, in January, 1843.

In the year 1847 the business having outgrown the limits of their old factory, then situated in the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, the brothers, Alexander and David H. Chambers, commenced the erection of the present works in South Pittsburgh. One improvement after another was added, until the present model establishment was completed.

The leading idea in all Messrs. Chambers' plans was to produce the best of all articles in their line; and to make in Pittsburgh all varieties of window glass, and bottle or vial glassware which were produced in any part of the United States.

In prosecution of this idea, tasteful window glass for show windows, etc., became a specialty. New and improved machinery for flattening and annealing it was erected, and they are now producing the largest size of window glass made in the United States or Europe.

On the decease of David H. Chambers, in 1861, the business was conducted by Alexander Chambers alone until 1864, when Robert Riddle was admitted to an interest in the firm.

THE WINDOW GLASS FACTORIES

are substantial stone and brick buildings, sixty-five by seventy feet, with mixing house, thirty-two feet square adjoining each.

These factories are situated upon opposite corners of the river front. In the basement of each are *Fire Factories* for the manufacture of large pots or crucibles, of a capacity of nearly two tons each, in which the glass is melted. These pots are made of a peculiar clay imported from Germany for this purpose. About two hundred of these pots are always kept on hand to replace those which are broken or consumed in the furnaces. The huge flattening stones, furnace rings, pot rings, stoppers, etc., used about the entire establishment are made in these pot rooms, and the value of this kind of material on hand is seldom less than ten thousand dollars.

On the main floor of these two Factories, over the Pot Rooms, are situated the *Window Glass Furnaces*. These are each some 22 feet long by 16 wide, built of heavy stone masonry, with benches of solid stone four feet wide along each side the furnace. On these benches the Pots are placed for melting glass.

The sides of the furnace above the benches are composed of large slabs of German stone with openings called "[illegible]" through which the Blower reaches his pipe to gather glass for a cylinder.

Each Blower stands on an elevated bench or platform, some seven feet high and when a sufficient amount of glass is gathered begins to blow it out swinging the roller attached to his pipe backward and forward beneath him and blowing it out until a perfect cylinder is formed. He then carries it to a frame placed for its support, and disconnects the blowpipe, while his "Footing Boy" gathers the pipe for another roller.

These cylinders are split open lengthwise by means of a hot iron, and carried to the Flattening House, to be flattened into sheets, and after annealing, cut into window glass.

Each window furnace employs ten master blowers, and ten assistants or "footing boys," four "teasers," four fillers in," "wood shavers," &c. There are ten pots in each window furnace, in which is melted 22,000 pounds of glass each day, producing 3,000 boxes of window glass per week, or at the rate of 100,000 boxes per annum.

THE FLATTENING HOUSE,

with Cutting House adjoining, is a substantial brick building 130 by 65 feet, placed convenient to both Window Glass Factories.

The largest flattening oven in use in the United States is in this building. It is of a circular form, a wheel inside revolving horizontally, supports "flattening stones," (smooth tables made of German clay,) on these flattening stones are placed the cylinders—the wheel revolves, carrying it to a warmer part of the oven, where, the heat rendering the glass flexible, it is opened into a sheet, which is rubbed down flat and smooth by means of a block of soft wood; another turn of the wheel carries this sheet around to the cool side of the oven, where it enters, and it is lifted from the stone and placed on a car in the tempering or annealing oven, which, beginning at this point, extends thirty feet to the entrance into the cutting room, a railroad track passing through the annealing oven, and when the first car has received a sufficient load, it moves forward and is followed by another, and another, until the train emerges at the farther end, with its freight of thoroughly annealed glass, ready for the glazers cutters diamonds.

The passage of a train through the tempering oven occupies twelve hours.

In another building beyond this flattening house are situated the flattening and annealing ovens for large double thick and American plate glass. The structure of these ovens, and process of flattening, is an improvement on the usual method. Here the glass is not put through at railroad speed, but each sheet after being carefully attended is snugly stowed away in the oven. When the day's flattening is ended, the ovens are closed and after three days, when perfectly tempered the large sheets are taken out and transferred to the

CUTTING ROOMS.

These are well lighted, the principal one being about one hundred feet long. The sheet glass is ranged along one side of this room and the cutters' tables along the other side. Here the glass is selected and cut into the sizes and quality for which it is adapted, the cutters keeping accounts of the amount and quality of each blower's work and crediting him with the same. The average monthly earnings of a glass blower in these factories is $205. The best workman, whose specialty is large sized double strength glass, earns over $500 per month, and "footing boys" are paid $150 per month. There are ten cutters employed in these cutting rooms whose wages are about $107, each, per month.

The glass is taken from the cutting rooms into the packing rooms of which there are two adjoining each cutting room; here it is carefully packed in fifty feet boxes, the quality and size branded on same, and it is ready for shipping.

THE AMERICAN PLATE GLASS

made by this firm is of a very superior quality and an excellent substitute for the imported, at about one-fourth the cost.

THE VIAL HOUSE,

is perhaps the most interesting part of the entire establishment, and certainly the most difficult to understand. Here is manufactured every article in the line of Druggists' Green Glassware, from a half drachm vial to a twelve gallon carboy; the contents is appreciated when we calculate that the contents of one carboy will fill 24,576 of the former vials.

THE MOULD ROOM,

containing the vial house moulds, is also somewhat of a curiosity. On shelves ranged around the walls of this room, are more than six hundred vial and bottle moulds; probably two thirds of these moulds are made for, and owned by patent medicine men, druggists and bottlers, in all parts of the United States, and kept here for their individual use. These are called "private moulds." Every mould is registered in an alphabetical indexed mould book, which designates by a number the spot where any particular mould may be found.

These moulds are mostly of cast iron—all letters moulds are iron, and have to the letters which appear on the bottle raised in the iron of the mould. The smaller vial moulds, (under half ounce) and Hock and Claret Wine, gallon packing bottle, 5 gallon demijohn, and Carboy moulds are made of German clay; all others now in use are iron.

THE VIAL HOUSE FURNACE

is somewhat similar to those in the Window Glass Houses, but smaller and of oval form. There are seven pots in the Vial Furnace, and four glass blowers work from each pot; two blowers working as partners at the same mould; one finishes the lip of the vial while his partner moulds another. Each pair of blowers have their "gathering boy," who dips into the pot and gathers on a blow-pipe the glass required for a bottle or vial, and each have their "ware boy," who carries the finished vial on an iron fork to the tempering oven where they are piled up in tiers by a "tiering-up boy." There are 24 tempering ovens placed within the walls of this vial house. These ovens are kept hot while being filled, but at night they are closed up, the fires go out, and in 48 hours they are opened, and a boy goes in and tiers up in "ware boxes" the annealed glassware, which is then transferred to the packing room where four skillful packers are constantly engaged inspecting and packing the glassware produced in this factory. The number of dozens of perfect bottles made by each pair of blowers is placed to their credit daily by the packer. This factory, like each of the others, is supplied with two pot ovens, for heating the large pots before they are placed in the furnace and ovens, and a mixing house for compounding the "batch." About 10,000 pounds of glass are melted in this house, and about 150 gross of vials and bottles produced daily.

THE BLACK BOTTLE HOUSE

Next claims our attention. This is a larger and more modern structure than the vial house, but like it, has its sand pit, mixing house, packing rooms, two pot ovens, sand ovens, 24 tempering ovens and an extensive Willow Working Department in the basement, where demijohns are neatly covered.

The Black Bottle House Furnace melts seven pots of glass also, consuming about the same amount of material as the Vial House.

The glassware made in this house is all of a ruby or wine bottle color. Here are made (in *clay moulds*) the smooth and beautiful Hock and Claret Wine Bottles, for superiority of which this firm has become celebrated. The *Star Porter Bottle* made here is another specialty, and the huge Demijohns made at the adjoining pot are unsurpassed. We recognize the familiar countenance of "Hostetler's celebrated Stomach Bitters" at another place in this factory, and learned that 200 gross per month, is the amount for this "Epitome of Health" ok. at other "shop" in the same factory the Log Cabin form of "Drake's Plantation Bitters" presents itself; some 200 gross per month of these are being made for shipment to the west. Look for yourself, from whence, when filled with the Bitters, they "take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost ends of the earth."

We am now through the glass factories, but will glance in while passing at the

BLACKSMITH SHOP

Where two smiths are constantly at work making or repairing the Pipes, Forks, Patent Tools, (for finishing bottles,) Clamps for holding them, etc.

THE CARPENTER SHOP

Where building and repairs of woodwork is done.

THE SHELL ROOM,

Where broken pots are ground into powder to be again used in the manufacture of new pots.

THE GRINDING HOUSE,

Where Acid Bottles are ground and stoppered, and Flint Jars, Inkstands, Mustards, &c, are finished ready for use.

THE BOX FACTORY

is another important part of the establishment. More than 150,000 feet of lumber is here consumed per month, and some 500 boxes made per day, all of which are used by this firm for packing Glass and Glassware. They use also from 15 to 25 large casks each day for packing Porter and Mineral Water bottles.

THE FACTORY WAREHOUSE

is a three story brick building, fronting 210 feet on Bingham by 32 on Oliver street, in which the surplus glassware is stored in dull seasons. At present this warehouse is nearly empty, the western demand for glass and glassware carry it off as fast as produced.

The amount of materials consumed daily in these factories is about as follows: Twelve cord bulk tons of white sand, three and a half tons of white lime, from five to six tons of Soda ash, one thousand bushels of coal, besides lumber, salt, German clay, &c.

The value of soda ash, used per day, is about eight hundred dollars, and the wages of hands over one thousand dollars per day.

Some three hundred workmen are employed in the various departments of the business, and the value of the glass and glassware manufactured per month is about $80,000.

Applying for Pardon.

We learn that Governor Curtin has been appealed to for a pardon of some of the liquor sellers recently so severely dealt with by the Court. Judge Sterrett, on Saturday, received a communication from the Governor, inquiring into the character of the house kept as the Boatman's Home, the proprietor of which was fined $200 and sentenced to jail for eighty days, for selling without license. The Governor should have inquired of Mayor Lowry, who has had occasion to "put through his mill" some of the characters who got their rum at that tavern named. We trust the Governor will not meddle with the Court's judgment in these cases.

Hermann Coming.

The renowned conjuror, Hermann, we learn, designs giving three entertainments in this city, at Masonic Hall, commencing on Monday evening, 20th instant. A Philadelphia paper, in speaking of his performances in that city says: His feats excited alternate wonderment, laughter and applause. Some of his tricks, for instance, with the watch, the canary birds, the hat, the cards, the ring, etc., appear as if done by supernatural agency—so profound is the science of Hermann. He is, undoubtedly, the monarch of magicians. He was here some four years since, and his entertainments at that time drew crowded houses.

Arrested.—Officer Seth Wilmot arrived on Saturday, from Hollidaysburgh, having in charge a prisoner by the name of John H. Fox, charged with conniction and bastardy on oath of Mary Hunt. Fox, it appears, was about as cunning as his namesake, and had succeeded in avoiding the officers for some time; but Mr. Wilmot, having got a photograph of the rascal, secured the services of officer Joseph Ely, of Altoona, and by watching the house of his sister, arrested him. Mr. Wilmot also desires to return thanks to the officers of Hollidaysburgh for their kindness and assistance.

Resignation of a Councilman.—By reference to the proceedings of Saturday night's meeting of the Common Council, in this morning's *Gazette*, it will be observed that Dr. A. G. M'Candless, of the Sixth ward, tendered his resignation as a Councilman, giving as a reason therefor, that as he held a government office, under the law he could not serve as a member of Council. The Doctor a short time since received the appointment of Physician to the Marine Hospital. The resignation was accepted.

The City Appropriations.—According to a statement of Controller M'Cargo, made to the Common Council at their meeting on Saturday evening, the appropriations made last February to carry on the city government will fall short between $60,000 and $40,000. Some of them have been entirely exhausted. Some of the fund, there remains but about $1,000. In consequence of the deficit, expenditures will be confined to the payment of laborers in the employ of the city until new appropriations are made.

Report of the Committee.—We are indebted to George W. Leonard, Esq., Secretary of the Firemen's Association, for a copy of the report of the investigating committee in the matter of the alleged attempted bribery to secure to J. F. Kennard & Co. the contract for erecting the "American Fire Alarm Telegraph" in this city. The report is in pamphlet form, and contains all the communications and newspaper articles in relation to the controversy.

Fort Pitt Boat Club.—At a meeting of the Fort Pitt Boat Club, held at the above foundry, on Saturday, the following officers elected for one year: President, Joseph M. Knap; Vice President, Col. Jas. Kaye; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. Ward; Executive Committee, Capt. Chas. W. Batchelor, James Scott, and Joseph M. Knap.

Still Full.—The county jail remains crowded to its utmost capacity, the prisoners numbered in its upwards of one hundred and forty, of which nearly one hundred are court prisoners, either serving sentence or awaiting trial.

The Sidewalks.—Street Commissioner Cooper was about on Saturday notifying owners of property to repair sidewalks, and informing them that in case of failure or neglect he would have the work done at their expense.

United States Court.—The November term of the United States Circuit Court, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will commence to-day, Judges Greer and M'Candless presiding.

Rowdyism on the Street—Two Railroad Conductors Assaulted and Badly Beaten—Arrests by the Police.

On Saturday evening a party of young men, all more or less under the influence of liquor, enacted scenes on Smithfield and Liberty streets disgraceful alike to themselves and to our city. In passing along Smithfield, between Fourth and Diamond, they encountered a negro, going by quietly, and essayed to commit violence upon him. The colored man very wisely kept on his way and made no reply to the curses and epithets addressed him. In halting and staggering about the sidewalk, the young men jostled citizens passing, among others the Hon. H. W. Williams, Judge of the District Court. One of the party, in his drunken excitement, began dancing, whilst some of his companions amused themselves and attracted attention by yelling at the top of their voices. They proceeded slowly up Smithfield street, conducting themselves more or less disorderly, and were several times encountered by the police, who restrained them from committing any overt act of violence. Getting on Liberty street, and when near Kiser's exchange, they commenced annoying an old man who was carrying some small trees on his shoulder. At these they pulled and jerked, and laughed immoderately at the old man's objections to such conduct. Some citizens, near by at the time, interfered and remonstrated with the rowdies. Among those who interfered were D. H. Boulton and J. C. Kemp, conductors on the Pennsylvania railroad, and these gentlemen, for their good intentions towards the old man, as well as his assailants, were attacked by the latter, and kicked and beaten in a most outrageous manner. Both were knocked down, and Mr. Boulton, beside other injuries received, had his lower jaw broken in three places, by the kicks which he received. Mr. Kemp was also kicked in the face, had a number of his teeth knocked out, and was otherwise very severely injured.

This took place about five o'clock, and while going on the "emergency men" of the police force rallied to the spot. They succeeded in arresting three of the assaulting party, named William Milligan, John Hanlon and Alexander Regan. Four others, Joseph Hanlon, Charles Ludwig, Daniel McShaffer and John Glunt were arrested during Saturday night and on Sunday morning were, with the others, committed to prison by the Mayor for a hearing this forenoon on a charge of committing an aggravated assault and battery upon D. H. Boulton, who had made the necessary information. Mr. Kemp, the other man who was assaulted and beaten, was suffering so greatly from his injuries as to be unable to leave his residence on Sunday.

After the row, and the arrest of three of the participants, the police proceeded to the Ninth Ward to arrest the remainder. Officers Seth Wilmot, Messmer, Clark, Lyons, Kemp, Reiter and Paul Wilmot were among those who went in pursuit. Upon arriving at the railroad depot, they noticed a train about going out, and supposing it to be the accommodation, they got on board, thinking to gain time thereby, and to get off as the outer depot. They were mistaken in the train, however, and when nearing the Twenty-first street depot, discovered an engineer was pushing on steam, and the speed of the train increasing. The alternative was either to jump off or keep on the train till it came to the next stopping place. All except one jumped off, and a most ludicrous scene followed. Paul Wilmot, who was on the rear car, leaped backward from the platform, and fairly on a complete somersault, disappeared, reeled into a pile of lumber. Clark is said to have turned two or three somersaults before he could regain his perpendicular. Seth Wilmot was in pursuit of the man who knocking him away several feet. Culp encountered an obstacle, and in the recoil came near falling under the wheels of a car. And Kemp fell over a pile of boxes. Fortunately, none received any injury except Culp, who slightly sprained his ankle. Officer Reiter, with more prudence, remained on the train, and got off at East Liberty. Despite the danger they had passed, the officers were much amused at the capers of one another in recovering their equilibrium, except officer Messmer, who felt vindictive towards the engineer, believing he put on steam "on purpose."

Special Meeting of Common Council.

The Common Council of the city met on special call, on Saturday evening, November 11th, 1865.

Present, Messrs. Beck, Boggs, Bole, Davis, Dickson, Hare, Hunnicutt, King, Leonard, Mawhinney, McClelland, Jno. McKeown, Reese, Rehn, Snively, Tomlinson and President Steele.

The President stated that the meeting had been called at the instance of John McCargo, Esq., City Controller, who made a statement to Council urging the necessity of the exercise of the utmost economy in the conduct of city affairs, in consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriations.

The resolution, adopted by Select Council on the previous evening, authorizing the Controller to borrow money from appropriation No. 13, (contingent fund,) and credit the amount to appropriation No. 7 (streets) was concurred in.

The resolution authorizing the Committee on Streets to carry out the contract with the Pittsburgh and Mechanics Turnpike Company, to set with curb stone, and pave with Belgian pavement a sufficient quantity of Penna. Avenue to place the same in good order, in accordance with the contract, was concurred in.

The following action of the Select Council was also concurred in:

Resolution requesting Water Committee to have water pipe laid on the extension of Penna. Avenue from Fifth street to connect with the water pipe on said avenue. Referred to Water Committee.

Ordinance changing the boundary line between the Third and Fifth Wards, and repealing all other ordinances conflicting therewith. Adopted.

Resolution empowering the Committee on City Property to lease Lowry, who has had occasion to "put through his mill" some of the characters who got their rum at that tavern named. We trust the Governor will not meddle with the Court's judgment in these cases.

The Case of John Wilson.

We have given the fullest particulars concerning the arrest in this city, a short time since, of John Wilson, after his release from the Wheeling jail, whither he was sent from here in the early part of 1864, with the understanding that he was to be returned to serve out an imprisonment of ten months, which he was sentenced to undergo for discussing a witness, and in addition ordered to pay a fine of $200. He was released at Wheeling a few months ago, the condition or understanding as to his return to the Pittsburgh jail having been forgotten or disregarded. M. Swartzwelder, Esq., counsel for Wilson, presented the case to the Court, on Saturday, and took the ground that according to the record Wilson had served his ten months imprisonment, more than that length of time having elapsed since the sentence was pronounced. He had been discharged from the Wheeling jail, and this was paramount to a release from the fine of $200. Therefore all that remained to be settled was the costs, which even the Governor has a pardon, could not remit. The Court suggested that the matter be brought up in a legal shape for consideration. Wilson will therefore make a tender of payment of the costs, and Mr. Swartzwelder to move for his discharge. From intimations thrown out it is likely that Wilson will soon be restored to his liberty.

Book Notices.

TENNYSON'S IDYLS OF THE KING.—This favorite work of the English Laureate has just been issued in a beautiful edition, illustrated in the highest style of art, by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. No handsomer volume for a Christmas present could be desired, and none more acceptable to those who take pleasure in the mythical tales of King Arthur and his Knights; as rendered by this author. The engravings in this edition are all that could be desired—truthful to the subject, spirited and finely executed to the minutest details.

PERSEVERANCE THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.—In style and manner this work might be considered a companion to that of Tennyson. Some may even prefer the more simple and lucid manner of the American poet, but the admirers of the former will hardly fail to be pleased with the latter. It is printed in a neat little volume by Ticknor & Fields. Both works are for sale by R. Miner, Nos. 71 and 73, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

From Saturday's Evening Gazette.

District Court.

The case of John Y. McLaughlin & Co. vs. The Citizens Insurance Company, was resumed this morning. Judge Williams charged the jury that the use of benzole by the plaintiffs, in their patent leather manufactory, was known, or ought to have been known to the company at the time they took the risk; that the evidence showed that the plaintiffs used benzole for the purpose of "reducing" or thinning the compositions used in finishing patent leather, and that they used and applied it precisely in the same manner as it is used and applied in other establishments of the same kind; so that the defendants ought not to have refused the payment of the loss referred to, or others connected with it. Our city banks, it may as well be remembered now when fears are awakened, have had four years of unexampled opportunities for making money and have not either succeeded let alone paying dividends, and bulky contingent accounts answer. The house in question, will we are informed be able to make such arrangements with their principal creditors, as will be satisfactory and honorable alike to all concerned. In any event, we may safely assure the public holders of bank bills or bank stocks, that they may rest easy, and give no credence to the hundred and one street rumors that may reach their ears.

—One of our exchanges, in dealing with the subject of the redundant currency, and the best mode of bringing back the country to its old specie basis, remarks very truly that there is no royal road to specie payments. None appreciate the difficulties in the case so keenly as those who advocate the measure. The largest gainer in the event of a return to the specie basis would be the Government itself, and yet the Government finds it a very difficult task to inaugurate a measure that would seriously cripple itself unless proceeded with in the most deliberate, and we might say, the slowest way possible. The nation must do just as a wealthy but embarrassed tradesman would do—realize all can (by taxation,) borrow all he can, and in the meantime keep at work, carning as much and spending as little as possible. The one thing needed is for the Government to divert into the Treasury as much as possible the surplus funds of the people, i. e., of what is not indispensable to carry on and develop their industry. For this purpose it is desirable that taxation should be increased and rigidly enforced, and next, that Congress should grant and the Secretary of the Treasury should literally and systematically use the power of loaning all the money the people and their peoples can be induced to lend on liberal terms. Probably the most effective mode of controlling the stream of currency would be to issue proposals for a large loan in the hog product of Cincinnati, but had the effect to seriously affect prices, and a heavy decline in hogs is anticipated. The season will open here about the 1st of December, by which time it is anticipated prices will rule from $8 to $8.50 per hundred pounds. The heavy corn crop will have the effect to protract the season, as farmers will feed their hogs until there surplus of corn is exhausted. The result of this will be, that hogs the present season will average much heavier than last, and will probably make up in weight what may be lost in number.

Weekly Receipts at Lake Ports.

The following receipts will show the weekly receipts of flour and grain at the places indicated for the week ending Nov. 4:

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu	Oats, bu	Barley, bu	Rye, bu
Chicago	23,110	238,472	82,828	71,833	4,664	3,003
Milw'ke	16,711	225,400	5,400	9,000	13,815	2,411
Toledo	38,895	87,161	48,471	11,265		
Detroit	19,350	41,235	9,734	8,812	1,710	
Clev'd	6,037	77,849	12,742	18,237	19,160	2,148
Totals	104,103	670,117	159,175	119,147	39,349	7,562
Prev. while	1,790,441	522,916	175,581	111,193	65,030	

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

BROKERS AND BANKERS BOARD.

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.)

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1865.

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. 6's 1881	105 00	—
U. S. 5-20's	101 50	—
U. S. 1-20's	96 00	—
U. S. 10-40's	91 00	—
U. S. Certificates	96 50	—
Gold	143 00	—
Allegheny Co. Fives	73 00	—
Pittsburgh 6's	93 75	—
Connellsville 6's	70 00	81 00
Allegheny & Manch'r R.R.	—	90 00
Connellsville R. R. Interest	9 50	—
Connellsville R. R. non-int.	9 25	—
Pittsburgh & Steubenville	—	8 00
Iron City	76 50	80 00
Columbia Oil	—	29 00
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	—	1 00
Ohio Valley	—	27
Pittsburgh & Philh.	—	1 00
Phila. Lanc. & Cherry Run	—	1 15
Hitchcy	—	45
Rynd Farm	—	1 00
Triumph	—	3 00
Ralston	1 50	—
Warren & Venango	—	250 00

SALES.

500 Ross 45

Gold has been steady during the day in our market at 144@145—New York rates about 146½. Government bonds continue depressed. Five Twenties were selling in this market at about 102. New York one-half per cent lower. Seven Thirties (2d series) sold at 99½.

The general stock market was rather inert. Columbia, especially, was very quiet—we did not learn of a sale during the day—prices which seemed to be ruling were 82½ bid, 83½@83¾ asked. Sales of Ross were reported at morning board at 45c—later in the day we heard of sales at 50c.

There was some stir in Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run, owing to a strike reported at 100 barrels—60 was bid at board—later in the day sales were made at 75c, and still later at an improvement on those figures. The well, we are informed from what we think a reliable source, is yielding 50 barrels. The capital stock of the Company is not large, and the stock may go much beyond the highest point reached to-day.

A *senseless rumor* was afloat in the streets this morning in regard to one or more of our city banks. The story grew until it was stated that one of them had really closed its doors, in consequence of the suspension of a large commercial house. The public may dismiss their fears at once. There is not a bank, or banking house in the city, so far as our knowledge goes, and it is comparatively intimate, which is in danger from the suspension, or failure, of any house of the firms referred to, or others connected with it. Our city banks, it may as well be remembered now when fears are awakened, have had four years of unexampled opportunities for making money and have not either succeeded let alone paying dividends, and bulky contingent accounts answer. The house in question, will we are informed be able to make such arrangements with their principal creditors, as will be satisfactory and honorable alike to all concerned. In any event, we may safely assure the public holders of bank bills or bank stocks, that they may rest easy, and give no credence to the hundred and one street rumors that may reach their ears.

—One of our exchanges, in dealing with the subject of the redundant currency, and the best mode of bringing back the country to its old specie basis, remarks very truly that there is no royal road to specie payments. None appreciate the difficulties in the case so keenly as those who advocate the measure. The largest gainer in the event of a return to the specie basis would be the Government itself, and yet the Government finds it a very difficult task to inaugurate a measure that would seriously cripple itself unless proceeded with in the most deliberate, and we might say, the slowest way possible. The nation must do just as a wealthy but embarrassed tradesman would do—realize all can (by taxation,) borrow all he can, and in the meantime keep at work, earning as much and spending as little as possible. The one thing needed is for the Government to divert into the Treasury as much as possible the surplus funds of the people, i. e., of what is not indispensable to carry on and develop their industry. For this purpose it is desirable that taxation should be increased and rigidly enforced, and next, that Congress should grant and the Secretary of the Treasury should literally and systematically use the power of loaning all the money the people and their peoples can be induced to lend on liberal terms. Probably the most effective mode of controlling the stream of currency would be to issue proposals for a large loan in the hog product of Cincinnati, but had the effect to seriously affect prices, and a heavy decline in hogs is anticipated. The season will open here about the 1st of December, by which time it is anticipated prices will rule from $8 to $8.50 per hundred pounds. The heavy corn crop will have the effect to protract the season, as farmers will feed their hogs until there surplus of corn is exhausted. The result of this will be, that hogs the present season will average much heavier than last, and will probably make up in weight what may be lost in number.

The Hog Trade.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—The receipts of Hogs today appear large, but the figures given include the receipts in Covington for three days. The market is not as strong as it was yesterday, and packers are expecting prices to come gradually down to their views of the real value of the animal. Many of them are already busy, and are prepared to commence whenever they can see their way clear for a remunerative business. Many of the hogs now being slaughtered are those contracted for some time ago at $11.50 per centalgross, and there is enough of them to keep the packers who have commenced operations busy for some time. Large number of hogs are offered for future delivery, but at prices which packers do not feel warranted in paying.

BUFFALO, Iowa, Nov. 7.—The market is down below zero, and consumers are glad of it. Pork has been and is yet too high. It absorbs all the money in the country to operate in it. Butchers have paid 12@13c for dressed hogs, but anticipate lower rates, as the market is dropping. But one lower rates, as the market is dropping. But one packing firm is doing anything in the business. What they kill is principally for rendering purposes to supply the demand for lard. Shipped cattle from 3@3½c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—Notwithstanding the scant sum has arrived when the hog slaughter business should be in full blast, there is as yet little or nothing doing in that branch of business. Packers are decline making contracts at present figures and are holding off for concessions on the part of farmers and feeders. With present appearances the season will be well advanced before the business will be fairly inaugurated.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 9.—The prices ruling at present are entirely above the views of packers, and no contracts have yet been made by our packers. The recent heavy decline in the hog product at Cincinnati has had the effect to seriously affect prices, and a heavy decline in hogs is anticipated. The season will open here about the 1st of December, by which time it is anticipated prices will rule from $8 to $8.50 per cental gross. The heavy corn crop will have the effect to protract the season, as farmers will feed their hogs until there surplus of corn is exhausted. The result of this will be, that hogs the present season will average much heavier than last, and will probably make up in weight what may be lost in number.

NOTICE.

ALL STYLES OF

Boots and Shoes

AT

63 MARKET STREET,

SOUTH & ROSS.

OYSTERS—In cans, buckets, tubs and barrels; also in shell. For sale at 300 Liberty St. PUTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES ROBB,

No. 59 Market Street

Has just returned from the EAST with a very large and seasonable stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the VERY BEST QUALITY, Men's, Boys' and Youths' BOOTS AND SHOES in all their varieties and styles. LADIES WORK of the finest and best that is manufactured, from the fine Gaiters to the plain Calf Boots. Children's Boots and Shoes in every style and variety.

Our object is to sell such goods as will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

☞ Please call and examine, and you will be satisfied with the QUALITY and PRICE of goods. JAMES ROBB,

Remember the place. No. 71 Market street. oct

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 11th, 1865.

The general markets were moderately active to-day, there being a fair local demand for most of the leading articles of produce, but with some few exceptions there has been no marked change in prices. The arrivals of Apples, Potatoes, Butter and quite a number of other articles continue heavy, and the supply of Apples is considerably in excess of the demand.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet and dull, though, there is but little offering; sale of 1 car Spring at $1.77. Oats steady but unchanged; sale of 500 bush. at 48, and 800 bush. from store, at 50. Corn is in fair demand, and light supply; sale of 800 bush. new, at 65; prime old is selling from store at 75@80. No movement in Barley.

FLOUR—Continues very dull and neglected, and while the market is easier, and holders are more disposed to sell, there is no quotable change in prices. We note small sales from store at $9.25 @9.50 for Spring Wheat Family, and $10.50@10.75 $11 for Winter Wheat—the latter figure only for choice brands. Rye Flour is dull at $7.50.

PROVISIONS—There is but a limited demand for Bacon, and prices are too irregular to quote correctly. The arrivals of Hogs have been quite large for a day or two, and good averages are selling at 8½@8¾c gross. Lard may be quoted at 28@29, and Mess Pork at $35.

POTATOES—Prime Rose are in fair demand and steady but unchanged; sales of 2 cars at $2.50 per bbl; 150 bags Tuttians do at $1.10 per bushel; 100 bbls Mercers at $3.40@3.50 per bbl, and $1.10@1.15 per bush. Sweet Potatoes are held $1.75@2.00.

APPLES—Continue to arrive very freely, and with a supply largely in excess of the demand, the market rules dull, and prices are irregular. Quotations may be fairly given at $4 to $5.50 per bbl—mostly, however, at $4.50@5.50. Sales of 350 bbls at $4.40@5; 1 car inferior at $3, and 35 bbls "Rockburg" Russetts at $5.50.

BUTTER—The demand continues very light, and with increased arrivals, and a large supply, the market rules dull, and prices are declining. We note some small sales of prime Roll at 34@35 per pound.

EGGS—In good demand, with sales of some 12 bbls reported at 40@42 per doz.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; sales at 20 for Hamburg, and 21@22 for Goshen.

SEEDS—Sales of Clover Seed at $8 per bushel, and Flaxseed at $2.70@2.75. No demand whatever for Timothy.

CHESTNUTS—Dull and lower; sale of 50 bushels at $7 per bush.

SALT—