The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Sabbath School Teachers' Institute.

The Second Annual Convention—Opening Exercises.

MORNING SESSION.

The Allegheny County Sabbath School Teachers' Institute is now holding its second annual Convention in this city. The first session was held at Christ M. E. Church, Penn street, yesterday morning at ten o'clock. A large number of delegates were present, and the attendance of the friends of the Sunday School cause was even greater than expected.

Rev. E. B. Snyder, pastor of North avenue M. E. Church, and Chairman of the Institute, called the Convention to order, and opened the exercises by reading a scripture lesson, the fifth chapter of Matthew. The Convention then sung the hymn commencing:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name."

After which an eloquent and fervent prayer was offered, invoking Divine blessing on the proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention then joined in singing the hymn commencing

"Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove,"

which was followed with prayer by Rev. W. H. Locke.

Rev. E. B. Snyder then addressed the Convention at length, setting forth the advantages the child received from Sunday Schools, and urging the necessity of training up children in a knowledge of Christ, which he said could best be done through the Sunday School. He then welcomed the delegates to the Convention and said there was no work so glorious as the one in which they were engaged. He said there were about ten millions of children under the age of twelve years to be brought into the church, and they could only be reached through the Sabbath School. He urged upon teachers the necessity of going out through the city and gathering up children from the streets, and taking them into the Sunday School. After again welcoming the delegates, he closed by introducing Rev. A. B. Burnell, of Milwaukee, who addressed the Convention. His address consisted chiefly in the narration of his experience in Sunday Schools, with which he has been connected for a number of years. His remarks were of a very interesting character, were listened to with marked attention by the congregation, and were highly illustrative of the good which might be effected by individual effort on the part of Sunday School teachers and others who have the love of Christ in their hearts. He urged them to be persevering in their work. He said they could not get "too small" for Christ, and that they must teach by example if they wished to be successful. He then offered up a fervent prayer for the children of Pittsburgh, and asked God to bless the work of the Sabbath School.

Rev. E. B. Snyder announced that the Young Men's Noonday Prayer Meeting would be held in that place, that a number of requests for prayers had been left on the desk, and that any others might be sent in before the time for the prayer meeting arrived, when they would all be attended to. He then introduced Mr. Moody, of Chicago, who said that although he was deeply interested in Christian Associations, and all other religious societies, yet if he had a hundred lives he would give seventy-five of them to the Sabbath School; that, he said, was the "work shop" of the Church, from whence more good was derived than from any other source. He said that all persons in the church should be connected with the Sabbath School. He urged upon the teachers the necessity of leading the scholars to a knowledge of the Savior.

The congregation then sung one verse of the seventeenth hymn commencing,

"Shall we gather at the River,"

After which Rev. Snyder related an incident demonstrating that little children could be Christians.

The Chairman announced that the Young Men's Noon-day Prayer Meeting would be held in the First Methodist church, Fifth street, instead of in the room in which the Convention was sitting, as previously announced. He also announced the order of exercises for the afternoon session.

Mr. Moody said he had an announcement to make which he felt confident would be received with satisfaction. He had been informed that the young ladies had met in the morning and organized a Woman's Christian Association, and that $16,40 had been subscribed towards carrying on the objects of the organization. He intended to use this fact as a lever when he returned home to Chicago to shame the ladies there into greater activity.

The Chairman announced that Rev. Alfred Taylor, Secretary of the State Association, and Rev. Mr. Bacon, of the West, were both in the city, and would be present at the subsequent sessions of the Institute.

The doxology was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Howard.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at two o'clock, and opened by singing two verses of the twenty-fifth hymn, which commences

"Oh happy day, that fixed my choice,"

which was followed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Maguire.

At the close of the hymn, Rev. E. B. Snyder, Chairman of the Institute, announced that the hour for entering upon the regular business had arrived, and that the first thing in order would be the election of a Secretary *pro tem.*

Rev. W. H. Locke, of the Liberty street M. E. Church, and the reporters of the press were elected Secretaries.

Rev. Alfred Taylor addressed the Convention on the subject of "opening school exercises, and duties of Superintendents &c." The exercises were then opened by singing the fifth hymn,

"Awake my soul to joyful lays."

After which the Convention was led in prayer by Rev. Taylor.

The fifteenth chapter of Luke, Matthew eighteenth, and twenty-third Psalm were then read in concert. A few of the leading ideas in the lesson just read were illustrated on the blackboard by Mr. Taylor, in a very able and satisfactory manner, which he accompanied with a lecture on the method of opening and conducting Sunday Schools, at the close of which the following verse was sung:

[illegible] tell the [illegible] ground,
How in Christ the lost are found;
Joy in Heaven, joy on earth,
[illegible]
Christ, the Shepherd, loves his sheep,
Christ the flock will safely keep.
Luke XV:1-7

The Chairman then stated that the first portion of the subject having been disposed of, the second would now be taken up, which was, "The Duties of Superintendents."

Rev. Mr. Marshall desired to ask Mr. Taylor how his method of opening a Sunday School could be applied when they had classes studying different lessons.

Mr. Taylor answered by saying that the lesson should be so explained that all would understand it.

Mr. Bacon, of Detroit, then addressed the Convention upon the "duties of a Superintendent." He said that Superintendents and teachers should adapt themselves to the children.

Dr. McKenzie occupied the time of the Convention for a few moments on the question under discussion.

Mr. Bacon was asked to relate his experience in regard to "boys' prayer meetings," which he detailed at considerable length, stating that in his experience he had found "example more effective than precept," and if a teacher wished to be successful he must combine the two.

Mr. Palmer wished to know which was the most beneficial for a school, to have one or two superintendents? and requested Mr. Taylor to answer.

Mr. Taylor said by all means have but one man, if he could do the work; that he was more likely to become acquainted with his scholars and adapt himself to them.

Mr. Palmer said that in his experience he had always found two superintendents an injury to a school.

A delegate asked if a superintendent should teach a class?

Mr. Taylor replied that he would have enough to do without that, if he did his duty.

Dr. McCandless said that he thought it was a Superintendent's duty to be at his post at least half an hour before the time for opening the school; and that it was his duty to keep perfect order in his school, which might be done without scolding.

Mr. Taylor said that some Superintendents put on too much of the policeman style. He ignored the use of a bell in the school; that if order could not be maintained by the rule of love, it was better not to have it; that the Superintendent should have the spirit of Christ reigning within him, and above all things a spirit of love.

The Chairman related an incident in illustration of the subject.

Rev. Mr. Miller wished to say a few words before the discussion closed. He objected to the practice indulged in by Superintendents of talking with teachers during the lesson.

The time allotted to the discussion of the above subjects having expired, the second subject named in the order of business was taken up. The Chairman said that he presumed it was the intention of the Committee who prepared the programme to have a practical illustration of the subject, which was a "Bible Class Lesson with Criticism," but as that was not practicable they would do the next best thing they could, and that was to discuss the method of teaching bible classes.

Rev. Mr. Barnitz, of Wheeling, addressed the Convention on the subject at length. He stated that the teacher should always study the lesson well; that a great deal depended upon the efficiency of a teacher. He also advocated the use of a blackboard for the purpose of illustrating the lesson. He ignored the use of a question book, and said that they should have teachers who would think for themselves without the aid of question books.

Mr. Bakewell, a teacher of a female bible class in Dr. Howard's church, was called upon by the Chairman to relate his method of teaching.

Mr. Bakewell said that the teacher should have the lesson on his mind all the time, and he should read a great deal, making a note of everything which had a bearing upon the lesson. He related his method of teaching, but said he did not think it made much difference what method was adopted unless the teacher prepared the lesson, during the week, and above all things he said it was essentially necessary that the teacher's heart should be right.

Mr. Palmer said he thought the teacher should be prepared, and thought that the teachers should study the lesson during the week.

Mr. Bacon said he supposed this discussion related to teaching the youth; he did not know much about teaching adult classes. He thought the teacher should prepare himself thoroughly, and adopted that method which best suited his scholars. He said the great trouble in American Sunday Schools was that they did not teach the scholars to think, but allowed the teachers to think for them.

Mr. C. Sackett said he had not much experience as a teacher of a bible class. He advocated the use of a question book.

Rev. Mr. Burt thought that if all teachers had the time to prepare themselves it would be an easy matter to say how a class should be taught; but such was not the case and he believed that a question book should be used.

Rev. Mr. Scovil said that no man should attempt to teach an adult class who would not take the time to prepare the lessons. There was no method by which a teacher could teach an adult class without study.

Rev. W. H. Locke thought that the bible class teacher occupied a similar position to his class that the pastor did to his congregation, and it was as necessary for the one to be prepared as the other. He thought the teacher should adopt that method which would give them the most light upon the lesson.

Mr. Davis said he was a teacher of a bible class in a union school, and he knew that it was difficult to get competent teachers, and that he did not know how to remedy it.

The President said that he did not think they could properly discuss the question before the Convention unless they had more of the spirit of Christ, and he proposed the singing of one verse of the hymn

"A charge to keep I have."

After singing Rev. Mr. Taylor addressed the Convention. He thought there was a spirit of fogyism, pervading the minds of a number of teachers, which was a great drawback to progress. He said question books were a very good thing if the teacher had nothing better.

The Chairman then announced the programme of exercises for the evening.

Rev. Dr. Scovil next addressed the Convention. He recommended three things for a teacher, viz: engage the attention, inform the mind, and impress the heart.

Mr. McClintock thought there had not been prayer enough in the Convention; that they were depending too much on human wisdom and experience, instead of the spirit of God.

The President stated that the questions handed in were all of a proverbial nature, asked that they have until the close of the evening session to answer them.

The Convention then joined in singing the beautiful hymn

"Shall we gather at the river."

After which Rev. Dr. Scovil lead the Convention in prayer.

The Chairman of the Business Committee nominated the following Committee on Organization for the ensuing year: Joseph Horn, Thomas H. Rabe, Daniel Cooper, H. M. Stuckle, M. B. Brown.

The long meter Doxology was then sung, and the Convention adjourned with the benediction.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute reassembled at seven and a half o'clock in the evening, and was called to order by Rev. E. B. Snyder, who stated that owing to the non-arrival of the large maps that had been expected, the programme would be somewhat changed. It had been concluded, therefore, to take up, instead, the special subject, "Consecrated Teachers," which had been placed in the list of exercises for this (Saturday) morning.

The Institute then joined in singing the hymn commencing

"I to the hills will lift mine eyes."

Previous to reading the Scriptures Rev. Snyder read a number of written requests which had been made for the prayers of the Institute.

The thirty-second psalm was then read by the President and the Institute by alternate verses.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. H. Miller, in which the requests above mentioned were remembered, after which two verses of the hymn were sung commencing

"Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove."

The minutes of the proceedings of the morning and afternoon session were read by the Secretary, Rev. W. H. Locke, and approved.

The lesson, Superintendent's use of the blackboard, was then taken up and opened by Rev. Alfred Taylor, Secretary of the State Sunday School Teachers' Institute. The gentleman spoke of the good use the blackboard can be put to in the way of illustrations to the children. He then illustrated the story of the lost sheep, and showed how it could be the more clearly brought to the minds of the scholars. Mr. Taylor said the blackboard could be used ridiculously and to no good, as well as to do good. If the illustrations are applied to convey the goodness of God and the means of grace, then there can be nothing better. The gentleman then, with the Institute, read the 42d and 43d Psalms, after which, by illustrations and questions, applied it and with great effect. The illustration was admirably gotten up, and it was calculated to instruct teachers in the way to teach. The doings of David and Absolem were shown, and what happened to each, and the moral drawn therefrom. The Institute then joined in singing a Psalm.

Some little discussion then took place on the practicability of the use of the black board in the way shown. It was generally thought it took up too much time, and that very few teachers and superintendents were able to go through with it.

The next topic taken up was that of the modes of teaching, illustrations, their use and abuse. Mr. Bacon, of Detroit, made the first remarks on the subject. He prepared the lessons of the day beforehand and made them short. He then had them gone over and learned thoroughly.

Mr. Bakewell thought the Bible should be its own elucidator. When a lesson was read, and any reference made to a passage or subject which occurs elsewhere, it should be at once referred to.

Mr. Robinson spoke in favor of anecdotes by way of illustration to children. But there is a way to tell the anecdotes and to apply them which must be particularly studied.

Mr. Burtt spoke in favor of illustrating lessons, but said it did not always do to catch at the first illustration that may come to mind, as a failure may be the result. But where good illustrations could be used they were effectual.

Mr. Pierce, Mr. Bacon and Mr. Frow spoke in favor of all illustrations that first come to mind, and the prompt use of them.

Mr. Miller did not think that anything should be said to the discouragement of those teachers who had no imagination. They, too, can illustrate. They can illustrate facts, which tell strongly to the mind of the scholar.

Mr. Carey, not a member of the Institute, asked and obtained permission to make a few remarks, which were exceedingly interesting. He thought it a mistake to turn the remarks on the topic entirely on the matter of illustrations. He thought there were a number of other points in the way of teaching, the first being through preparation. But the most important thing is to teach the truth and to impress it on the minds of all strongly.

Mr. McMasters, Dr. McCandless and others, made each a few remarks on the subject.

Rev. Alfred Taylor closed the discussion in a few interesting and forcible remarks.

On account of the length of time occupied in the foregoing discussion, it was decided to postpone the special subject—Consecrated Teachers—until the morning.

Rev. Barnitz, of Wheeling, then gave a very interesting report of Miss Aviolet's Model School, of London, which was listened to with the greatest attention.

Mr. Bacon gave an account of how he managed unruly boys, taking them to his house, &c., &c.

Mr. Bacon replied to a number of questions which had been put in the question drawer. Those answers were very interesting and instructive.

After the usual closing religious exercises the Institute adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Delegates can procure of F. G. Reineman, 113 Third street, Pittsburgh, the works of Fitch, Grosser, Gall, Pardee, Wells, Vincent, Inglis, Reed, Hartly, Gill, and others, as helps for S. S. teachers; also, blackboards and other requisites for Sabbath Schools.

Police Items.

A LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

Robert Cheatham, yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters against C. C. Taylor, charging him with obtaining money under false pretense. Taylor is a lawyer, and it is alleged by Cheatham, who is a tavern keeper at Greenock, in this county, that he employed Taylor to get him a hotel license. The license was granted and he says Taylor notified him of the fact requesting him to forward $70 which, it is alleged, was forwarded to Taylor. Cheatham paid no more attention to the matter, until he received notice from the Treasurer to come and take out the license. He alleges that Taylor pocketed the money sent him for the purpose of taking out the license. This is one side of the case; the other will be heard at Court, as the defendant has been held in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at the next term.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Allen McCleary made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday, against John O'Brien, charging him with assault and battery. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

ABANDONMENT.

Eliza McGar appeared before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, and made information against Frank McGar, her husband, charging him with having abandoned and deserted her. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Bernard Aelker and Bernard Siefert, were arrested yesterday on a charge of malicious mischief, on oath of Nicholas Winter, and taken before Alderman Taylor, where the information was made. They were held for a further hearing. It is alleged by the prosecutor that the defendants maliciously broke the windows of his machine shop.

J. B. Pottenger made information before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, against the same parties, for the same offense, alleging that they broke the windows of his dwelling. They were arrested and held for a hearing.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

J. B. Pottenger yesterday made information against Bernard Aelker, for surety of the peace. He alleges that the accused threatened to burn his house. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN THOMAS.

This magistrate had the following cases yesterday: Mary Palmer, of Oakland township, charged Edward Griffin a neighbor, with malicious mischief, in breaking her door, and also a window in her house. A warrant was issued.

A hearing was had in the case of John Simpson against Thomas Martin and John Grinippo. It was dismissed for want of evidence.

Mary Morgans preferred charges of assault and battery and malicious mischief, against one Thomas Lewis, alleging that he came to her house at an unseasonable hour of the night and demanded admittance; that upon being refused he tried to break open the door, and not succeeding smashed a window, through which he entered, caught her by the hair and dragged her about. A warrant was issued. The parties reside in Oakland tp.

The Monongahela Valley Railroad—Official Report of Dr. J. H. Stilley, Surveyor, to the Citizens Along the New Proposed (Streets' Run and Lick Run) Route.

It is well known to those who are abreast with the progress and awake to the importance of public internal improvements throughout Western Pennsylvania, that a series of explorations, reconnoisance and surveys have been recently commenced, and are still in progress, at the expense and under the direction of the enterprising citizens of Allegheny and Washington counties, with a view to develop and bring more immediately into market those vast mineral and agricultural resources of the portions of those two counties which have heretofore been locked up as it were by want of those facilities of trade and traffic that have been enjoyed by other parts of the counties lying contiguous to the rivers and railroads passing through them.

An act of Assembly has been obtained authorizing the organizing of a company under the title of the "Monongahela Valley Railroad Company," with all the franchises and privileges usually granted to such corporations, for the construction of a road from Pittsburgh to a point on the Monongahela river near the State line.

In selecting and determining upon the line of location for a railroad between any two given points, it is obvious to every one that it is of the greatest importance (where other things are equal) to make the line as straight and consequently as short as possible. This principle holds true, for the company furnishing the capital stock for the construction of the road, for reasons of economy in the cost of the original construction as well as subsequent repairs and working expenses of the road. It holds equally true for the patrons of the road in consequence of having less to pay in the fare and freight charges of the shorter road, and also of requiring less time in passing from point to point.

The distance from Pittsburgh to Monongahela City, by a road passing overland through the interior of the counties of Allegheny and Washington, has been proved by actual measurements to be little more than half the distance between the same points by way of the Monongahela river.

Another important advantage in favor of the overland route lies in the fact that it would develop and bring into market one of the richest coal fields of Western Pennsylvania. Throughout the entire extent of the line, on each side of the road, at convenient elevations for screening and loading, this bed of bituminous coal crops out in all the valleys and ravines, affording unrivalled advantages for cheap processes of mining, drainage and ventilation.

Within the limits of two miles, on each side of the road, there lie adjacent to each mile of the road two thousand five hundred acres of coal, of a quality equal, if not superior, to any produced from any part of the Monongahela or Youghegheny valleys. While $20 per acre on this limit alone would produce capital amply sufficient to build the road, furnish the rolling stock, and place it in complete running order.

When this fact is taken into consideration with another, viz: That the opening of the Pan Handle road has enhanced the value of the coal lands along the line at least $200 per acre, there ought to be no hesitation in the coal owners and capitalists in promptly furnishing the necessary stock to push the work to a speedy conclusion.

Surveys of three different routes have heretofore been made and their entire practicability demonstrated in the reports of the Engineers, given to the public in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE of September 11th.

More recently a survey of a route from Monongahela City to Pittsburgh has been made, intersecting the line of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, near Six Mile Ferry, on the Monongahela river. This route follows the Monongahela river from Monongahela city to Linntown; thence on the coal level from the latter point to Peter's creek at Gaston's mill; thence down Peter's creek to the mouth of Lick run; thence up Lick run to James Wilson's saw mill; thence up the east branch of Lick run to the dividing ridge between the waters of Lick run and Street's run; thence down Street's run to the Monongahela river at the Six Mile Ferry, at which point it intersects the location of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, and thence down the Monongahela river to the Birmingham station of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

The entire distance of this route from Monongahela city to Pittsburgh is 21½ miles and 623 feet.

From Monongahela City to its junction with the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, the distance is 16½ miles and 603 feet.

In passing from the waters of Lick run to those of Street's run, it will be practicable to locate the tunnel on the coal level. In that case the length of the tunnel will be 2,057 yards. The grade of the road on Street's run will be 50½ feet per mile, by connecting with the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad a short distance below the Six Mile Ferry. On other parts of the line the grades will be quite light, not exceeding at any point 35 feet per mile, and this only for a distance of two miles on Lick run.

By adopting a grade of 60 feet per mile on Street's run and 40 feet on Lick run, the summit can be passed by a tunnel 620 yards in length, making the excavation in rock 45 feet above the coal level.

Comparing this route with those previously examined, its merits consist principally in having somewhat better grades, and continued and uninterrupted access to the coal field throughout the entire length of the road.

The tunnel, though considerably larger than the Coal Hill tunnel, would probably cost no more in construction, owing to the fact of its location being on the level of the coal, thus offering facilities for excavation not possessed by rock tunneling.

Its disadvantages consist in its being 2½ miles longer than the shorter of the other routes examined, and its connection with the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, a separate and independent organization, for a distance of about 4½ miles, or otherwise increased expenditure in securing the right of way.

An "Enterprising" Journal of Chicago.

A "cheap correspondent" of the Chicago *Journal* furnishes a letter dated Oct. 20th, published on the 22d inst., in which the following *fresh* news is dished up to Chicago readers: "Last Sunday night a young lady was decoyed into a carriage and brutally outraged, besides being robbed; Monday night a railroad officer was beaten by rowdies near the Union Depot, and two men were assaulted on Liberty street, one of whom was nearly killed; Tuesday night there were four burglaries committed in various parts of the city; Wednesday night a man was beaten in Lawrenceville with brassknuckles; Thursday night a person was shot in the Toll house on the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, and Friday night a man was killed in a drunken brawl at a saloon in Birmingham. Robberies are of daily occurrence and our morning and evening papers teem daily with items of crime. It is not safe to walk our streets after nightfall, for in as large a city as Pittsburgh we have only about twenty-three policemen, one-half of whom are day police. It is impossible for the few policemen that we have to check this increasing crime in our midst, and the city government is remiss in its action to preserve the order and the good name of the metropolis. It is actually unsafe for any stranger who arrives in Pittsburgh at night to leave the Union Depot, unless under charge of a policeman, or in the hands of a trusty hackman, and it is dangerous for any lady to walk on the streets in any part of the city after dark, unless she is in charge of a gentleman protector. This is hard to say of Pittsburgh, but it is nevertheless true. To-day Pittsburgh bears the name of the most rowdy city in the Union—and it well deserves it. *The State Fair takes place next week.*"

We will not call the *Journal* "provincial" as it termed the GAZETTE in referring to "Cudjo's" admirable pen picture of Chicago, but we simply remind it that the above might have been fresh some six weeks ago, but it was very, very stale on the day published. The correspondent grievously errs in the colors used to touch up our pious city, but if his story will serve to keep the wild men of Chicago at home, we are satisfied.

An open air prayer meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Postoffice corner. The attendance was not as large as on the previous day.

PH. R. MERTZ, BANKER AND BROKER, 118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth. Government Securities, Gold, Silver, And Coupons, bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S. We are now prepared to convert the SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's INTO THE New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds. **JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,** Dealers in Government Securities, Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets. We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date. IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 25, 1867.

Gold is dull and lower with a further downward tendency. The Government will pay to-day coupons that are properly scheduled, and since the foreign holders have their's prepared to a large extent, it is likely that gold will be plenty for all legitimate purposes, and rates will necessarily decline. The market in bonds is brisk, and a considerable advance is looked for, since there is a better feeling, and less discount shown in holding bonds, despite the vague talk of paying them off in currency; quotations have materially improved in England and Frankfort, and in all probability a large amount of interest now due to foreign holders will be reinvested, which was very doubtful a few days ago.

The stock market is very much excited, and entirely in the hands of brokers. Mining shares dull but steady.

Closing New York quotations received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 142; 1881's, 112; 5-20's, 1862, 113¼; 1864, 109¼; 1865, 109½; Consols, 107; 10-40s, 109½; 7-30, 1.6.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	81
Merchants' Union Express	36
Western Union Telegraph	33¾
Erie R. R.	72½
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	96¾
Northwestern Railroad—common	47
Northwestern—preferred	65¼
New York Central	113
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	26¾
Michigan Southern	77½
Corydon	70
Quartz	1 25
Quicksilver	17¾

—If the conclusions lately arrived at by the Comptroller of the Currency, in the matter of the custody of valuables by National Banks are correct, the practice of receiving parcels of unknown valuables for safekeeping, so far at least as National banks are concerned, is at an end. Banks will not, and should not, gratuitously assume so great a responsibility as is incurred in the risk of loss and fraud. Fortunately, places for the safe-keeping of valuables have been established in all the large cities under the provisions of law, where, at small cost, any one may be accommodated without favor.

—The conversion of the seven-thirties is going forward at the Treasury at the rate of about one million of dollars a day. The seven thirty notes are convertible into the six per cent, gold bearing bonds of 1867, bearing interest from 1st of July. Seven and three-tenths interest on the notes is allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds is charged at 6 per cent. in currency.

—It appears from the abstract of reports of the Philadelphia National Banks, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, October 7th, that the loans and discounts were $53,000,314; exchange for the Clearing House nearly $6,000,000; specie, $238,294; compound interest notes, $4,500,000; aggregate of circulation and deposits, $53,000,000, requiring a reserve of 25 per cent., a little more than $13,000,000, and the statement shows over $19,000,000, a total reserve of nearly thirty-seven per centum of circulation and deposits.

—At the principal money centres there are various reports as to condition of the respective markets. At New York, the demand for capital is fully equal to the supply; call loans are easily placed upon the best collaterals at 7 per cent.; and an additional consideration is paid for a considerable portion of new transactions. The range of discount for the best commercial paper is 7@10 per cent. per annum, with but little doing. At Boston there is an active demand for money. The banks are charging their customers 7 per cent., and occasionally a fraction more, and unable to meet all the calls. Outside paper is in good supply, and rates range from 7 to 10 per cent. for good qualities. Call loans are in active demand at 6 per sent., and higher rates are occasionally paid. At Chicago there is pressing demand for money, with a falling off in the supply of currency and loanable funds. The remittances to the upper river country continue quite liberal. In the open market the offerings of paper are large, and money commands 1½@2 per cent. per month. No currency is being received from the East, though some remittances are expected from Saint Louis.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 25, 1867.

CRUDE—The market was exceedingly quiet to-day, not a single sale reported, and while the undercurrent seems to indicate weakness, prices are without quotable change. Spot oil may be fairly quoted at 13½@14, with but little offering, and, so far as we can learn, but little wanted. There is but little disposition manifested to operate for forward deliveries, and particularly, is this the case in regard to all the year, seller's option, and first water. For specified months with good responsible parties, sales could probably be effected; but, otherwise, buyers are remarkably scarce.

REFINED—There is no improvement to note in the market for bonded oil, either as regards demand or prices, and, as a consequence, there is little or nothing doing. We have but two sales to report: 500 for October, at 29c, free on board cars here, and 500 for all November, buyer's option, at 30c, delivered in Philadelphia. There were no "lines" reported today, though we do not believe that 31c could be obtained for December to March, nor 32c for October to December, as was (the case the other day. The shipments east continue liberal, and, as a consequence, there is less talk about a "corner" in Philadelphia next month.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

A. D. Miller, 106 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 48 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.
H. M. Long & Co., 49 do do to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.
T. K. Petty, 61 do do to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.
Sterling Oil Works, 278 do do, to W. P. Logan, Philadelphia.
H. Swaney & Co., 5 do crude, Mulburt & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Dilworth & Bro., 200 bbls refined to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 506 do do, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 200 do do to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
P. Weisenberger & Co., 200 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
J. Meyer, 100 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
S. McMahon & Co., 53 do do to W. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH METAL AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 25, 1867.

The market for raw irons continues steady. Choice brands of standard Forge continue scarce, and as the production of that description of irons, at present, is scarcely equal to the consumption, prices are firmly maintained. Common and inferior grades are in larger supply, and not being in favor with consumers are held less firmly. Foundry irons are firm, with light supply.

ANTHRACITE.

70 tons Grey Forge	$43 00—4 mos	
100 " Grey Forge	40 00—4 mos	
70 " Mottled	38 00—4 mos	
50 " Cold Short	38 00—3 mos	

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

100 tons Grey Forge, to arrive	$12 00—5 mos
20 " Open Grey Forge, f'm y'd.	42 50—4 mos
200 " Open Grey Forge, deliverable at furnace	39 00—4 mos
500 " Open Grey Forge, favorite brand, equal at fur to	39 50
50 " Open Grey Forge, from yard	43 00—4 mos
300 " Close Grey, at furnace	39 00—4 mos
300 " Open Grey Forge, favorite brand, equal at fur to	39 50— cash
100 " Medium, to arrive	41 00—90 dys
40 " Mahoning Valley Forge	37 00— cash
120 " "	41 00—4 mos
40 " No. 1 Foundry	45 00—4 mos
50 " Black Band, No. 1 Fou'dry	46 00— cash
200 " Juniata Coke	40 00—5 & 6 mos

CHARCOAL.

100 tons Charcoal Forge, in lots	$50 00—4 mos
60 " Foundry	58 00—4 mos
150 " Foundry	$48 00—4 mos

BLOOMS.

10 tons Juniata	$98 00—4 mos
10 " "	100 00—4 mos
100 tons Champlain Billetts	p. t.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The dry goods market is generally languid and depressed, yet a few leading houses are doing a very fair trade at the reduction already observed. The price of Mous Delaines has been finally fixed by agents at 20 for new styles of Winseys and C, and 18c for all old or rejected patterns, with less discount. This enables jobbers to offer the goods at 17c, on which they are having a fair run. All standard prints are in steady request at 13½, and standard sheetings of the best makes in the crown at 13½ for Atlantic A; 15 for Pacific A; 14 for do H; 13 for Roxbury A and 12½ for Atlantic A shirtings. Bleached muslins of the best makes steady, at 23 for Wamsutta 4-4; 22½ for 5-4; 29 for do 9-8; 21 for 4-4 Tuscarora; 18 for 4-4 Almys, and 15 for 4-4 Eagles. Woolen trade both languid and depressed. Foreign goods are also languid and depressed.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Beef Cattle steady and moderately active, at $5@6,50 for prime to extra choice. Packing Hogs are weak at $6,25@6,60 for good to extra choice, and the market is 15@25c lower, with receipts of 6,700 head of hogs.

JAMES DALZELL & SON, 69 and 70 Water Street, LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS. We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates. Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled. Duck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oils constantly on hand. Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 25, 1867.

We have nothing that is really new or important to note in regard to the general markets. Business, generally, continues dull, the operations in the leading articles of trade being of an unimportant character, while so far as values are concerned, there are no material changes.

GRAIN—Wheat is steady and in demand but unchanged; we continue to quote prime Red at $2,50 in first hands, and $2 55@2,60, in store. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65@66c, on track, and 68@70c, in store. Corn is dull, and prime Yellow is being offered at $1,24@1,25; new crop may be quoted, in the absence of sales, at $1,03@1,05. Rye is selling at $1,45@1,50. Barley—$1,30, in first, and $1,35@1,37, in second hands.

FLOUR—Is quiet but steady, at former quotations—$10,50@11 for Spring Wheat; $11,50 for fancy do; $12,25@13,75 for Winter Wheat, and $13,50@14,50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $8,50@9.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet, and without quotable change—14@14½c for Shoulders; 17@18c for Ribbed and Clear Sides; 22c for Plain, and 24c for Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams. Lard, 14@14½c, and Mess Pork, $23,50@24.

POTATOES—Peach Blows are coming in more freely and the market is a shade easier—offers to sell on track at $1. New Jersey Sweets dull and lower—$4@4,25 per bbl.

APPLES—Continue to arrive very freely, and notwithstanding the supply is largely in excess of the demand, prices are unchanged, ranging from $3 to $4 per barrel, for good to choice.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet and unchanged at $10 per bbl for common, and $12@14 for Cultivated.

BUTTER—Roll Butter is in fair demand but unchanged—prime to choice is selling at 35@37. Sale of 1200 lbs common Roll at 24½c.

EGGS—Steady with a fair demand and limited arrivals. Sales of fresh packed reported at 26@27c.

BEANS—In fair demand with sales reported at $3.50@4 per bushel, as to quality.

CHEESE—Sales of Hamburg at 15@16c, and Goshen at 18@19c.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new Peaches at 14@15c for prime halves. Apples may be quoted at 7@8c.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales from wagons at $15 to $20,00 per ton, according to quality.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 25.—Cotton is more active and firmer; 3,000 bales, a part to arrive, at 20c for middling uplands. Flour is 10@25 better and more doing in shipping grades; receipts 13,972; sales 19,600 bbls, at $9 25@9 for superfine western and State; $9 25@12 for extra western; $10@13 50 for do R. H. O.; $10,50@16 for St. Louis, closing firm for shipping; California is more steady; 500 sks at $11,50@12,50; Rye flour; 800 bbls at $7,25@9,25. Whisky is quiet and steady. Wheat active and 5@8c higher; receipts 168,167; sales 182,000 bush, part to arrive, at $2,30 for No 2 spring; $2,35@2,38 for No. 2 do; $2,39@2,31½ for No. 1 do; $2,35 for Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; $2,70 for amber State; $3,00 for white California; $3 20@3,35 for white Michigan. Rye $2@ better; 5,000 bush in western at auction $1,60. Barley in fair demand; 42 000 bush at $1,31@1,40 for Chicago; $1,50@1,53 for Canada West. Malt dull. Canada Peas scarce; 5,000 bush, to arrive, at $1,45. Corn opened a shade firmer and closed quiet with an advance; receipts 68,661; sales 76,000 bush, at $1,41@1,43 for mixed western. Oats—receipts of 73,216 bus; lower, closing firmer, sales of 72,000 bus at 79@81c for western closing at 80@81c. Rice dull; 9½@10c for Carolina. Coffee steady; sales of 1,850 sacks of Rio on private terms. Sugar firm; sales of 600 hhds Cuba at 11¼@12c. Molasses dull. Petroleum heavy; 14c for crude and 24c for refined bonded. Hops unchanged. Pork heavy and lower; sales of 3,050 bbls, at $21,25@21,50 for new mess, closing at $21,31 in cash, and $20,50@20,75 for old mess, $21,50@21,25 regular. Prime beef dull and heavy; sales of 61 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams dull; sales of 50 bbls at $23@32,50. Cut meats dull and heavy; sales of 180 packages at 11½@15c for shoulders and 16@22c for hams. Bacon more active; sales of 4,500 boxes at 11½c for Cumberland cut and 12½c for short ribbed, both for December delivery. Lard heavy and lower; sales of 1,145 bbls at 13¾@13½c, the latter price an extreme. Butter in fair demand at 20@43c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 10@16c. Freights to Liverpool were without any decided change; 30,000 bus wheat in ships at 9½d per sail and 12d per steamer.

LATEST.—Flour closed 10 to 15c better on shipping grades, with a fair export demand. Wheat 1 to 2c better; No. 2 spring $2,27@2 33; $1,67@1,68 for western. Oats more active and firmer, at 80¼@81c for western. Corn firmer, at $1,44@1,45¼ for good to prime mixed western. Pork firmly active and upward tendency, at $21,25@21,25 for cash mixed and regular. Beef dull and unsettled. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady with a fair demand. Lard closed steady, at 13@13¾c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 25.—Flour unchanged with a moderate demand for family at $11,50@11,75. Wheat firmer with a good demand; sales of Spring at $2,03@2,09 for No. 2 $2,35 for No. 1, and $2 60 for No. 1 red; the stock of all kinds is light, especially of winter, and short sellers have not been able to fill contracts. Corn is in good demand at $1,05 for No. 1 shelled and $1 for ear. Oats firm and in demand at 69@70c. Rye firm at $1,48 for No. 1. Barley in demand at $1,30@1,50 for Spring and $1,55@1,65 for winter. Cotton firmer and in demand at 17½c; holding are asking 18c for middling. Tobacco firm with a good demand and light offerings; sales to-day of 167 hhds at $4@7.80 for common leaf and $8,65@14,75 for leaf. Whisky sold at 30c in bond. Mess Pork dull and prices nominal at $21. Bacon dull but unchanged with only a few sales in the jobbing way at 14c for Shoulders and 16 to 18c for clear Sides. Lard dull at 13½c. Butter dull for all but strictly choice, which sells at 30@33c. Clover and Timothy Seed dull with no demand and prices nominal; Flax dull at $2,40. The decline in Linseed Oil has depressed the market. Green Apples in demand at $2@2,25 per bbl for good to choice. Dried Apples dull at 4@6c per lb. Dried Peaches 9@16c. Hogs unchanged and not many offering; those well fatted sell at $6,50@7,00 gross. Gold 141¼ selling. The demand for money is pressing at 10@12 per cent.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The weather is cloudy and damp. Flour is firmer, with sales of $8,87½@10 for spring extras. Wheat is more active and 2@3c higher, with sales at $1,89@1,93 for No. 1, and $1,80@1,83¼ for No. 2, closing at the outside figure. Corn is firmer and 1¼@2c higher, with sales at $1,06@1,09 for No. 1, and $1,05@1,05¼ for No. 2, closing at $1,08@1,08¼ for No. 1, and $1,06 for No. 2, in store. Oats are active and 1@1½c higher, closing firm, at 58½c for No. 1 and 58c for No. 2. Rye is active and firm, and 8c higher, with sales at $1,49@1,53 for No. 1, and $1,37@1,41 for No. 2. Barley is irregular and higher at $1,07@1,10. Mess Pork is dull at $20,50. Lard is dull at 13@13½c. Receipts—11,900 barrels flour; 118,000 bushels wheat; 42,000 bushels corn; 56,000 bushels oats. Shipments—9,000 barrels flour; 44,000 bushels wheat; 54,000 bushels corn, and 160,000 bushels oats. Freights are steady and unchanged.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, October 25.—Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat is active, closing higher, with sales of 23,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2,02@2,05; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Racine at $2; 27 000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee and Racine at $2,05, and 7,200 bushels Sheboygan Club at $2,07½; also, late in the day, 17,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2,10, and 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago to arrive at $2,05. Corn is quiet and higher with sales of 34,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1,31@1,32. Oats are unsettled with sales 24,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 66@67c, and 40 000 bushels do to arrive at private terms. Rye is held at $1,50 for No. 1 Western. Barley, Canada is offered at $1,20@1,34. Lard is dull at 14c for prime. Highwines are nominal. Receipts—115,000 bushels wheat; 197,000 bushels corn; 23,000 bushels rye; 1,500 bushels barley, and 14,000 barrels flour. Shipments—101 000 bushels wheat; 39,000 bushels corn; 9,800 bushels oats; 15,000 bushels rye. Freights—wheat, 22@23c, corn, 19c and oats, 13c to New York.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, October 25—Flour; receipts, 4993 bbls; sales XXX white wheat at $13. Wheat; receipts 7688 bus; 3@5c better; sales white Michigan at $2,75@2,78; amber Michigan, $2,60@2,62; No. 1 spring, $2,05; No. 2 spring, $1,90; No. 3 spring, $1,85; sales of amber for the month at $2,63. Corn; receipts 22,220 bus; opened 1½c better, and closed with an advance; last sales No. 1 Wabash at $1,13½@$1,14; No. 2 Wabash. $1,13½@1,13; Michigan, $1,12½; No. 1 new, $1,04; No. 2 new, 90c; No. 1 for first half November, $1,14. Oats steady; receipts 4200 bus; sales No. 1 at 65c; No. 2, 61c; No. 1 for all the month, 63c. Rye; receipts, 700 bus; shade better; sales No. 1 at $1,38; No. 2, $1,35. Barley quiet; receipts 400 bushels. Seeds—sales Flax at $2.25. Lake Freights easier; 4½@5c on corn, to Buffalo; 10c to Oswego.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton in fair demand at 17c for middling. Flour very dull and weak, but No. 1 quality changed. Wheat dull and heavy at $2 00@2,70; White $2,58@2,66; Red $1,82½@1,90 for Spring. Corn slow and unchanged at $1,08@1,09, mixed and yellow $1,10@1,11 for white. Oats dull and lower at 64@66c, Barley heavy at $1,30@1,33½. Rye steady at $1,35@1,42. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $22. Bacon; clear sides 17½@18c. Shoulders 13½@14c; plain hams 19½c; sugar cured 25c. Receipts—flour 3,372 bbls; wheat 6,520; sacks of corn 1,477; oats 4,182; barley 1,039; rye 480; weather cloudy and cool.

Oswego Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OSWEGO, October 25.—Flour dull, at $10,50 for No. 1 spring, and $13,00 for red winter. Wheat dull; sales of 4,000 bush No. 2 Illinois $2,18. Corn dull; sales of 2,000 bush No. 2 Illinois at $1,28. Barley quiet and easier; Canada held at $1,35@1,40. Rye and Peas quiet. Canal Freights advanced 1c; wheat 16c, corn 14c, barley 13½c and rye 15c to New York. Lake Imports—458,000 bush wheat; 13,000 bush oats; 18,000 bush barley. Canal Exports—40,000 barrels flour; 250 bush wheat; 8,000 bush corn; 73,000 bush barley; 6,500 bush peas.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Cotton; sales of 1,700 bales low middling at 15c; receipts for the week, 7,373 bales; exports, 4,911 bales; stock, 33,183 bales. Flour buoyant and advanced 50c; double extra $11,75, choice extra $13,50. Corn; market nearly bare; white $1,50. Oats advanced to 78c. Pork nominal at $24,25@24,50. Bacon unchanged. Lard; tierces 16¼c. Gold 142. Sterling Exchange 151½; clean bills 151. New York Exchange ¾@½ premium.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Flour dull and no sales. Wheat better; prime and choice red $2,70@2,75. Corn steady; mixed western $1,35. Oats—prime, 70@75c. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions very dull.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 141⅛.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

The money market is rather easier at 6@7 per cent. on call loans. Sterling is a shade firmer at 8¾@9. gold, for first class bills. Gold lower; opening at 141¼, and closing at 141⅛@141¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks are quiet and unchanged, closing strong. Coupons, '81, 112@112½; do of '62, 113¼@113½; do of '64, 109¼@109½; do of '65, 109¼@109½; do new, 107@107½; do of '67, 107@107½; Ten-Forties, 100½@100¾. Seven-Thirties, 105@105¼.

STOCKS.

Stocks opened firmer and subsequently declined, again advanced and closed buoyant. Canton, 42½@43¼; Cumberland, 26@29; Wells Express, 33@33¼; American, 67@67¼; Adams, 66¼@67; United States, 68@68¼; Merchants Union, 25¼@25½; Quicksilver, 18¼@19; Mariposa, 7¼@8; Pacific Mail, 144@145¼; Atlantic Mail, 117½@118; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾@34; New York Central, 112@112½; Erie, 72½@72¾; Hudson, 112@112½; Reading, 96@96½; Ohio Certificates, 25¼@25½; Wabash, 40; St. Paul, 52½; do. preferred, 67; Michigan Central, 108½@109; Michigan Southern, 78¾@79; Illinois Central, 121½@122; Pittsburgh, 82@82½; Toledo, 102@104; Rock Island, 95@95½; Northwestern, 47¾@47½; do. preferred, 65¼@65¾; Fort Wayne, 97; Missouri 6s, 105¼; Tennessee, new, 60¼.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares are steady: Gregory, 620; Smith & Parmelee, 395; New York, 93@97; Quartz Hill, 130; Combination, 35; Sensenderfer, 950; Sever, 1135@1140.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $1,586 813. Payments, $1,034,815; Balance, $113,999.889.

The *Express* reports the failure of Robert L. Taylor.

No change has been made as yet in the Erie Directory, although it is possible that some of the Boston directors may go out to make room for Messrs. Vanderbilt, Bunker and Schell.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—Flour firm; city double extra $9,37@10,25; country do $9@9,87 and extra $8,75@9. Wheat firm at $1,95 for No. 1, and $1,85 for No. 2. Oats advanced 1c; 55½@59c for No. 2. Corn scarce at $1,12 for No. 1 and $1,10 for No. 2. Freights dull; 8c on wheat to Buffalo; to Oswego 15c. Receipts—2,700 bbls flour; 91,000 bu wheat; 8,300 bu oats; 700 bu corn. Shipments—7,800 bbls flour; 117,000 bu wheat; 700 bu corn.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25.—Cotton firm at 17c uplands; week's receipts 5,256 bales; exports 3,563 bales; stock on hand, 3,991. Corn scarce in demand at $1,10 to $1,25. Oats scarce, firm at 75@85. Hay scarce 24@25 per ton. Flour unchanged. Pork $23,50. Bacon—clear sides 19¼. Raining steadily all day.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Petroleum quiet; crude 20@20¼c; refined in bond, 31@31½c. Flour dull; superfine $7,50@8. Wheat dull; red $2,45@2,60. Rye $1,75. Corn firm; sales of 8,000 bu mixed western at $1.40; yellow $1.43. Oats firm at 70@77c. Groceries and provisions lower.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—Tobacco; sales of 25 hhds. at $4@16,75. Wheat lower; No. 1 red $2,50. Flour dull; superfine $8,50. Oats—bulk 70c. Corn unchanged. Mess pork $22 50. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; sides 18½c. cotton 16c. Lard 13½c. Whisky nominal, at $2,31 in bond.

Havana Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, October 25.—Sugar 8½@8¾ reals for Nos. 10 to 12.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, October 25—7 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 10 bbls glass, G W Wells; 8000 feet lumber, W W Rigdon & Co; 101 bbls lime, Ripley & Co; 8 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 case lanterns, Brown & Graham; 7 plows, J Hall & Co; 3 bbls tobacco, E Megraw & Co; 3 do do, J J Albeits; ¼ do do, R B Jeffries; 15 bbls lime, W W Wallace; 1 car hoop poles, Dodson & Bro; 2 bxs boots and shoes, W m Pickersgill; 7 bdls spokes, J Knox; 200 sks rye, S Knox & Son; 8 bxs paper, F Rohrkaster; 1 car oats, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 1 car kegs, J Sender; 2 bbls wine, J Snyder; 1 do do, J F Parsons; 10 boxes candles, R H Thomas; 10 do do, 10 do soap, A Rees; 5 bxs candles, 1 do soap, J Reed; 6 do do, 6 do do, H Rohrkaster; 10 do do, Pinkerton & Co; 18 do do, H P Baily; 22 sks white lead, Reed & Bro; 1 car stone, J Z Knox; 77 bdls chairs, 16 do rockers, Bedford Chair Co; 4 do do, G N Hoffstott; 53 bxs cheese, Arbuckles & Co; 10 bbls apples, 5 do eggs, Head & Metzgar; 17 bbls apples, Fetzer & Armstrong; 81 do do, E P Campbell; 91 do do, 7 kegs lard, 7 bbls onions, 31 bxs cheese, 14 sks barley, Volgt & Co; 19 bbls apples, 3 sks rye, 6 do barley, H Riddle; 21 bbls apples, W H Graff; 50 sks potatoes, Stewart & Langenbein; 15 bbls oil J F Glass; 120 bbls apples, W m Bingham; 91 do do, J Noble; 2 cars iron ore, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Kirkpatrick, Porter & Co; 2 do do, Reese, Graff & Dull; 126 sks barley, 65 do oats, W J Meek; 9 kgs lard, Graff & Reiter.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. October 25.—2 sks seed, J S Dilworth & Co; 76 sks corn, 7 do potatoes, Sturgeon & Bro; 22 sks oats, 10 do rye, 11 do corn, McHenry & Stoolt; 5 cars corn, W J Meek; 11 bbls rye flour, Hacke & Schabel; 91 bbls apples, 22 ks oats, 4 do rye, 2 do corn, 25 bbls eggs, 22 do do, 95 sks corn, Graff & Reiter; 151 sks barley, 24 do oats, 10 do corn, Meanor & Harper; 1 car corn, W Johnston & Co; 25 sks corn, Rinehart & Stevens; 12 bbls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Co; 12 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 1 car rye, Wm Bingham; 24 do oats, R Knox & Son; 47 bbls apples, 2 do cider, Wallace & Haney; 1 bx shoes, 1 bbl cider, N W Baskin; 5 pkgs eggs, 1 do lard, Head & Metzgar; 16 sks corn, 10 do potatoes, 8 do corn, 10 do, Voigt & Co; 50 bbls flour, Graff & Dutter; 215 do do, J Boxer; 75 do do, Smith & Co; 11 sks do barley, Fred Shields; 10 bbls flour, Shumaker & Lang; 1 car lumber, J D O'Dell; 100 bbls flour, Sephmyer & Hutches; 1 car stares, Anderson & Hastings; 10 bbls oil, H L Fahnestock & Co; 10 do do, J F Scott; 5 do do, Geo A Kelly; 3 cars metal, Loomis & Collard; 1 car barley, Gilmore, Straub & Co; 1 car oats, Stewart & Langenbein; 1 car staves, H Hasmyer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R., October 25—1 car corn, W Simpson; 1 do do, Stewart & Langenbein; 3 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 cars limestone, 3 do iron, Shoenberger & Blair; 12 bags cloverseed, J Hinkle; 25 bbls sleigh runners, Hare & Bro; 85 bdls spokes, D K Barr; 30 sks oats, 15 bbls apples, 10 do cider, H Hess; 140 bbls apples, Vanordere & Shepard; 1 car millfeed, S H Floyd & Co; 100 bbls flour, B F Crossett; 9 bbls cider, G Negon; 36 bbls apples, Miller & Frazey; 15 do do, Camp, Meys & Co; 21 packages potatoes, J Knox; 1 car rye, J Zeigler; 3 sks wool, 10 do oats, McElroy, Dickson & Co; 1 car potatoes, W J Steel & Bro; 20 bbls paper, N Miller; 80 bxs cheese, Arbuckles & Co; 20 do do, W M Gormley; 33 do do, Haworth, McDonald & Co; 36 do do, Watt & Wilson; 5 hhds lead pipe, E H Lee.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD October 25—14 sks oats, 3 do wheat, 4 do rye, W H Hays; 10 sks rye, 10 do corn, 21 do oats, Scott & Gass; 79 sks oats, D Curry; 32 bus apples, 15 do potatoes, 24 do corn, S J Gujin; 35 bus oats, J Glass; 15 bgs rye, Keil & Ritchart; 35 sks rye, J & W Fairley; 1 bx butter, J Sohl; 1 car metal, J Moorhead; 200 kgs nails, 155 bdls iron, Martin, Brickell & Co; 52 bgs rye, J S Finch; 5 bbls eggs, 1 box butter, 7 bgs beans, 3 do chestnuts, A Gallagher; 4 bxs butter, 1 bbls eggs, at McElwaine; 1 bx butter, J Strouse; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, H Rahe; 2 do do, J S Patterson.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 25—20 bbls apples, John Herbert; 3 do do, J Jacobs; 23 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 124 bbls apples, Owens & Kennedy; 1 cars wheat, Meeker & Co; 168 pigs lead, H J Frantz; 100 do do, Beymar, Bauman & Co; 1 car barley, M Wall; 1 do do, Lutz & Walts; 1 do staves, Kalya & Robertson; 1 do leather, Pope, Baker & Co; 16 bbls gins, F W Gerdis; 244 sks barley, Smith & Co; 222 sks rye, F Selbert; 22 do do, Robinson & McKinney; 44 do rye, Geo Buck; 35 do oats, Geo Gerst; 4 cars wheat, Graff & Bennett; 1 car lumber, J H Harvey; 1 car bran, Kennedy & Lothrop.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., October 24—10 bbls apples, A W Carline; 2 kgs liquor, J Adler & Co; 1 car metal, S M Wickersham; 1 car tan bark, Lappe & Weise; 6 sacks chestnuts, 11 pkgs flaxseed, J T Murray; 14 bbls potatoes, 8 do apples, J S Newmyer & Co; 34 bxs glass, Michaels & Co; 27 sks oats, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 129 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 44 bush potatoes, E Arnold; 25 bdls paper, Markle, Dickson & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND OTHER STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 105 Smithfield street,

48 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge;
35 " Birmingham Bridge;
10 " Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
oc26 A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES AND SITES FOR COUNTRY HOMES, AT EDGEWOOD STATION, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, October 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold the following described lots of ground, in plan as laid out by John Grezier, Esq., adjoining properties of John S. Love and J. Swisshelm, Esq., Hon. J. Hampton, and heirs of William Wilkins, at Edgewood station, on line of Pennsylvania Railroad, near Wilkinsburg:

One Lot, containing one acre, fronting on Penney vania avenue, (on Railroad,) enclosed with neat picket fence, and within 200 feet of station house on which is erected the residence of John Grezier, Esq., a two storied frame dwelling of seven rooms, neatly papered and painted throughout, having front, side and rear porches.

One Lot on Franklin avenue, containing four acres and eighteen perches on which is erected a comfortable and convenient Gothic frame house of twelve rooms, marble mantels in parlor, papered, painted and finished in best style.

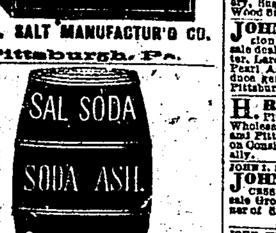
Two Vacant Lots, of one acre each, fronting 464 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and Railroad, and on Franklin avenue 396 feet.

And seven one acre Lots, on Race and Vine streets, which will be sold entire or in lots to suit purchasers.

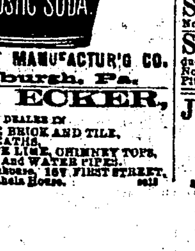
The situation of the property is a delightful one, Edgewood being one of the most flourishing villages on the line of railroad. All the accommodation trains stop at the station, and a fine new station house is to be erected early next spring. There are schools, churches, &c., within easy access, and residents can have all the pleasures and comforts of country life.

Terms on improved property, one-half cash; unimproved, one-third cash; balance in five equal annual payments with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

Plans can be seen at the office of SMITHSON, PALMER & Co., Auct'rs, 53 & 57 Fifth street.



PENNA. SALT MANUFACTUR'G CO. Pittsburgh, Pa.



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D. R. ECKER, DEALER IN CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, STONE HEATHS, WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS, AND WATER PIPES. Office and Warehouse, 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House.

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS. FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO., Manufacture the best CORDAGE, OAKUM, AND TWINES, in every variety. Warehouse, 114 & 116 Water St. Call or send for Circular.

RIVER NEWS.

The indications last evening were very favorable for rain, and what is better still, these indications come right on the heels of several successive sharp frosts. We have now had low water for over four months, and trade generally, and steamboatmen in particular, are suffering very much for a resumption of navigation.

We understand that the men who have been engaged in improving the Ohio River at Brunot's Island, have signified their intention of quitting work to-day, for the reason that the water is getting so cold that no mortal can stand it. In removing the obstructions, it is necessary for the men to be in the water, and with such weather as we have had for some days past, they cannot be blamed for refusing to work any longer. The channel, at this point, however, is very much improved, as it is claimed that there will be from ten to twelve inches more water for steamboats than there was before. It is also claimed that boats that can get up to Wheeling can reach Pittsburgh, so that at no time hereafter can that "one-horse" town claim to be the head of navigation.

Captains C. W. Batchelor and Robt. Robinson, were the only members of the Pittsburgh delegation that attended the recent convention of steamboatmen at Cincinnati.

We extract the following items from the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Enquirer* of Thursday:

The river has been about stationary here since Monday. Dispatches from Pomeroy and Big Sandy, Tuesday evening, report a rise of twenty inches at the former, and seven inches at the latter point. The swell comes principally out of the Kanawha. This will improve navigation for up river packets, if but for a few days. It has been impossible to get light draft boats enough for the present stage of water to fill all the packet trades, and boats that are entirely too heavy have been kept going to accommodate these trades. Consequently a rise of a foot even, that would last, would improve business for the packets wonderfully.

There being but one or two up river packets departing yesterday, business appeared dull. To-day there will be a number of arrivals and departures. Among the latter will be a queerly constructed concern, which will tow a couple of barges to Pomeroy, loaded with freight, at one dollar per hundred to that point, and eighty five cents to Gallipolis.

Responsible parties are arranging to place a regular line of boats in the Tennessee River trade as soon as there is water. A number of our prominent merchants, we are glad to know are taking an interest in this matter, and promise to give all their patronage to these boats, and do more, if necessary, to sustain them. It is not settled yet what boats will compose the line, but the Mary Erwin will, without doubt, be one of them, commanded by Captain W. G. Coffin.

The Oil Hunter, a cross between a flat and a towboat, arrived yesterday from Pomeroy with 1700 kegs nails.

The Lizzie Hopkins got up yesterday from Louisville. The Spray has gone above to go on the docks. The Mail Company find it difficult to secure light boats enough to meet the demands of their business now. Capt. Pierce made an effort to charter the Tablequah yesterday, but failed.

The mail packet Columbia, Capt. Prather, left for Maysville at her regular time yesterday, and will leave regularly hereafter, as advertised.

Colonel Jeff. Thompson arrived yesterday morning from Boston, Massachusetts, and reports that the Bostonians have given valuable assistance to his project in the Lower Mississippi. The Colonel intends rushing the work forward.

LOUISVILLE, October 23.—Noon.—The river is falling slowly, with twenty-four inches in the canal. There is no change in the condition of Portland bar. General Weitzel's party are surveying the canal. The steamer Belle Lee will have eight boilers. There are twenty-two inches in French Island, and twenty-six inches on Cumberland bar. The Marble City is aground at Pluto Point. The Kellogg is still fast at Pittsburgh mark, on a log. Nurses from New Orleans say there is no yellow fever in Memphis. The weather is clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, October 23.—The river prospects were dreary, the river having fallen some ten inches since Saturday. The steamer Pauline Carroll was hard aground yesterday at Hat Island. The Isabella has been chartered to the Miami Packet Company. The boilers, machinery, and all of the sunken steamer Burlington except the hull, have arrived here, and will soon be placed in a new boat for the Northern Line. The Abeona left for New Orleans this morning, with two barges and near 800 tons freight. The Starlight and two barges here wanting New Orleans freight. The Atlantic Line Company will load her, it is reported. The Nightingale has arrived. She met the Carroll over the bar and under way.

The New Orleans *Times*, of Sunday, says: The fine weather continues. We observe on some of the great thoroughfares several new faces, fresh arrivals. In fact, it appears to be almost impossible to restrain people from coming to the city. With the present warm weather for five or six days to come the fever will find subjects. Frost or no frost, it will not be safe for absentees to return for three weeks or more, particularly families which embrace children.

A telegram from Memphis, under date of Wednesday, says: The rivers are all falling, with five feet on the bars to Cairo; three feet in White river at Little Island, and twenty two inches in the Arkansas below Pine Bluff. The boats going up to Little Rock are the Champion and Marble City. The Norman is double tripping between Des Arc and Jacksonport, having previously double tripped between Little Island and Des Arc. Capt. Wm. Sayres, pilot of the Pilgrim, died on the trip up of fever.

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M. STEELE & SON, DEALERS IN FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, And Produce generally. No. 93 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

A. YOUNG & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS AND Commission Merchants in FLOUR, FEED, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY. No. 555 Penn St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

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HENRY REA, Jr., FLOUR, GRAIN, And Produce Commission Merchant, 385 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ROBERT KNOX, Jr., COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE, Office, 413 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

L. J. BLANCHARD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, 396 Penn Street.

M'BANE & ANJER, Commission Merchants, Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 14 WATER, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FETZER & ARMSTRONG, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 18 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. KNOX & SON, Commission MERCHANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 78 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City.

DAY, CRAWFORD, Commission MERCHANT in PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 359 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally. 112 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugar, Fireworks, &c., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh.

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes and Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to John I. House & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS and PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh.

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Produce, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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