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### Improved Eave-Trough Machine.

The accompanying engraving is an illustration of a new and improved means of manufacturing eave troughs, or the gutters that are suspended under the roofs of houses to carry off rain and drippings. These troughs are made from sound timber, in continuous lengths of any dimensions desired, and are afterward joined together by a metallic coupling inserted in each end, as shown in the small figure. The troughs themselves are cut from planks, and thoroughly dressed, shaped, and finished, in one opera-

The stuff to be worked up sets on a sliding carriage, G, which is driven by a rack and pinion; these latter appurtenances are driven from the main shaft, B, by a worm and worm-wheel, H. The stuff is held in place by the two cams, I, having knife edges on their lower sides, which enter the timber and hold it while the cutters are at work; these cams are regularly advanced by the screws, which are connected by the belt, J, passing over both the pulleys.

At the entrance of the stuff to the barrel cutter, there is placed an upright shaft, K (driven from the

pinion is fastened, is thrown out of gear by a lever not shown, and the slide, P, in which the upper end of the worm-wheel shaft runs, is retained by a spring on its equivalent; so that the pinion cannot fall into gear and smash the teeth on it and the rack. During these processes no more stuff is wasted than that taken up by the width of the cutters; the small cylinders produce a baton which is useful in building and decorating houses, &c. This is a good feature. The operation above described can be continued infinitely. The machine is very strong and sim-

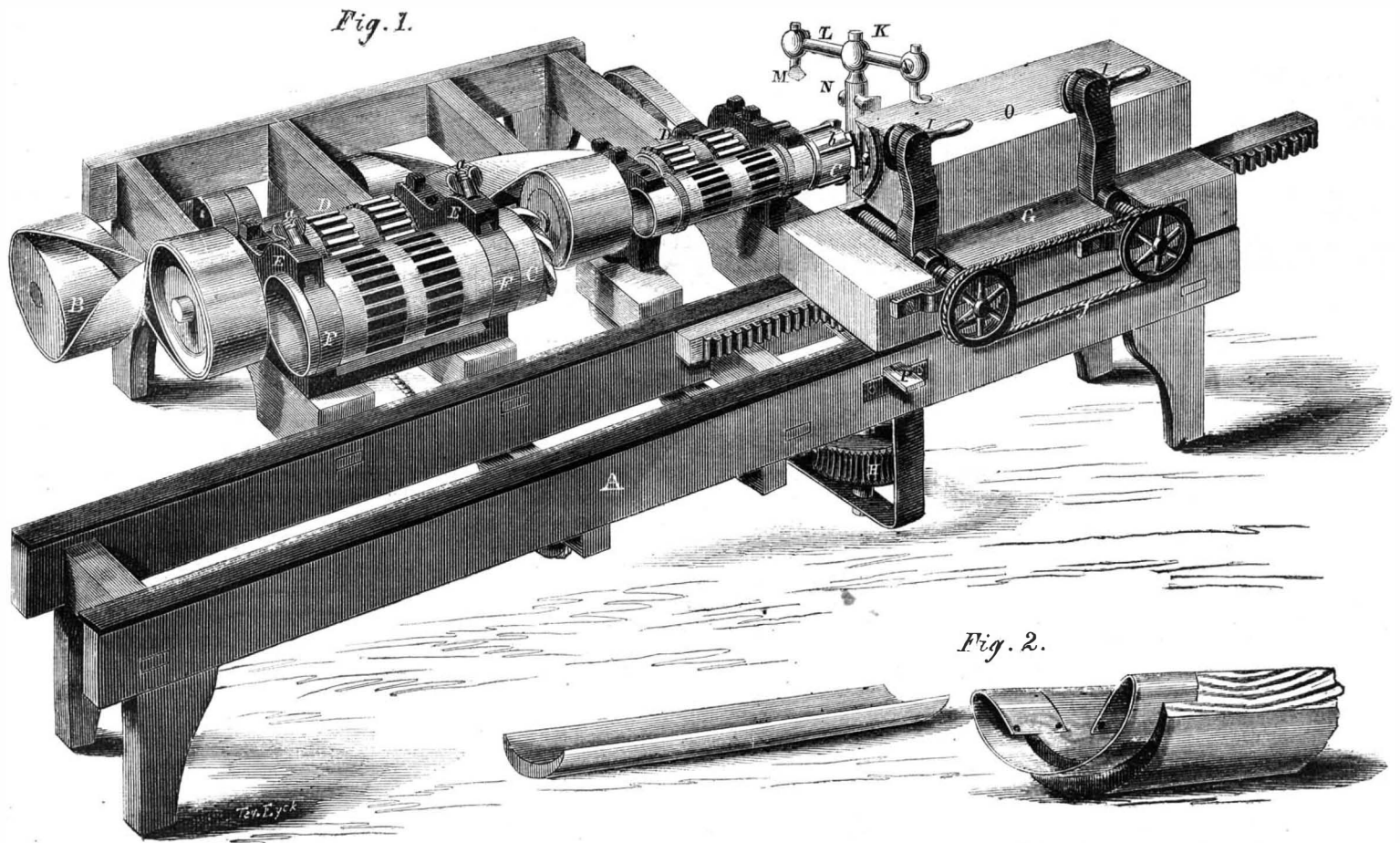


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

### WYCKOFF'S EAVE-TROUGH MACHINE.

tion; when done, they are the best that can be produced. A glance at the machine is nearly sufficient to enable any one to understand it; but we append the following description detailing the several parts, so that all may comprehend the arrangement. The frame, A, is of wood, and has a line of shafting, B, running in boxes at one end; this shaft is driven from any power provided for the purpose. The barrel cutters, C, have mortises in their sides, in which the teeth of the gears, D, mesh; these latter are driven by belts from the shaft, B, and run in the bearing, E; these bearings have no binders or caps, the same being unnecessary, as the strain is all on the back. A metallic band, F, is provided, however, which keeps the dirt from entering and cutting the bearing, and also prevents the cutters from chattering or vibrating when at work; this band is tightened by the thumb-screws, a.

main shaft), which carries a cross bar, L, on the top; this bar is adjustable, and has two cutters, M, one in each end, which are also movable, and fastened by set screws. In the vertical shaft itself there are two other cutters, N, fixed, which dress the edges of the timber before it passes to the barrel cutters; the first or horizontal cutters are for planing the sides of the trough. The operation of this machine is as follows:—On being started, the cutters on the vertical shaft dress the stuff, O, while the advancing feed carries it on to the small barrel cutter, which cuts out the hollow of the trough; the chips are swept away from behind the barrel, so that it will not clog by the wings or strips, b, fastened to the barrel itself; the plank continues on until it meets the larger barrel cutter, which separates the trough from the plank and completes the operation. When the carriage is to be run back, the worm-wheel shaft on which this

ply constructed, and as every one can see will do its work to perfection when kept in good order.

Respecting his machine, the inventor says:—"It will cut 2,000 feet per day; 1,000 feet of plank will make 2,000 feet of trough, and at the same time it makes 2,000 feet of the half-round batons or strips for roofing. The batons, sold at low figures, will pay all the expense of manufacturing the trough. I have had one of the machines in operation in Elmira for the last three years, and have hardly been able to supply the demand for the troughs. They can be sold at one-fourth the price of tin, and make large profits. These troughs have another advantage over tin—they will last much longer, and can be put up by any inexperienced person."

This machine was patented on Feb. 19, 1861, by Mr. Arcalous Wyckoff, of Elmira, N. Y. For further information address him at that place.

### The Capacities of Government and Private Armories.

In addition to the large number of muskets manufactured at the Government works in Springfield, and which amount to upward of three hundred thousand per annum, there are a vast number of private establishments throughout the Northern States, which turn out from two to five thousand muskets per month each. These various manufactories are situated at Hartford, Norfolk, Windsor Locks, Norwich, Middletown, Meriden and Whitneyville, Conn., Providence, R. I., Manchester, N. H., Windsor, Vt., Trenton, N. J., Bridesburg, Pa., and New York City, Watertown and Iilon, N. Y. Besides these, there are more than fifty establishments where separate parts of the musket are manufactured in large quantities, and purchased by Government to supply the places of those injured or destroyed in the service. It is estimated that the private armories alone are manufacturing monthly upwards of sixty thousand rifled muskets. The Government contracts for these arms extend to January next, and the total number which will then have been produced will be enormous. The cost of manufacturing a musket at the Government works is estimated at about \$9; but the contract price to the private arms-companies is \$20 for those which equal the Government standard in every respect, \$19.00 for those which lack a little in finish, \$19 for the next grade, \$18 for the next, and \$16 for the lowest and poorest which are accepted.

As the arms are finished, they are sent away to the various Government arsenals; those made in New England to Watertown, Mass., where they remain until the exigencies of the service require them. At the present time, there is a sufficient number of new rifled muskets of the best quality stored in the various arsenals to arm the entire levy about to be called into the field, and should the war continue so long, there will be enough manufactured during the next twelve months for a new levy of over one million of men. These arms, it must be remembered, are entirely independent of those ordered by the respective State governments, which would swell the amount very largely.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

### Purchasing Colored Goods.

When a purchaser has for a considerable time looked at a yellow fabric, and is then shown an orange or scarlet piece of goods, it is liable to be taken for a crimson; for there is a tendency in the retina, excited by yellow, to see violet. The left eye having seen red during a certain time, has an aptitude to see in succession green, the complementary to red. If it then looks at a yellow, it perceives an impression resulting from the mixture of green and yellow. The left eye being closed, and the right, which has not been affected by the sight of red, remaining open, it sees yellow, and it is also possible that the yellow will appear more orange than it really is.

If there is presented to a buyer, one after another, fourteen pieces of red stuff, he will consider the last six or seven less beautiful than those first seen, although the pieces be identically the same. What is the cause of this error of judgment? It is that the eyes having seen seven or eight pieces in succession, are in the same condition as if they had regarded fixedly, during the same period of time, a single piece of red stuff; they have then a tendency to see the complementary of red, that is to say, green. This tendency goes, of necessity, to enfeeble the brilliancy of the red of the pieces seen later. In order that the merchant may not be a sufferer by this fatigue of the eyes of his customers, he must take care, after having shown the latter seven pieces of red, to present to him some pieces of green stuff, to restore the eyes to their normal state. If the sight of the green be sufficiently prolonged to exceed the normal state, the eyes will acquire a tendency to see red; then the last seven red pieces will appear more beautiful than the others.

**FOREIGN STEAMSHIP TRADE TO AMERICA.**—The total number of steamers now leaving Europe for North America is 396. Of these 294 sail from Liverpool, 38 from Glasgow, 26 from Hamburg, 26 from Bremen, and 12 from Havre. Each departure says, "Sir Cusack Roney" is counted as a steamer, although the same vessel may make eight or ten clearances in the course of a year. This is truly a Hibernian way of reckoning.

### Greenbacks—Counterfeiting.

Mr. W. L. Ormsby, Jr., of this city, read an interesting paper on this subject at the meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society at Clinton Hall, on the evening of the 1st inst. He showed that at least five-sixths of our bank-note issues are counterfeited, and assigned as the reason the similarity of different notes in name and artistic design, and the peculiar system of their construction in detached parts. The reason why the greenbacks have not been more successfully counterfeited is because they are comparatively new and original in design, and unlike any other notes; and the denominations and ornaments are in a measure interwoven so as to prevent alterations. By the common practice of bank-note engraving, the contractors retain the plates in their possession as their property. This has led to a similarity of the notes of different banking corporations, by using the same dies for the production of their plates, thus affording scope for counterfeiting. Upon learning this state of things, Mr. Chase determined that the Government should own the plates from which its notes are printed. He has accordingly made it incumbent upon the contractors for the new national currency to acknowledge the Government ownership of the dies, plates, and materials used in producing that currency. This, together with the adoption of the plan of blending the denomination and ornamental portions, will, it is believed, secure greater immunity against the arts of the counterfeiter.

### Washing sheeps Wool.

A convention of wool growers was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th inst., at which a committee reported as a subject for discussion:—

That farmers ought not to wash their sheep before shearing.

The resolution was discussed in a very free and easy manner. Some of the growers seemed chiefly concerned to know how they could sell their wool to the best advantage without washing. Others wanted to know how they could sell to the greatest profit, washed or unwashed. An earnest call was made on manufacturers for their objections to unwashed wool, as it was known they do object, and require a deduction which growers think unreasonable. A manufacturer, now a grower, responded to the call, in a very fair statement of his experience as a manufacturer and a grower. But he was decidedly in favor of washing before shearing.

Quite a number of the speakers stated their experience as to washing, and their difficulty in selling without washing. The Eastern sheep sellers who were present were decidedly opposed to washing; chiefly, because as they said, it affected the appearance of the wool, and some even went so far as to affirm that it damaged the wool. This, however, was flatly contradicted by others of equal experience. Much stress was laid upon the time and manner of washing, and especially the state of the weather. Rainy days were denounced as totally unsuitable for this process, as it is of great importance that the wool should dry as soon after washing as practicable, to avoid giving colds to the sheep. It was asserted that when sheep are washed early, and not sheared for several weeks afterwards, the wool will weigh more than the unwashed wool weighed at the time of washing.

### Petroleum Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio.

We learn from the Cleveland *Herald* that there are sixteen petroleum refineries in the vicinity of that city, in which 103,691 gallons of the refined oil were produced during the month of August last, of which 23,709 gallons were for exportation. This does not include the heavy lubricating oil and the benzoin also obtained from the crude petroleum. There are 39 refining stills in operation in these refineries; the petroleum is obtained from the wells in Pennsylvania, costs from \$6 to \$7 per barrel, of 40 gallons at the wells, and yields about 80 per cent of pure illuminating fluid, besides some benzoin and heavy oil. Some tar is also produced. Before the oil can be sold it has to be inspected twice—once for quality and once for quantity. The average price for it at Cleveland is 65 cents per gallon. There are new works going up every day in almost all parts of the city, and the capacity for refining will be increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent during the present year.

### How "Antiques" are Made.

Upon this subject an English magazine says:—"Some fraudulent flint implements were recently detected at Winchester. They were offered for sale by a poor laboring man, who stated that he had found them in a barrow. Upon being much pressed, however, the man confessed the forgery, and for a small consideration showed the correspondent the art and mystery. Pulling out of his pocket a small dirty bag, he took from it a common carpenter's awl and the hasp which goes over the staple of a padlock, and then taking from another pocket some pieces of flint, he sat down, and holding the flint dexterously between his thumb and finger, and resting his hand upon his knee, he soon formed a beautiful specimen. The awl he used for making the angles at the base and rounding the barbs. The man's skill and quickness were remarkable, being, as he stated, the effect of several years' practice in this art. It should be added that the long portion of the hasp formed the handle, and the circular part the hammer on which he broke the flints."

[Not long ago an individual came into this office and practised the same operation before us. With a jack knife and a hammer he soon made "Indian arrow heads" in great profusion. Doubtless the manufacturers of aboriginal curiosities at Niagara Falls understand these little tricks of trade very well.—Eds.]

### Science in the Color of Furniture.

Nothing contributes so much to enhance the beauty of a stuff intended for chairs, sofas, &c., as the selection of the wood to which it is attached; and, reciprocally, nothing contributes so much to increase the beauty of the wood as the color of the stuff in juxtaposition with it. We should assort violet or blue stuffs with yellow woods, such as citron, maple, satin-wood, &c. Green stuffs with rose or red-colored woods, as mahogany. Violet or blue grays are equally good with yellow woods, as green grays are with the red woods. But in all these assortments, to obtain the best possible effect it is necessary to take into consideration the contrast resulting from light of tone; for, a dark-blue or violet stuff will not accord so well with a yellow wood as a light tone of the same colors; and it is for this reason that yellow does not assort so well with mahogany as with a wood of the same color, but not so deep. Among the harmonies of contrast of tone, ebony or rosewood permits its employment with light stuffs to produce contrasts of color. It can also be employed with very brilliant, intense colors: scarlet, aurora, flame-color, &c.

### Labor Lost.

The California *Farmer*, alludes to the clever work of an individual of that state who built a number of small and intricate articles inside of a great jar; such as a reel 4 inches long, arms 2½ inches wide, with silks already reeled on it, a star on silk winder, reel put together and silk reeled inside the bottle; two pulley blocks, 6 pieces each, these were put together inside the bottle; a miner's pick 3 inches long, with handle 4 inches long; hand ax, 2 inches long; an ox yoke 4 inches long, 2 wide, the ring bolted and pinned complete, &c.

We have seen a number of similar articles at fairs, and felt pained to think that those possessed of such patience and skill should waste it in the manner specified. If any one has a desire to see what he can do in the way of devising something remarkably ingenious, let him go to work in a legitimate way to lighten the labor of the world, and not fool away valuable time in making gimcracks unworthy the attention of a schoolboy.

**THE COD FISHERIES.**—An old fisherman has petitioned the Government, at Washington, to intervene if possible, to prevent the wholesale destruction of the codfish spawn. He recommends that it should be cast into the sea or buried in the sand, by which means the greater part might be saved. The fish, he says, may be dead, but the spawn are not. The fishermen who visit the Banks of Newfoundland from the United States and France, as well as those resident at the fishing grounds, are in the habit of destroying the spawn, which, unless corrected, must prove disastrous to the fishery in future years.

## England on American Artillery at Fort Sumter.

The following is from the *Army and Navy Gazette* (London):—"It may be concluded as certain that the guns used by Gillmore were Parrott's rifled ordnance. Their work has been effectually done. Had such guns been available in the trenches before Sebastopol, the Allies would have made short work, not only of the Redan and Malakoff, and *bastion du mâle*, but of the shipping and of the forts at the other side of the harbor. It must not be supposed that Sumter was a flimsy, gingerbread fort. It was constructed of a peculiar kind of hard, close brick, six and seven feet thick; the arches of the casemates and the supporting pillars were of 8 and 9 feet in thickness. The faces presented to the breaching batteries must have subtended at 3,500 yards, an exceedingly small angle, and the elevation of the fort was low. But so great was the accuracy of the fire that a vast proportion of the shots struck it; so great the penetration, that the brickwork was perforated 'like a rotten cheese,' so low the trajectory, that the shot, instead of plunging into, passed through the fort, and made clean breaches through both walls. Now, the guns that did this work cost, we believe, just one-fourth of our ordnance, cwt. for cwt.; they are light and very easily handled. The gun itself is finely rifled, with grooves varying from four and five in number for small calibers, to six and seven for the larger; but, as Mr. Parrott is still 'experimenting,' no settled plan has been arrived at, and all we know is that the pitch is not so sharp as is the case in our rifled guns. The projectile is like the conical Armstrong, and has a leaden sabot and coating—at least it is coated and based with some soft metal.

"In this journal the attention of the Government authorities has been called again and again to the Parrott and Dahlgren guns. The Americans have constructed cannon of calibers which to us are known only as of theoretical and probable attainment, and they have armed batteries hundreds of miles from their arsenals, with the most powerful guns ever used in war, which have been carried by sea and in stormy waters to the enemy's shores. Before such projectiles as these guns carry, the breaching of masonry, whether of brick or stone, is a question of short time. And, in face of these facts, we are obliged to record that our scientific officers are of opinion that our 'best gun for breaching purposes is the old 68-pounder!' Why, we know what that can do! We know that at 3,500 yards its fire would be about as effectual as that of Mons Meg. These trials at 200 yards are perfectly fatuous, if no other results than these, or such as these, be gained by them. It is of no use saying Sumter was of brick; it was at least as good a work as most of our existing fortifications, and infinitely less easy 'to splinter up' than a work of granite or rubble masonry. In substance it resembled very much our martello towers on the beach at Hythe. Have we any gun which could breach one of these at 3,500 yards? . . . The authorities have had no experience of the effect of such shot as the Dahlgrens propel. They have not got the guns to discharge them. When next the ordnance officers and gentlemen meet, let them apply their minds to the little experiments the Americans have been making for their benefit at Sumter. It is astounding to see what progress has been made in artillery since the Crimean war."

## MISCELLANEOUS SUMMARY.

**THE WAY TO CARRY PETROLEUM OIL.**—The tanked ship lately arrived in the Mersey from Philadelphia, with a cargo of crude petroleum oil, in bulk, belonging to the Liverpool and Ramsey Oil Refining and Chemical Works Company. This is the first iron-tanked vessel with petroleum oil that has arrived in Liverpool. The *Jane* was specially constructed for conveying oil from America to the company's works at Ramsey, where it is discharged into hermetically sealed floating tanks which are moored in the river, thus preventing the smell and waste from leakage so much complained of. The vessel made the passage in 24 days.

It is stated, on the best authority, that out of two millions of dollars of postal currency that have been canceled and burned, not two hundred were counterfeit. The imitations are poor, and easily detected.

**BEWARE OF REDUCED GAS LIGHTS.**—In the Fire Marshall's Report for this city, he says:—"Many persons have a habit of lowering the gas light in their bedrooms to a faint jet at night. This, to say nothing of its pernicious influence upon the health, may be productive of serious accidents. When the gas is reduced so low, a very slight cause—the buzzing of a fly even—will serve to put it out, and the sleeper is left to inhale a poisoned atmosphere, or to incur the risk of an explosion should any one chance to enter the room with a light. Where gas lights are thus lowered, a glass should always be used as a protection to them. Many fires have occurred in consequence of the dim light, not noticed after sunrise, on the window being opened by the occupant or servant; the curtain is blown against the burner and a fire ensues."

**TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDERS.**—The following specimens of the degree of intelligence exercised by the Submarine Telegraph Company is taken from the columns of a London paper:—"36, Cannon street, Sept. 7. Sir,—We enclose a telegram just received, *via* Suez, from our Sydney firm, Messrs. Willis, Merry and Co., which is quite unintelligible to us, excepting the words 'yourselves sold.' This we certainly are, as we pay to the Submarine Telegraph Company £3 for such information, which comes to us monthly in this mutilated form. We are, Sir, your obedient servants, W. L. Merry and Co. Telegram:—"Market unaltered decline probable market very active limit land ten Mansfield one Spence two yourselves sold hundred.'" Monument-yard, Sept. 8.

**THE AIR-BLADDER OF FISHES.**—The use of the air-bladder of fishes still puzzles the *savant*. M. Moreau has informed the Academy of France that, by his experiments, it must be considered as an oxygen reservoir, filled for the sustenance of the life of the fish. Perch, when put in a situation in which they were unable to renew the oxygen of the air-bladder, were asphyxiated. The quantity of oxygen in the air-bladder diminished proportionably with the duration of the experiment; and when it arrived at zero, the fish died.

**REMARKABLE OCCURENCE.**—A negro cook in one of the regiments on Morris Island lately conceived the idea of making sinkers for fish lines out of the lead around Parrott shot. To this end he placed a shell in a stove and sat down, ladle in hand, to catch the molten lead as it fell. Just about the time the lead should have fused, the stove separated into very minute fragments, and the last seen of the smelter was a series of involuntary gymnastics creditable to his agility but unpleasant from their abruptness.

**THE CAMDEN (N. J.) JOURNAL**, states that a large woolen manufactory is now being erected on Cooper's Creek, near that place. It will be the most extensive in New Jersey, as more than a million of dollars are to be invested in the buildings, machinery, and stock. It is to be only two stories high, but will cover an extensive area, and give employment to about 300 persons.

**TO DESTROY INFECTIOUS AIR.**—At a late meeting of the British Scientific Association at Newcastle, Dr. Richardson said the best way to destroy organic poison in rooms was to place iodine in a small box with a perforated lid. During the epidemic of the small-pox in London, he had seen this used with great benefit. Dr. Murray Thomson said charcoal was now used in the hospitals in India with beneficial effect. It was hung up in bags from the rafters.

ABOUT 300 men are now engaged in gold mining on the Chaudiere river, near Quebec, C. E. The gold found there is in the form of small pellets, and is very pure; but the searching for it is tantalizing. Some men will labor for days without obtaining a single grain, while others will make about \$50 per day.

The extensive establishment of John A. Roebling, for the manufacture of wire rope, Trenton, N. J., is driven to its utmost capacity. Mr. Roebling is now constructing an extensive bridge over the Ohio river, Cincinnati, which will cost about \$1,500,000.

**THE NEWARK (N. J.) ADVERTISER** states that business is very lively in that city at present. Hat manufacturers especially are unable to complete their orders as fast as is desired.

## Mechanical and other Items of the War.

A large Martin boiler, intended for the United States gunboat *Sunapee*, burst in the Washington Iron Works, at Newburg, N. Y., where it was being tested. Several persons were fatally scalded, and the buildings were demolished. This is the first case on record, we think, of this sort of boiler exploding. The loss, amounting to \$25,000, falls on the company.

THE Burnside Rifle Factory, at Providence, R. I., had not fairly got in operation when the war commenced; its resources were at once turned to supplying the Government, and within the past year it has been enlarged to nearly double its former capacity. It now gives employment to 540 hands, and turns out 100 finished rifles per day. The ammunition is also furnished in a metallic cartridge ready for use.

Mr. C. W. Whitney, the designer and builder of the *Keokuk*, associated with Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, has entered into a contract with the Government to raise the above vessel, now lying sunk off Morris Island. The work is to be prosecuted at once.

Work on the iron-clad battery *Tecumseh* is being pushed forward very rapidly. The turret is now being placed upon the vessel, and she is expected to be entirely completed, ready for service, in a few weeks.

THE first vessel built on this Continent, says the *Historical Magazine*, was the *Virginia*, of Sagadoc, which made her first voyage in 1608, to Europe.

THE Army of the Potomac used no less than 20,000 tons of lead in bullets during 1862.

## NEW YORK MARKETS.

**Bread.**—Pilot, navy, and crackers, 4c. to 8c. per lb.  
**Candles.**—Adamantine, sperm, and stearic, 19c. to 45c. per lb.  
**Coal.**—Anthracite, nut, and egg size, \$7 50 to \$8 50 per 2,000 lbs.  
**Coffee.**—St. Domingo and Java, 19c. to 38c. per lb.  
**Copper.**—Sheathing and ingot, 30c. to 32c. per lb.  
**Cordage.**—Manilla, American, and Russian, 15c. to 20c. per lb.  
**Cotton.**—Ordinary, Middling fair, 74c. to 88c. per lb.  
**Domestic Goods.**—Sheetings, 21c. to 36c. per yard; drills, 16c. to 40c.; shirtings, 23c. to 28½c.; stripes, 26c. to 47½c.; ticks, 25c. to 65c.; prints, 20c. to 23c.; gingham, 21c. to 26c.; cotton flannels, 25c. to 40c.; cassimeres, \$1 25 to \$2 50; woolen flannels, 40c. to 60c.; satinet, 50c. to 80c.; woolen cloth, \$1 25 to \$1 10; duck, American, \$1.  
**Flax.**—From 16c. to 18c. per lb.  
**Flour and Meal.** \$5 to \$9 50 per barrel; rye, \$5 to \$5 50; corn, \$4 40 to \$5.  
**Grain.**—Wheat, \$1 13 to \$1 75 per bushel; oats, 65c. to 73c.; corn, 88c. to 93c.  
**Gunpowder.**—Blasting and rifle, 16c. to 28c. per lb.  
**Hemp.**—American, \$130 to \$270 per tun.  
**Hops.** 25c. to 27c. per lb.  
**Iron.**—Scotch pig, \$40 to \$42 50 per tun; American, \$38; Bar-Swedens, \$125; English, \$72 50 to \$87 50; Sheet—Russia, 17c. to 18c. per lb.; English, 5½c. to 7c.  
**Lead.**—English, \$8 40 per 100 lbs.; pipe and sheet, 11c. per lb.  
**Leather.**—Oak-tanned sole-leather, 38c. to 45c. per lb.; sole hemlock 26c. to 31½c. per lb.  
**Lumber.**—Spruce board, \$15 to \$19 per 1,000 feet; white oak plank, \$35 to \$40; white oak staves, \$50 to \$135.  
**Molasses.**—From 45c. to 62½c. per gallon.  
**Naval Stores.**—Turpentine spirits, \$2 75 to \$2 80 per gallon; rosin, \$37 to \$41 per barrel of 280 lbs.  
**Oils.**—Linseed, \$1 35 per gallon; sperm, \$1 47 to \$1 70; crude petroleum, 34c. to 36c.; refined petroleum, 59c. to 65c.  
**Spelter.** 8½c. per lb.  
**Steel.**—English, 20c. to 29c. per lb.; English spring, 8c. to 15c.; American spring, 6c. to 7c.; German, 10c. to 17c.; English blister, 12c. to 21c.; American blister, 5½c. to 6½c.  
**Sugar.**—Brown, 11c. to 15c. per lb.; white, 15½c. to 16½c.  
**Tea.**—From 48c. to \$1 40 per lb.—20 cents duty.  
**Tin.**—Banca, 52c. per lb.; English, 44½c.; plates, \$8 to \$13 per box.  
**Tobacco.**—Connecticut fillers and wrappers, 20c. to 45c. per lb.; Ohio fillers and wrappers, 15c. to 30c.; Cuba fillers and wrappers, 90c. to \$2.  
**Wool.**—American Saxony fleece, 70c. to 72c. per lb.; Merino, 67c. to 69c.; California (unwashed), 25c. to 50c.  
 The trade sales of books which have just closed in New York, have been the most extensive that have taken place for a number of years. The book trade never has been better than during the present fall. All the book printing and binding establishments are working overtime. The demand for spruce and pine lumber is good; while the supply is very limited. The prices of sugar are very high, and the report is prevalent that this is not owing to any scarcity of supply, but the demands of large speculating holders, who control the market. American pig-iron is scarce, and No. 1 brands rule at from \$37 to \$38 per tun. Cotton has not been so high in price for fifty years, and it is gradually advancing with increased activity in the Manchester manufactories. The price of cotton goods advanced last week about 2 cents per yard. Domestic silk manufactures are being rapidly developed; the tariff on foreign goods favoring their production. We heard recently that several new silk factories will soon go into operation in the vicinity of New York. Silk in pieces is now made at Cohoes, N. Y., but not on such a scale as at Hartford, Conn.