Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING: JAN. 27, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette

The City Water—What it Contains—Interesting Experiments.

The following is the report of Dr. Geo. W. Weyman, chemist, as presented to Councils at their meeting last night. The experiments were made in pursuance of instructions from the Board of Health, and the results of Mr. Weyman's investigations will be read with interest:

To the Board of Health—Gentlemen: According to the instructions received from your Board on the 12th of June, 1863, in company with Mr. George Fortune and Supt. French, of the water works, I made a thorough examination of the Allegheny river and reservoirs, taking samples of the water from various points, with a view of detecting the cause of the many complaints which reached your Board as to the condition of the city water. Most of the complaints came from the upper ward; of the water was described as "flshy", or "weedy" to the taste and smell. The day after the examination was made, heavy rains occurred, and as the river rose, complaints increased.

In September, the river again being very low, the same taste and smell were noticed on the water, and samples were again collected and examined, and from that time to the present such analysis were made as was necessary to discover the cause of the unpleasant subject of complaint.

The attention of the public being again called to the matter, I send you the result of my examinations:

At no time since last fall has the city water been entirely free from petroleum, though at times the quantity present is very small. The oil is not confined to the surface of the water, as is generally supposed, but is thoroughly mixed with it, and comes to the surface very slowly. The water for the upper basin is drawn from the lower at depth of seven feet from the surface, yet the water of the upper basin contains the oil.

Since the numerous refineries have commenced operation, and much oil is unloaded above the water works, the quantity of petroleum in the city water has greatly increased, varying in quantity from day to day; but at no time has the water contained any free acid or chemicals used in the purification of oils which may be called "dangerous or poisonous." Large quantities of sulphuric acid are used in the refining of petroleum, but it is there neutralized by the carbonate of lime held in solution in the Allegheny water, and converted into Plaster of Paris, which is not poisonous, though certainly not a healthy addition to water for dietary purposes. Other portions of the tarry residue find their way into the water, giving it the taste and odor of petroleum.

Many cases of sickness have, beyond doubt, been caused by the use of the city water, and by that alone; but the cause is this oily admixture and other organic impurities, not the mineral refuse of the refineries to which it is attributed.

As long as our supply of water is drawn from the Allegheny river, it will contain more or less petroleum, rendering it unsafe for household use; but there is no reason the quantity should be so greatly increased by the refuse of the refineries as at present. The vast amount of acid now run into the river could be saved economically, and through the process the residue would have but little effect on the water.

A careful survey of the river at all points, together with the results of the chemical examination, show that the presence of the oil and what is used in its purification, are not the only impurities contained in the city water; and although this impurity at the present time commands general attention by the large quantity present, other admixtures occur which give to the question of a proper water supply a serious importance.

When the complaints of the city water were most constant, it contained very little oil, nor had it the taste or odor of petroleum. At that time four gallons of the water from the water works were examined, and found to contain but little oil, but a large per centage of organic matters, such as are produced by a city, and which, at the summer temperature, was putrifying, and gave the peculiar taste and odor described.

Some weeks later, the river being again very low, samples of water were taken from the river above Sharpsburg, and directly above the supply pipe at the water works, and both specimens analyzed. The first specimen from above Sharpsburg contained a very small quantity of oil, and gave four and a half grains of solid matter to the gallon—which is a purer water than the Croton, although not equal to the Schuylkill. The second sample, from near the supply pipe, gave over six grains of solid residue to the gallon, an increase of thirty-three per centum of foreign matter, having been added to the water between Sharpsburg and the water works.

The increase consists mainly of organic matter such as would come from the sewerage of a city, and which are far more dangerous to the public health than any mineral impurities which find their way into the river. It is organic matter such as this, which has caused such excitement, amounting to panic, concerning the water furnished London and other old cities.

The source and cause of this disgusting and dangerous addition to our city water is easily explained. The supply is drawn from the worst possible point on the two rivers. At the time of our examination the river was nothing so filthy as in the vicinity of the supply pipes; this pipe is directly below the most populous and dirty parts of the city, and is in position to catch all filth from a large population, all waste from our largest factories, and all sewerage from a vast district. The river, almost without current, was very low—in fact, a sewer rather than a river; streams of filth, in a disgusting state of decomposition, were pouring in from the cattle yards, then in the Fifth ward; hundreds of privies lined the river, (one used daily by over two hundred hands, being within one hundred and fifty yards of and in a direct line with the supply pipe,) all contributing their filth to the general sewerage of these large wards.

The water thus filled with these putrifying and morbid matters was pumped up to the heat of a summer sun, which made it still more dangerous, and had it not have been for heavy rains, the most serious consequences would have followed. During the winter season the decomposition of this organic matter is checked by the low temperature and they are comparatively helpless, but none the more pleasant.

I can suggest no method of removing these impurities; filtration, no matter how perfect, cannot do it; there is but one remedy—a supply of water must be sought out of the reach of the filth of the city.

The question of pure water is one of vital importance. No fact in sanitary science is better established than the injurious effects produced on the health by impure water used for dietary purposes, and the great influence of foul water on the prevalence and mortality of epidemics.

The water drawn for Allegheny city is much purer than that on this side of the river; but how long this may be expected to continue should certainly be considered before the projected works are erected. It is absolutely necessary that manufacturing establishments have an outlet for their waste products, and it certainly seems much simpler to move the water works out of the reach of all contamination from such sources than that the industrial life of our cities should be hedged in and obstructed by enactments which can never be satisfactorily carried out. Again, as it is proposed to erect a dam on the Ohio river below the city, it would be well to consider what then would be the condition of our water so securing the sewerage of over 150,000 souls.

Respectfully, GEORGE W. WEYMAN.

Pittsburgh, January 25th, 1864.

Parlor Gymnastics.

We see by the Philadelphia papers that Dr. Dio Lewis, author of the new system of gymnastics, sometimes called *parlor or light* gymnastics, has been invited by a number of the prominent citizens of that city, who feel interested in learning all that can be useful in the art of developing physical qualities, at the same time that the intellectual are under training, to deliver a lecture on the subject to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. Two of Dr. Lewis's pupils, the Misses Haskell, from Boston, have had classes at St. Pershing's Female College, and at Neville Hall, in this city, for some months past, still we think it would require a public lecture by Dr. Lewis to attract sufficient attention to this important department of education.

THE WYKOFF CAVALRY.—The Wykoff Cavalry, which we mentioned as having arrived last night, are under command of Col. Sipes. A4 Gardinnal Chi. S. left his men in charge of Lieut. Col. Seibert, and proceeded to Harrisburg, where he will report his men and have their furloughs and transportation ready for them when they arrive there to-day, and they will immediately depart for their homes. Their furlough extends for thirty days after they reach their respective districts. Company M was mainly formed in this city, and the members may be expected home to-night in the midnight train.

Slackwater Navigation of the Allegheny River.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in alluding to the revival of the project to slackwater the Allegheny river, from this city to Olean, in view of the extraordinary increase of the oil trade, and the insufficiency of the means of transportation to market, says:

Elaborate surveys, made by experienced engineers, years ago, establish the fact that this improvement could be made so as to be of great benefit to internal commerce. It is estimated that the work would cost about one million of dollars, and it is proposed now to organize a corporation for the purpose. It has been suggested that as the work would be an immense feeder to the Pennsylvania Railroad, that great corporation should, in its own interest, subscribe half of the capital, the western section of the State undertaking to raise the remainder. As water transportation is at all times cheaper for the great burdens of commerce than land transit, the bulk of the oil trade would of course follow this route, and thus reach the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh. In Philadelphia city this is a matter of immediate and especial interest, as it would give us the control of the oil trade, and counteract the exertions of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, in northwestern Pennsylvania.

The Allegheny valley is in many points so tortuous and rugged as to be unfitted for railroad purposes, by reason of the enormous cost of constructing such works. This is the reason why it has been found impossible to finish the Allenheny Valley Railroad to Olean. The river navigation has maintained its control, despite all the efforts of railroads to monopolize the trade of that region; and the ingenuity and enterprise applied to the carrying on of the commerce by river, seem to warrant us in believing that it is in no danger whatever of being materially affected by railway competition.

But the difficulties incident to low stages of water in the river must be overcome by artificial means, and for this purpose the works included in what goes by the name of a slackwater navigation are invaluable. They would maintain a navigable stage of water in the river regularly, throughout the season, without interruption, far beyond the capacity of any canal, and for a longer period in the year. We commend this subject to the earnest consideration of our leading citizens and those concerned in the welfare and trade of our city. It is one of more than ordinary moment, and ought to be acted upon with spirit and promptitude.

Boring for Oil in Chicago.

A stock company has been formed in Chicago, and forty acres, immediately west of the city limits, have been secured, and the work of boring for oil has been going on for several weeks. The drill is worked by a ten-horse power engine, and the bore is five inches in diameter. The *Evening Journal* says:

The drill has penetrated to the depth of about fifty-five feet from the surface. The first thirty-five feet was through dark limestone. It is free from flint, but is very hard, and the drill in an impalpable powder. Below this is a strata of what is known here as Athens or Joliet marble. This is a light-colored stone, not so hard as the overlying strata of limestone, and is quite a favorite with Chicago builders. The drill has penetrated this strata about twenty-five feet, and has not yet passed through it.

The indications of oil grow more abundant and positive as the work progresses. After passing through the limestone strata the drill was withdrawn, and, with the rods, was found to be covered with a dark, greasy substance, having the undoubted smell of petroleum, and the water drawn up by the pumps contains globules of the same substance, which shows quickly to the sides of the vessels in which it is placed, and soon evaporates when exposed to the air. The same indications continue, with some little increase in the quantity of oil procured from the water. The company are confident of striking the oil-bed at from eighty to one hundred feet from the surface.

Reformed Presbyterian.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, met in the New Galileo Church, (Darlington,) on Wednesday, the 20th inst., for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Robt. White to the office of the holy ministry, and installing him as pastor of the congregation in connection with the congregation of Fairview. The Rev. John Douglas, D. D., of Pittsburgh, preached the sermon from Habakuk, 2d chap. and 14th verse. Subject: "The Future Glory of the Church; the means of its accomplishment and the grounds of its expectation." The Rev. George Scott presided, proposed the Constitutional questions and delivered the charge to the newly ordained minister. Dr. Douglas delivered the charge to the people.

At the close of the ordination services, the ladies of the congregation of New Galilee entertained the Presbytery and their new pastor at a most sumptuous dinner—one which would have done credit to a first class hotel. The Rev. Mr. Bailbridge, of the Methodist Church, and other strangers, also partook of their princely hospitalities.

The installation in the Fairview branch, took place on the following day. The Rev. Dr. Douglas presided and delivered the charges.

Donations to Ministers.

The house of Rev. Robert Gracey, D. D., pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, of this city, was taken possession of by a large company of the young people of his congregation, on the evening of New Years, who, among other demonstrations of respect, presented Mrs. Gracey with a handsome silver tea set.

On the 20th inst., the members of Rev. Wm. H. Andrew's church, Lawrenceville, made him a present of one hundred dollars.

Rev. W. H. Coleman, pastor of the congregation in Birmingham, has been made the recipient of a variety of useful gifts from his people.

Rev. John T. Brownlee, pastor of Mount Hope congregation, has been handsomely remembered in the same way by his people.

Rev. S. J. Kennedy, pastor of the united charge of Kinsman and Jamestown congregations, has received a variety of goods and nearly one hundred dollars in money, as a donation from his people.

Rev. W. M. Gibson, of Millersburg, O., has had the gifts of his people showered on him in varied and rich abundance.

These are pleasing announcements, showing a feeling among pastors and people highly creditable to all.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

The mail train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad going west met with an accident near Rowlesburg, about 12 o'clock on Friday night. Owing to a defective rail, the last car and the sleeping car were thrown off the track. The balance of the train passed over safely. The sleeping car upset down an embankment, falling a distance of about twelve feet. The passengers were asleep at the time, and were thrown about the car in a violent manner by the shock. Mr. Donaldson, the conductor of the sleeping car, was lying asleep with his legs hanging over the back of the seat in front of him. As the car turned over one of his legs caught in the window and was snapped off like a reed at the ankle. The limb was amputated on the spot, and he died on Sunday following. Lieut. Palmer, of Wellsburg, was an occupant of the sleeping car. He was suffering severely from a wound in the leg received at the battle of Gettysburg, and it so happened that one of the seats of the car was thrown upon the wounded limb, causing an additional and painful injury. Maj. Wells, of the 15th West Virginia Infantry, received a cut in the back of the head, which is very painful, but not serious. Several other persons were slightly cut and scratched.

The Washington County Gretna Green.

From time immemorial West Alexandria, Washington county, has been regarded and has served as the Gretna Green for the Panhandle counties of Virginia, including the city of Wheeling. From October 6th, 1811, until June, 1844, a period of thirty-three years, Isaac Mayes, Esq., deceased, acted as Justice of the Peace at that place, and since then his son has filled the office. The senior magistrate was a man of very correct habits, and he kept a journal of all his official acts. From this journal, as reviewed by his son, it appears that he joined in wedlock, during the period stated, 929 couple, most of them "runaways," who married against the consent of their parents. At least one-half of this number was from the city or immediate vicinity of Wheeling, and many of the men thus married are now well known in the community for their social worth and standing. Some of them have raised sons and daughters, who have grown up, loved, and, following the example of their parents, have gone to that same Gretna Green and been married.

PREMIUMS TO EXPERIMENTERS FROM THE HAMBURG FAIR.—Among the premiums awarded to American exhibitors at the great Hamburg Fair, were the following: Hall & Speer, Pittsburgh, plough iron; Armin Jacobs and Diplomas. Thompson & Avery, Tarrytown, breathing machine; street water hammock, and diplomas. John Kelsey, Yardleyville, harrow; bronze medal and diploma.

Arrival of Gen. Hancock.

Major General Winfield S. Hancock arrived in this city to-day, on business connected with the recruiting of the Second Army corps to fifty thousand men. We have already published his circular, and we hope to find him receiving the cordial and earnest cooperation of every man of influence in the community. Gen. Hancock is warmly endorsed by Gen. Brooks, who takes a lively interest in the work in which he is engaged. The Second Corps comprises the following Pennsylvania regiments: 53d from Montgomery, Huntingdon, Union, Cambria and Lehigh counties; 69th, 71st and 72d, from Philadelphia; 81st from Philadelphia and Carbon; 106th and 116th from Philadelphia; 140th from Greene, Mercer, Washington and Beaver; 145th from Erie, Mercer, Warren and Crawford; and 148th from Centre, Jefferson and Clarion. In addition to these, there are four Batteries in the Corps, which will also be recruited. Persons enlisting will have the choice of regiment or battery, and will be entitled to all the advantages of Government bounties secured to those enlisting in any other Corps. It is to be hoped that, for the credit and honor of the State, the ranks of these veteran regiments will soon be filled up.

United States District Court.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27.—Before Judge McCandless.

The case of Powelson and Robertson, of Cross Creek, Washington county, indicted for obstructing the enrollment by shooting at Edmund Doak, deputy enrolling officer, was brought to a close to-day—the jury finding a verdict of guilty, and recommending the defendants to the mercy of the court. The accused were then committed to jail to await their sentence.

Alex. Crow, Associate Justice of Fayette county, was then placed on trial for procuring a soldier to desert. The allegation is that the defendant used his influence to procure the desertion of a young man named Mathias Lilley, who had enlisted for three years in the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry. The defense is, that Lilley, being a minor, went as a substitute for a drafted man under the first draft, with the consent of his parents, but that his re-enlistment for three years was without their consent, and that hence he was illegally held in service. Ex-Judge Gilmore and Hon. S. A. Purviance appear for the defence; and District Attorney Carnahan and B. G. Childs, Esq., for the prosecution.

Returned.

Four of the boys abducted or enticed from their homes by Gillespie, have returned to their homes in the Fifth Ward. From young Jones we learn as follows: The boys—nineteen in number—were taken to Cincinnati, when Gillespie was joined by a man by the name of Smith, who was ready to start with a government train for the Cumberland Mountains. They crossed the river at Cincinnati, and when eight miles back of Covington, Jones, Mapleux, Smith and Stewart deserted. Although they were well treated, and well fed, they thought that it would be four months before they would be able to draw any pay, and as they were but ill provided with clothing, and fearing the cold weather in the mountains, they came to the conclusion to take French leave, which they did without even bidding their companions good bye. Arrived at Cincinnati, they represented themselves as the sons of Union men who had been killed, and the soldiers procured them a passage to this place. They have learned a lesson from which they will derive profit in the future.

The 102d Regiment.

Rev. A. M. Stewart, Chaplain of the 102d Regiment, writes from camp near Harper's Ferry, in which he says: Our little shelter tents are the only quarters we have for protection against this more than ordinary severe winter weather. They, of course, can be kindly cited with these little establishments, as their narrow limits affords no space for such a comfortable community. All our free for cooking and warming have to be kindled in the open air. Our very exposed condition has well calculated to test the material of which the soldiers are made. The cold since the incoming of the year has been intense. Our boys have received intimation that they should build themselves havitations as winter quarters, having already since the approach of cold weather built them three cities with a comfortable shelter constructed for every four men. They got no sooner completed than with in an hour's notice each one had to be forever abandoned.

Letter of Thanks from the President.

The following is a copy of the letter written by President Lincoln to Mrs. Esther Stockton, a venerable and patriotic lady of Allegheny, who has done much to comfort and cheer our soldiers, not only by her own exertions, but through the influence which she has exerted among her relations and friends. It is proper here to add that the noble exertions of this aged lady were brought to the attention of the President by a wounded officer who had shared the kindness and hospitality of Mrs. Stockton's house:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1863.

MRS. ESTHER STOCKTON—*Dear Madam*—Having heard that you, a lady who has passed the eighty-fourth year of life, have taken upon you the care of a portion of our soldiers, I desire to thank you.

May I also, through you, thank the young ladies for their efforts on behalf of the soldiers passing through your city.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

Ice Running—Destruction of Property.

Owing to the moderate weather, and the rise in the river, the ice in the Allegheny commenced moving, causing great destruction to floating property. At the hour of writing, we have not been able to even obtain an approximation of the loss, but that it will be larger there is no doubt. At ten o'clock this morning, no less than twenty craft of different kinds were observable floating past the city, fast jammed in the ice. At the squeeze at the Allegheny bridge piers a number of flat boats, new and old, are lying, some broken, some sunk, and others turned upon their sides. This breaking up is only partial, as the ice this afternoon is only running in small quantities. We learn that some distance below the city it has gorged, thereby putting an effectual stop to navigation of all kinds.

DISORDERLY BOYS.—Mayor Alexander yesterday evening had before him seven boys belonging to the First Ward, Allegheny, charged with disorderly conduct on the walls of Captain Gordon's. Six of the lads were fined two dollars and costs each, and the seventh was let off by paying the costs. The offence of which they were guilty was throwing stones.

FALSE PRETENSES.—A man named Haslep was taken before Mayor Alexander to-day, on a charge of obtaining $27 worth of clothing from Wm. Pitcairn, by representing that he had a large sum of money coming to him from Mr. Rose, South. He was arrested just as he was about leaving the city, and he was let off by paying for the clothing.

SPOTTED FEVER.—This dire disease has again made its appearance in some localities of this State, and is extremely fatal. In one township in Montgomery county, six persons have died. One child died in two hours after being attacked. An eminent physician, whose skill was well known, died a victim to it.

GOUGH'S LECTURES.—Persons holding tickets purchased for Gough's lectures, by calling at the Library Rooms the money will be returned, on their presentation before Wednesday night.

WESTWARD BOUND.—Some of the freight trains on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. started west this morning, and the regular business of the road may be considered as fairly resumed.

J. P. HUEY, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, and SAMPLE, Federal street, Allegheny, have received the Boston *Pilot*, New York *Ledger* and *Saturday Evening Post* for this week.

JAMES WILSON, hailing from this city, was arrested in Washington, a few days ago, on a charge of stealing a coat from Senator Clark, of New Hampshire.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS.—Read the following opinion by Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, who says of the First Premium Universal Clothes Wringer:

"From several years' experience with it in our own family; from the testimony of hundreds who have used it; and from the construction of the implement itself, we feel certain that it is worthy a place in every family where the washing is done at home. A child can readily wring out a bushel of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a Clothes Saver! a Time Saver! and a Strength Saver! The Saver! a Time Saver! and a Strength Saver! The saving of garments will more pay a large percentage on its cost. We think the machine much more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments. There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes. Our own is one of the first made, and it is as good as any, after nearly four years' constant use."

For sale only at No. 21 and 23 St. Clair street, by J. & S. H. PHILLIPS.

Sole agents for this county.

dc21

PEARS.—5 tons No. 1 to arrive and for sale by HENRY S. COLLINS.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

TUESDAY, January 26, 1864.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm but unchanged; sales of Red from wagon at $1.40; also, 2 cars on track at $1.47. Barley is steady with a regular demand from first hands at $1.35 for Spring, and $1.50 for Fall. Corn is rather dull, though prices are nominally unchanged. Sale of 2 cars Shelled at $1.28. Oats—small sales from first hands at 86@88c, and from store at 88c.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued good local demand for Bacon, and we note regular sales at 9½c for Shoulders, 11@12c for Sides; 12c for Plain Hams, and 14c for Sugar Cured. Lard is steady, with sales of city at 11½c. Mess Pork is quiet and unchanged; we note small sales to the trade at $22@22.50 per bbl.

GROCERIES—Sugars are firmer but without quotable change in value; small sales of Raw at 14@14½c for Cuba, and 15c for prime New Orleans. Coffee is steady with regular sales of Rio at 35 to 36c. Molasses firm with sales at from 65 to 70c for fair to choice.

FLOUR—Remains exceedingly quiet although prices are firm and fully sustained. Quotations may be fairly given at $6.25 to $6.50 for Extras, and $7.00 to $7.50 for Extra Family. Rye flour steady at $7.25 per bbl.

SPICES—steady, with regular demand at the following quotations: Cassia, 50@55c; Cloves, 55c; Pepper—in grain—35c; do ground, 35c; Nutmegs $1.10 @1.20.

SEEDS—There is a moderate local demand for Clover Seed, and a round lot would bring $6.00 per bushel; small sales in a retail way at $6.25@6.50. Timothy Seed sells freely at $3.00, and holders generally are asking $3.25. Sale of 75 bush Flax Seed at $2.65.

HAY—is steady with a regular demand at former quotations. Sales from scales of 14 loads at $30@40 per ton. Baled Hay, on track, may be quoted at $27@28.

CHEESE—is unchanged; sales in lots of 40 box Western Reserve at 14c, and 20 box Hamburg at 15c.

BUTTER & EGGS—sale of 3 bbls prime Boll Butter at 28c, and 3 bbls choice at 30c. Packed may be quoted at 20@21c. Eggs nominal at 22@23c per dozen.

APPLES—Firm but unchanged; sales at prices ranging from $2.50 to $3.00 per bbl, for common to prime.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

JAN. 26—The market for Petroleum has been unusually quiet to-day, while prices have undergone no material change. For Crude there was but little inquiry, and the market consequently ruled dull at 19 in bulk and 24 in bbls. We note a small sale at 24 free on board cars; and a sale of bulk was reported at 18½, though we cannot vouch for the correctness of the report. Refined is quiet but steady at former rates, say 37 to 39 in bond, for straw to prime white, and 47 to 49 free. Sale of 100 bbls "Iron City" free, at 49.

The receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, were as follows: Shipments—to New York, 118 bbls crude, 40 do tar; to Philadelphia, 179 bbls refined, 1 do crude, 50 do benzine, 200 do tar; to Baltimore, 272 bbls refined, 40 do crude. Receipts—per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, 133 bbls refined; per A V R R, 110 bbls refined, 238 do crude. No shipments west.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The market for Crude ended and prices have declined slightly; sales on the spot at 20@20½c. For Refined, the market is decidedly firmer, and higher rates are asked; sales of bonded at 47@47½c on the spot; and the same figures were demanded for February, March, and April deliveries. Free oil ranges from 53 to 55c.

Receipts Under the Revenue LAW.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue from July 1, 1862, to January 14, 1864, inclusive, foot up $47,651,000. The estimated receipts for the full year ending June, should no change be made in the Revenue Law, are $80,000,000. It has been estimated that with certain changes in the Excise Law, as indicated below, and also with additional provisions for the proper enforcement of the law, so as to prevent or more severely punish frauds, the receipts after the first year's operations would be as follows. The estimates are made for the second year, inasmuch as there are large stocks on hand which have paid duty under the present law:

Distilled Spirits—At 60c $ gallon, $56,000,000; at 50c $ gallon, $46,000,000; at 40c $ gallon, $31,000,000.

Tobacco—At 20c $ lb on manufactured and 5c on leaf, with a drawback, $22,000,000; at 40c on manufactured and exempting leaf, $23,000,000.

Petroleum—At 10c $ gallon on crude, with 10c drawback on refined, $4,000,000.

Cotton—This article is deductible in estimate, as the receipts and sales depend largely upon the military operations and crops. At 1c per pound, the receipts are estimated at least $1,000,000, with prospects of a rapid increase. It is proper to state that other estimates place the receipts at from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Stamps—With modifications as recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $15,000,000.

Income—Adding rental of estates occupied by tenants, and all dividends and other salaries, as also recommended by the Commissioner, $28,000,000.

Sugar—The estimates on this article are also very doubtful. At the lowest foot up $2,000,000.

Licenses—$3,000,000.

Ale Beer and Porter—At $1.50 per barrel, $6,000,000.

Manufactures—At the general 3 per cent tax, $15,000,000.

Total at the lowest estimates, $162,000. The highest estimates named would add from twenty to thirty-five millions to the amount.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

(Cabot & Pemberton Circular.)

JAN. 25.—There has been rather more activity in the Petroleum market since our last report, and prices have been decidedly firmer in anticipation of an increased demand for the article. The receipts have been light, as the cold weather materially interferes with the transportation of the article from the wells, and the supply is now very little here. About 400 barrels were taken, in small lots, at 29 cents. There has been a good demand for bonded Oil, but generally we have seen below the views of holders. About 6,000 barrels were taken from 46 to 46 cents, chiefly at the latter figure. There has been a steadily increasing demand for Free Oil, and 1,500 barrels sold at 53@55 cents. Benzine ranges from 30 to 32 cents, and 10 barrels sold at 32 cents. A British brig of 9,000 barrels was chartered to Cork for orders at 5s. 6d. if to a port in the United Kingdom; 7s. 6d. if to the Mediterranean.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, barrels	2,700
Refined, barrels	3,027
Exptd from Phila. since Jan. 1st, 1864	74,930 gals.
" " same time 1863	125,478 "
Decrease in 1864	70,408 "

Cleveland Market.

JAN. 25.—Flour—Active and firm. Sales 80 bbls XX at $6.20; 50 bbls double at $6.25; 50 bbls do do at $6.38. Rye Flour—Sales 200 bbls at $5.00. Wheat—Market firm and more active. Sales 4000 bu red from store at $1.25; 2 cars do do at $1.26; 1 car white at $1.30; 1 car red on track at $1.24.

Corn—Sales 1 car ear at $1.04; 1 car do at $1.05; 1 car mixed new and old do at $1.06.

Oats—Here inquiry. Sales 1 car on track at 72c; 1 car do at 73c.

Rye—Firm at $1.20 from store. Barley—Nominal at $1.28@1.30 on track. Dressed Hogs—Small sales at $7.00@7.50. Pork—Firm at $22 for city packed and $21.50@22 for country. Lard—In good demand at 11½c for country. Bacon—Shoulders 12 and market firm at 13½@13½c for city cured and 13c. Shoulders—Unchanged at 9c for city cured at 13c.

Toledo Market.

JAN. 23.—Flour—Fine $5.75 to $4.00; Superfine $4.50@5.00; Extra $4.25@4.75; Double Extra and Family $6.50@7.00. Buckwheat Flour $2. Rye Flour $5.50. Wheat—There is none offering; the wheat in store is owned by parties in the interior, who are not willing to sell at prices offered; buyers would pay 145c for Mich White, 138 for No 2 White, 135 for amber Mich 133c for No 1 Red, and 131c for No 2 do. Corn—Nothing doing; holders generally ask 107c for old, and 100c for new. Oats—Last sales at 70c. Barley—Spring 120c; Winter 125c. Seeds—Clover is held at $7.50. Last sales at $7.37. Dressed Hogs—Market quiet; we quote at $7.50@8.00, the latter for extra heavy.

Baltimore Provision Market.

JAN. 23—Bacon is in fair holding demand at higher prices. No improvement in other descriptions. New Mess Pork we quote at $23, and old do at $22 per bbl. New Bacon Shoulders at 10c; old do at 9½c; clear rib Sides at 11½@11¾c and old do at 10½c; sugar cured Hams at 16@16½c and pickled do at 10½c per lb. Refined Lard—Prime Leaf at 10½@10¾c per lb. City rendered Lard at 11½@11¾c. Western do at 10c, and Baltimore refined at 12½@13½c per lb.

Gloucester Fish Market.

JAN. 22—Mackerel—About 2000 bbls in first hands. No 1 and 2 held at $15 and $11; last sales at $14½ and 10½. Smoked Halibut scarce; sales at 12½c. Pollock—Sales 1000 qls at $3.75. Haddock $2.75 qll. Fresh Haddock $1.75 @ 100 lbs. Oil $31 @ 1 bbl.

Imports by Railroad.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, Jan. 26—133 bbls refined, 51 do benzine, Lucesse Oil co; 51 do tar, 300 do refined, Graff, McKee & co; 378 do do, Clark; 1 Summer engine and head light, 50 bbls oil, J McCandless; 100 do refined, R McIlhenny; 50 do do, Penna Jr & co; 100 do refined, R McIlhenny; 50 do do, Penna Salt co; 100 do do, S M Kier; 50 do crude, Pennock, Ball & co; 131 do do, Woods & Wright.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Jan 26—3 cars staves, Gregg & Alexander; 15 bbls oil, Wade Hampton; 20 sks wool, Taylor & McClintock; 40 do do, Simpson & Knox; 71 bales broom corn, McElroy & co; 5 bbls dry apples, Fleming & Steel; 100 bbls do; 5 bbls dry apples, Fleming & Steel; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepland; 50 bbls whisky, Wm Carr & co; 20 do do L Purnell; 41 do do H M'Gwigan; 50 sks corn, Vetter & Armstrong; 9 bdls sheep skins, S Hlath & co; 12 bbls apples, J Herbert; 1 bbl butter, Atwell, Lee & co; 38 sacks onions, Potter & Aiken; 24 do do; 25 bbls apples, Owens & Kennedy; 22 bales hay, S B Floyd; 25 do do, John A Caughey; 200 bales hay, S B Floyd; 25 do do, John A Caughey; 200 sks mill feed, Jas Darlington; 26 sks rye, Hitchcock; 12 sks rags, 15 do barley, 3 bbls butter, L H Voigt & co; dry fruit, S H Jack; 2 bbls butter, L H Voigt & co; 1 bbl sks corn; F McKelvy; 1 bbl seed, T A Caldwell; 18 sks rags, 15 do barley, 3 bbls butter, 1 do tallow, McCullough; 7 firkins butter, Atwell & co; 31 box beans, S do dry apples, 1 bale tallow, Adam Lippert; 2 cans wheel, Wringer & Ayer; 2 do do Kennedy; 8 bbls whisky, S Litzenberg & co; 2 do do Kennedy; 8 bbls whisky, S Litzenberg & co; 1 box tobacco, T Arbuckle; 1 box do, Fleming & Steel; 6 bbls tobacco, T Arbuckle; 1 box do, Fleming & Steel; 1 box drugs, J Fleming; 12 sks rye, Hall & Darlington; 1 bbl whisky, Hall & Darlington; 1 box tobacco, Fleming & Steel.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

JAN. 22—Since our last weekly review sales embrace the cargo of the barque Lapwing, some 4000 bags Rio taken on New York account at 35c, net cash; and 1000 bags ordinary to prime quality to the local and western trade at 33½@34c. The stock in first hands is now light, and held firmly at 35½@36c. No supply of other descriptions.

Manufacture of Highwines in Chicago in 1863.

We have to-day received from Messrs. Lamperts & Dore, the United States Inspectors of highwine in this city, a statement showing the manufacture of spirits in this city during the year 1863 to be 77,521 bbls, 4,650,022 22-100 proof gallons.—*Chicago Trib*

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR WHEELING & PARKERSBURG PACKET.—The fine steamer MINERVA, Capt. John Gordon, will leave Pittsburgh for Wheeling every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making close connections with the Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets. Returning, will leave Wheeling every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers and freight receipted through to Parkersburg.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agents.

On Wharf Boat, at the foot of Wood street. dec31:tf

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Monroe Ayres, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m., and Zanesville every FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock p. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. Coulson, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m., and Zanesville every TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh; H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, Ohio. ja21

REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The new and splendid side wheel steamer JOSEPH FICHEN, Capt. Samuel French, will leave as above on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, Agent. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent. ja27

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The fine side wheel steamer ECLIPSE, Capt. Wise, will leave as above THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. ELLINGSWORTH & CO., Agents. JOHN FLACK. ja27

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The fine new and commodious steamer SAVANNA, Capt. I. M. Mason, will leave as above on THURSDAY, 28th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ja28

FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine steamer LENT LEOTI, Capt. Dan Moore, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer OLIVE, Capt. J. M. Andrews, will leave as above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agents. ja28

FOR CAIRO & ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer WESTMORELAND, Capt. E. Evans, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board. ja28

SHIPPING.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

GALWAY LINE.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 tons
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 2,000 tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 2,000 tons.

The magnificent Steamship COLUMBIA will sail from New York for Liverpool on TUESDAY, the 26th of January.

These ships are among the finest and fastest afloat, and their accommodations for passengers are unrivalled. For LOWEST RATES of passage to or from Europe, apply to the agent, D. O'NEILL, *Evening Chronicle* Building, No. 70 Fifth st., and 66 Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

☞ Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at any of its branches in England or Ireland, for sale. jy16:1ydw

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEENSTOWN & GLASGOW.—The well-known steamers of the Cunard Line, Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 23
ETNA.....Saturday, Feb. 6
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 13
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, Feb. 20

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin—$80 to Liverpool.....$