Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING.....FEB. 11, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette

Railroads in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"With the spring, which is now fast approaching, several railroads in our State will be completed and put in operation. Of these the most important in all respects will be the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, affording the long sought connection between Lake Erie and the Delaware. The prospects of this road will be seen at a glance to be brilliant. In addition to the immense oil trade of the Venango region, for which it will afford a direct route to Philadelphia, much shorter than any other to tidewater, a number of valuable coal mines have been opened in anticipation of the completion of the work, and will send their tributes to Philadelphia and Erie.

"In the oil region and the country West of it a number of branches of the Atlantic and Great Western road are in progress, which promise great results for some hitherto very much isolated counties. The immense value of the oil trade will soon cause the whole region to be traversed by railroads in every direction. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has proved very profitable, and as it is becoming the main line westward of the New York and Erie road, it is of unusual value to Meadville and other towns along its route. Crawford county has increased very largely in population through the influence of this road and of the oil trade.

"The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, which will be finished and in running order about the same time with the Philadelphia and Erie, is a work of much consequence to the whole western tier of counties. It will traverse a region rich in mineral and agricultural resources, and add materially to the trade of both Pittsburgh and Erie, while it must enhance the prosperity of the country concerned. It will afford many advantages to both Pittsburgh and Erie, in view of which it is surprising that the line was not built long since.

"The Reading and Columbia Railroad will also be completed this spring. It will afford an avenue of trade and travel to a rich and populous region in the counties of Berks and Lancaster, not previously accommodated. This link will extend to the Susquehanna river the chain of railways formed by the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, East Pennsylvania, and Reading and Columbia lines.

"A number of branches of the Pennsylvania road in various parts of the State are in progress, and in various stages of advancement, but we have not the information requisite for a statement respecting them. We presume, also, that with the completion of the Erie some of the branches projected in connection with that work will be pushed forward, as by this means of these the trade of the main line itself will be largely increased, and the whole of northern Pennsylvania be rendered tributary to it. At the present session of the State Legislature a number of new projects have come to light, some of which seem quite promising."

After alluding to the gradual development of the railway system in our State, the editor concludes thus:

"No one need be under any fear of overdoing the matter. The State has never yet been adequately supplied with railways. Her own growth has always kept ahead of that of her railway system, and there is not a road now projected which would not be a profitable investment if completed. Pennsylvania has now a mile of railroad for every thousand of her population, while Indiana has a mile for every four hundred and fifty of her inhabitants, and has none of the vast stores of iron, coal, lumber, limestone, marble, etc., which we possess to furnish trade for her roads. Had we relatively the same supply of railroads as Indiana, we should have six thousand seven hundred miles, and if we take into consideration the immense superiority of Pennsylvania over Indiana in wealth, commerce, mineral resources and manufactures, ten thousand miles of road would be no more than a fair supply.

"We commend these things to the consideration of our people, and especially of those who have been appointed or are ordaining the railroad business. The western States owe very much of their later growth to the enormous development of their railroad systems, whereby they have rendered their lands accessible and available for settlement. If we could attain to our full supply of railroad facilities, ten thousand miles, how great would be the progress of Pennsylvania! Should our population keep pace with it, we should then reckon ten millions of souls. If we had sufficient confidence in our own future and in the boundless resources of our commonwealth, we should find no difficulty in attaining this result; and in view of its grandeur let us endeavor to make commensurate exertions, since any outlay of money would be fully warranted by the end in view."

Meeting of Coal Men.

An important meeting of coal men convened at the Board of Trade Rooms, at one and a half o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon.

The meeting came to order. A. D. Smith, President, in the Chair. Thirty-four members present.

James O'Connar, Secretary, read the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting, which were approved.

The Committee on Locks reported progress, and asked to be continued, which was granted.

Mr. McQuiston, from the Committe on Digging, reported that in some instances digging had been raised to five cents per bushel by the employers, in anticipation of a demand being made by the employees for an advance.

Mr. Dravo made some remarks, in which he stated that miners were plenty and anxious for employment, and he had no doubt a sufficiency of hands, at four cents per bushel, could be obtained. He suggested that a committee be appointed to wait on the employers and urge a suspension of the operations, unless miners agree to work for four cents per bushel.

Mr. W. H. Brown said, in Illinois miners were paid but four cents per bushel for mining coal; at Steubenville, and throughout Ohio, but three and a half cents is paid. At these places, heretofore, one cent per bushel more had been paid to miners than had been paid them in this vicinity.

Mr. O'Connor suggested that a committee be appointed by the employers and one by the operatives, to ascertain if these matters can not be amicably compromised and arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.

James O'Connor, Esq., offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to meet a similar committee of the representatives of the coal diggers, and freely explain the necessity of reducing the price of mining to four cents per bushel, February 16th.

The following named gentlemen were appointed on the above committee: James M. Bailey, William H. Brown, Simpson Horner, John F. Dravo, R. R. McQuiston, James Colvin.

After some desultory remarks by Messrs. Dravo, Colvin, Bailey, Miller, O'Conner, and the President, the resolution with the committee named, was adopted.

Mr. Dravo offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be chosen, two from each pool, authorized to wait on the owners of coines, and get them to agree in writing not to pay over four cents per bushel from the 1st of March, 1864; and to join the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange—the Committee to report this day week.

A miner being present was called on for his views, and he stated to the meeting that if the price of coal fell in the market down the river, in Cincinnati and Louisville, the price of mining coal would fall here. If it raised in price there, the price of digging would raise. He also stated that the coal diggers on the Monongahela and Saw Mill Run did not average over two dollars per day.

Mr. Dravo, in answer, stated that he had men in his employ who made ten dollars a day.

Another gentleman, whose name we did not hear, said he had hands that made twelve dollars and twenty-five cents per day.

The resolution was then adopted, and the following persons appointed on the Committee:

First Pool, Youghiogheny—Wm. Robbins, Robert Grinnell. First Pool, Monongahela—Mr. Watson, Wm. Redmon. Second Pool, Monongahela—Mr. Coursin, John F. Dravo. Third Pool, Monongahela—Mr. Rodgers. Third Pool, Monongahela—Mr. Coulter. Fourth Pool, Monongahela—Wm. Clark, Mark Winnett. Sawmill Run—Robert Long, Mr. Colvin, Mr. Grey. Opposite Pittsburgh—Jas. M. Bailey, Thos. Dickson.

Mr. O'Connor moved that a committee, consisting of the President and two other members of the Exchange, be appointed to call on the iron men and ask their co-operation. *Adopted.*

The committee consists of the President, and Messrs. O'Connor and Dravo.

and Messrs. William Cheney, Robert Long, W. Moore, William Chaplin, Blackmore & Nelson, H. P. Painter, B. F. Jonas, J. Cummins proposed and elected members of the Coal Exchange.

Meeting then adjourned to February 16th, 1864, at 11 A. M.

A special meeting of Manchester Council was held last evening—Burgess Spratt in the chair.

Mr. Miller submitted an ordinance authorizing the Finance Committee of Council to issue twenty ten year six per cent. coupon bonds of the denomination of $500 each, and redeemable in ten years after date; the proceeds of the bonds to be applied to the liquidation of present indebtedness of the borough.

The members of Council gave expression to their individual views on the adoption of the ordinance. It was deemed advisable that legislative authority should be obtained before the bonds could be issued.

After a free and full interchange of opinion, Mr. Phelps moved that the Ordinance Committee, in conjunction with the Borough Solicitor, be instructed to prepare an act to be of the reported advance in New York, but, as yet, there is no further change in prices; sales of 25 bgs Rio at 20½@20¾c. Molasses remain steady at former rates.

FISH—More active but unchanged. Sales of 25 bbls Large No 1 Mackerel at $11,00; 100 half bbls do at $6,25; and 100 half bbls Medium do at $4,75.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged, sale on wharf of 2 tons baled, prime Timothy, at $25,00 per ton, and 17 loads from scales at $25@29.

DRIED FRUIT—unchanged; sale of 100 bush Apples at $2,40 per bushel. Peaches may be quoted at 10c per pound.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

FEB. 10—The market for Crude was considerably firmer to-day, and, with a good demand, and light receipts, prices manifest an upward tendency. We note some small sales at 18c in bulk, and 20@22½c in bbls, according to gravity. At the close of the market some holders were asking a material advance over the above quotations. Refined is firm but without quotable change. Quotations may be fairly given at 30@40c in bond and 50@55c free, for prime city brands. Naptha and Residuum remain quiet, with scarce'y doing to establish quotations.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Crude continues to rule firm, with an upward tendency, sales on the spot at 30½@33c. Refined in bond is firm, with sales on the spot at 45@47c, and 50c for March, April, May and June delivery, buyers option. Free oil on the spot, is selling at from 56@58c, and all February delivery, at 58c, buyers option. Naptha remains as last quoted.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—The firmness noted in Provisions at the close of last week was well maintained this forenoon, and some descriptions of hog product were held higher, sellers being apt to be disposed to refuse an advance except for very desirable lots. Dry salted meats were wanted; and held firmly at 7½c for bulk Shoulders; 9½c for Hams, heavy sugar-pickled Hams at 10½@11c; ribbed Sides in bulk at 8½c for light and 9½c for heavy. English meats of Cumberland Middles, at 9½ for heavy do, and 10c for heavy short-ribbed. Barrel Pork firm, with a fair demand for prime rates at $16,00—most holders asked $16,50 for city mess; $15@15,50 for country mess; $13@13,50 for city prime, and $11,50@12,00 for country prime. Lard firm but without change in price, sales of 25 bbls Large No 1 Mackerel at $11,00; 100 half bbls do at $6,25; and 100 half bbls Medium do at $4,75.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged, sale on wharf of 2 tons baled, prime Timothy, at $25,00 per ton, and 17 loads from scales at $25@29.

DRIED FRUIT—unchanged; sale of 100 bush Apples at $2,40 per bushel. Peaches may be quoted at 10c per pound.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

FEB. 10—The market for Crude was considerably firmer to-day, and, with a good demand, and light receipts, prices manifest an upward tendency. We note some small sales at 18c in bulk, and 20@22½c in bbls, according to gravity. At the close of the market some holders were asking a material advance over the above quotations. Refined is firm but without quotable change. Quotations may be fairly given at 30@40c in bond and 50@55c free, for prime city brands. Naptha and Residuum remain quiet, with scarce'y doing to establish quotations.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Crude continues to rule firm, with an upward tendency, sales on the spot at 30½@33c. Refined in bond is firm, with sales on the spot at 45@47c, and 50c for March, April, May and June delivery, buyers option. Free oil on the spot, is selling at from 56@58c, and all February delivery, at 58c, buyers option. Naptha remains as last quoted.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—The firmness noted in Provisions at the close of last week was well maintained this forenoon, and some descriptions of hog product were held higher, sellers being apt to be disposed to refuse an advance except for very desirable lots. Dry salted meats were wanted; and held firmly at 7½c for bulk Shoulders; 9½c for Hams, heavy sugar-pickled Hams at 10½@11c; ribbed Sides in bulk at 8½c for light and 9½c for heavy. English meats of Cumberland Middles, at 9½ for heavy do, and 10c for heavy short-ribbed. Barrel Pork firm, with a fair demand for prime rates at $16,00—most holders asked $16,50 for city mess; $15@15,50 for country mess; $13@13,50 for city prime, and $11,50@12,00 for country prime. Lard firm but without change in price, sales of 25 bbls Large No 1 Mackerel at $11,00; 100 half bbls do at $6,25; and 100 half bbls Medium do at $4,75.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged, sale on wharf of 2 tons baled, prime Timothy, at $25,00 per ton, and 17 loads from scales at $25@29.

DRIED FRUIT—unchanged; sale of 100 bush Apples at $2,40 per bushel. Peaches may be quoted at 10c per pound.

Foreign Liquors.

The following table shows the imports of foreign liquors into New York during the months of January for four years:

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Wine, casks	1,276	2,276	2,276	1,276
Wine, cases	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Brandy, casks	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Brandies, cases	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Gin, casks	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Gin, cases	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Rum, puncheons	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Rum, hogsheads	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Rum, tierces	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Rum, barrels	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Rum, gals. in bond	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Rum, gals. free	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Rum, gals. total	1,862	214	1,276	1,276
Rum, gals. duty