Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	72
12 " M.	00	75
6 " P. M.		62
Barometer	29	9.20

Stirring Times on the Ohio Border—Wise and Jenkins.

A gentleman, writing from Sample's Landing, below Gallipolis, Ohio, to a friend in this city, gives a graphic account of the state of affairs in that vicinity. He says:

"There has been a continual excitement here along the border of the State, for the last two weeks, day and night, and the State has armed all the border citizens for self protection. The principal cause of the excitement is the fear of an attack on Gallipolis by Ex-Gov. Wise, who is now encamped at Charlestown, Va. O. Jennings Wise, a son of the Governor, is now encamped twenty miles below here, at Barboursville. Another rabid Secessionist, named Gallatin Jenkins, is encamped on his own farm, twenty miles below here. He is one of the Virginia aristocracy, and owns a farm seven miles in length on the Ohio river, and is carrying on a regular guerilla war on the Union men of Virginia.

"Some twelve Union men, all wealthy farmers, opposite Sample's Landing, in Virginia, have deserted their homes, leaving everything behind them. They fled to this side of the river, as the damnable traitor Jenkins is seizing every Union man he can get his clutches on.

"A man named Butler, one of the delegates to the Wheeling Convention, and a man of daring courage, was recently captured by Jenkins. While Butler was being conveyed to Jenkins' farm, and when in sight of the river, he made a desperate dash, and amidst the whistling of bullets got safe to the Ohio side. He has since left here, armed to the teeth, determined to rescue his wife and two children, or die in the attempt. He resides eight miles from the river.

"A party of men, consisting of two hundred, under Col. Norton, recently attempted to capture Jenkins. They surrounded his house in the night, but the bird had flown. They secured fifteen head of fat cattle and nine horses, which they brought to Gallipolis.

"We have to stand guard here every night on the border, from Gallipolis to Gayandotte, as there are rumors that Wise and Jenkins intend to cross over and attack us. We are determined to defend ourselves to the last extremity. The women stay up all night and sleep all day, and the men have provided a place of safety for them in case of an attack." J. E. S.

Our Engine.

We have recently been making some improvement in our Press Room, in order to gain room and power, to accommodate the greatly increased labor devolving upon that department of our establishment. We are so well pleased with the change, that we deem it a pleasure to inform our readers to whose skill we are indebted for the improvement. We have had to substitute for our former single fluted boiler one of Messrs. Wm. Sarshill, Jr., Co.'s heat double flues; these gentlemen have a very extensive boiler yard on Penn street, near the Point, and are prepared to execute jobs of this kind on the shortest notice, and of the most approved workmanship and materials.

Our Engine, we think, is the most satisfactory item of its kind in this city. It is an Oscillator, manufactured by Messrs. McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., corner of Pike and O'Hara streets, fitted with their improved steam balanced valves, and controlled by their improved governor—which last we can attest after a long trial, recommend as the best now in use. We think that our Engine and Press Room is now a model; and we desire, therefore, to give our city mechanics, through whose skill we have attained this satisfactory result, the benefit of this unsolicited notice.

Letter from a Printer.

A soldier in Camp Wright, the other day, showed us a very spicy letter from a friend of his at De Witt, Iowa. As there are many printers in the army who would well appreciate the advice it contained, we make the following extract:

"DEAR STA: Once again my 'manuscript' is before you, on 'fools cap,' which you will please 'correct' before you 'set it up.' I propose to give you a little advice; and, being 'stereotyped' it will require no 'correction' or 'alteration.'—Trust in God, and keep your powder dry.' Have your 'shooting stick' in its proper position. Keep the 'column' straight. Let every 'article issued' against the enemy be 'leaded,' and have such 'matter' counted by the 'thousand.' Keep the 'margin' of your body well supplied with 'daggers,' and always make it a 'rule' to 'stick' the enemy whenever an opportunity offers; and, if you should, in any 'equable,' get 'knocked into pi,' make the best you can of a bad 'case,' and 'sponge' your way through."

CAPT. O. U. MYERS, of the Sewickly Rifles, is now in the city, and will remain a few days in order to complete his company, needing yet 15 recruits. This company is one of the finest in Col. Geary's Regiment, is sworn in, and is now in Camp Coleman, near Philadelphia. A fine chance is now offered to young men wishing to join the army. The Captain can be seen at 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, at Wilkins Hall, 2d story, large room, where he will stay a few days.

PERSONAL.—Dr. G. H. Stowe, who has recently returned from Paris, where for the last five years he has devoted himself in the hospitals and medical schools to the study of surgery and medicine, has opened an office for the practice of his profession in Allegheny city, at No. 56 Federal street, opposite Colonnade row. We wish Dr. S. abundant success in the profession, to fit himself for which he has given so much time and study.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.—Capt. Ormsby, Lieut. Sutherland, Lieut. Bagaley and Sergeant Miller, of Co. D., U. S. Zouave Cadets, 12th Regiment, are now in this city, and have opened a recruiting office in Lyon's Building, where they will enlist men to fill up the company to the full complement. The company have been accepted for three years or the war, and will go into service immediately on its completion.

ABUSE OF A CHILD.—Mrs. U. M. Myers, keeper of a refreshment saloon at Oakland, was taken before Mayor Wilson yesterday, upon a charge of cruelly treating her child, a boy about five years of age. The complaint was made by her neighbors, and the principal act of cruelty proved was, that she had raised the child of his feet by the hair of the head while chastising him. She was held to bail to answer.

HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday last, during a storm of rain, the house of Mrs. Houston, of the borough of Indiana, was struck by lightning. The fluid struck the top of the chimney, and after scattering the bricks, passed over the roof, tearing off the shingles to a considerable extent. No other damage was done, and none of the tenants of the house were hurt.

WORKING ON SUNDAY.—A German named John Nowaschak, residing in Reserve Township, was taken before Justice Scriba, on complaint of Edward Vettorl, for pursuing his usual work on Sunday. He had been in the habit of working on Sunday, and, on this occasion spent a part of the day in piling staves. He was fined four dollars, under an old act of 1772.

A SOLDIER "SMITTEN" BY A HARRISBURG GIRL.—The postmaster at Harrisburg has received a letter from a volunteer now in Washington city, which is addressed as follows: "Postmaster of Harrisburg please hand this to the lady that gave a young man the orange, a member of the Third Michigan Regiment." The lady in question should call at once and get the document, as she may thereby secure a brave and gallant husband.

REBEL PRISONERS.—On Monday, Lieut. Thomas M'Farlane, of the Hollidaysburg Fencibles, now Co. A, Third Regiment, Col. F. P. Minief, arrived at Harrisburg with five prisoners, taken at the battle of Falling Waters, one of them supposed to be a Lieutenant. They were poorly clad, and in every respect miserable looking young men. Their destination is Washington city.

THE cheapest Dry Goods to be found in this city are at D. W. Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. All styles of fashionable and desirable goods, as grey Goods, Berages, Poplin, Organdies, Ladies Chintzes, Prints, Dusters, Lace and Silk Mantles, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hosiery, Gloves and all kinds of goods suitable for the season.

PAID OFF.—The soldiers of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, (Col. R. P. M'Dowell,) stationed at Alexandria, Va., were paid off last Saturday. The term of their enlistment expires in about a week, and it is estimated that about two-thirds of the men will re-enlist after visiting their friends at home.

PARADE.—The Reserve Corps, Duquesne Greys, numbering thirty men, were out parading Monday evening and presented a very fine appearance. The officers are Captain J. B. Moore; First Lieutenant, J. C. Buffum; Second Lieutenant, E. A. Aurentz.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—We are indebted to R. C. Loomis, Agent of the Home Insurance Co., of New York, for a Birds' Eye Map of the Seat of War, which that enterprising Company have prepared for the use of their many patrons.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Ludwig Schmutz was yesterday held to bail, by Justice Scriba, to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Hannah Peperney. The parties reside in Reserve township.

THE Wood Guards, commanded by Capt. A. C. Hays, has been selected by Gen. M'Clellan as his body guard. This is a high compliment to the Pittsburgh boys.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mrs. Larry Whirty, famous in the police annals of Allegheny, was yesterday held to bail by Mayor Drum, to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

WILL PROBABLY RECOVER.—Dr. Hanalentner, at whose house Welsh, who was stabbed in the Fifth ward, on Monday evening, is now lying, entertained hopes last evening of his recovery.

NEW counterfeit two dollar bills on the bank of Easton are in circulation. They are skillfully executed and well calculated to deceive.

THE Rev. Arthur B. Bradford left New Castle last week, for Amoy, China, where he has been appointed consul.

MR. HENDERSON will reopen the Pittsburgh Theatre about the first of September with a new company.

Camp Wright—Dress Parade of the Erie Regiment—Vote of Thanks—Paymaster Arrived—Moving of Troops—Uniforms for the 9th and 10th, &c.

At the hour for the Regimental Drill and Dress Parade of the Erie Regiment, on Monday evening, the companies composing the Regiment gained an unusual amount of praise for the manner in which they went through the various evolutions of the Battalion. Many who have witnessed their movements on previous occasions declare that they fairly excelled themselves.

After Dress parade, Mehl's Brass Band played one of their most pleasing airs to the delight of many who witnessed the parade.

At a meeting held in the quarters of the Union Volunteers, Capt. Bierer—to acknowledge 77 fine flannel shirts, 69 pairs of woolen socks, 18 pairs of shoes and towels, from the ladies of Dr. Pressley's (2d U. P.) Church; 18 flannel shirts from the ladies of the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, (Rev. Mr. Baker's,) and the ladies of Connellsville for various other presents—it was resolved that we tender to the above named churches and their exemplary, pious and energetic pastors, (and the ladies particularly) our heartfelt thanks for their many marks of kindness, not only toward our company but to others of our citizen soldiery. May domestic happiness ever attend them; may they live long to benefit and bless the land with their acts of charity and labors of piety. "May their barrel of meal waste not nor their cruse of oil fail."

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* and Uniontown papers.

The Paymaster arrived in camp yesterday and paid off four companies and a half of the Erie Regiment. He paid out more than $6,000 during the time he was paying off those companies. There was much dread, on the part of the unpaid, of a countermand, but no countermand came, and all went well.

Col. McLane, who has just come back from Harrisburg, reports that the other regiments in camp will soon be ordered into service. His own regiment is expected to pass through the city this evening, on their way home, to recruit for the three years' service.

Among the visitors to the Camp yesterday were Capt. Gregg, of Col. Emory's regiment, U. S. Cavalry—formerly Colonel of the 5th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—son of Senator Gregg, of Centre county—and Lieut. Johnson, late of Col. Farnsworth's 11th Regiment. They and a few friends were handsomely entertained by Adjutant Vincent at the Head Quarters of the Erie Regiment.

The distribution of guns and uniforms still continues; 2,225 pairs of drawers and an equal number of caps were distributed among the soldiers of the 9th and 10th Regiments.

An accident occurred in the Camp which might have proved more dangerous. A young man of the 10th Regiment who had a pistol presented to him, was experimenting with it and accidentally discharged it, making an ugly wound in the first finger of the left hand. The physician of the Camp thinks the finger can be saved.

MARCHING ORDERS were received last night by the 10th Regiment, Col. McCalmont, to march to Hopewell, Va. They will leave this morning at 10 o'clock.

Skirmishing in Western Virginia—Amusing Incidents.

Several soldiers who recently arrived at Wheeling from Laurel Hill, give some amusing incidents of the skirmishing in that vicinity. An Orderly Sergeant says that frequently the Federal and rebel pickets and scouts would come within speaking distance of one another, and indulge in personal epithets, such as "Traitor," "Abolitionist," "Blue belied Yankee," etc. In several instances, the pickets, after abusing one another would, by general consent, stop firing and meet half way, for the purpose of taking a drink. After drinking, they would run back, pick up their guns and fire at each other, the fleetest man standing the best chance of getting the first shot.

A tall Hoosier is here, *en route* for his home in Indiana. He has a severe shot in the back, which, though quite painful, is not at all dangerous, being a flesh wound only. He received the wound in the skirmish, last Thursday. He says he counted he had been dodging behind trees and firing at the rebels when an opportunity offered. They were ordered to retreat back within the lines, when the Indianian, of whom we are speaking, fired a shot at a rebel and started to follow his comrades. In doing so, he was shot in the back by a concealed rebel. He is much mortified at the idea of going home with a shot in his back, but in order to guard against ridicule, he carries with him certificates of commanding officers, showing that the wound was honorably received.

Hague and McCartney.

EDS. GAZETTE:—Although a constant reader of your paper, I overlooked a statement from Robert Hague, in Friday's issue, to which my attention has just been called by a friend. According to the statement, Hague has been a much injured individual, and has utterly discarded Iago's injunction, "put money in thy purse." His three trips to the mountains, after McCartney, have no doubt given a little brief employment to the risibilities of those of yourreaders who know that individual, and have seen him carelessly sauntering through the city for the last five or six months. In the enumeration of his valuable services, no allusion whatever is made to these trips of his; but W. G. McCartney, (one of the other one,) on Wood street. However ardent his pursuit, these latter trips seem to have had a most magical effect in abating it.

Seriously, however, it is exceedingly unpleasant to my feelings to have become mixed up with such a suit. Comparatively unimportant as this affair may seem, the conduct of Hague in regard to his part may be considerable troublesome to me. In due time his management of the McCartney affair shall receive an airing—legal proceeding having only been so long staid on account of the absence of a material witness—a three months' volunteer.

I am indifferent about his making another statement. His status will exempt him from a reply.

NEAL M'TIERNY.

BROKE JAIL.—*The Birds Flown*.—On Tuesday night last, says the Indiana *American*, two prisoners confined in our county jail, the one a colored man named James Henry, whose committal we noticed last week, and a white man named Moses Grommer who had been committed to jail on Court week, on a charge of attempt at breaking into a house, in Montgomery township—getting tired of their confinement in these exciting war times, effected their escape through the chimney of the jail. They took their bed clothes and tore them into strips, which they tied together and twisted into a rope, by which they lowered themselves to the ground. The Sheriff offers a reward for the apprehension and delivery of $20, or $10 for either one of them.

COL. BLACK's regiment is full and will shortly be ready for active service.

LOWRY's Fire Plug is to be introduced in New York city.

THERE are only a small portion of mankind fully aware of the many ills we suffer from the frailties and indiscretions of our ancestors—entailing upon us leathsome disorders, such as secondary syphilis, scrofula, &c.—leaving a train of constitutional diseases that closes only with the grave. At least one fourth of our populous city are held by these lurking infections in some form or other. How many young men there are who are daily sinking into an untimely grave, in the spring time of life, in the prime of their years, and all for the want of a proper "Remedy," to cleanse the blood and removate the system—one that will strike at the very fountain head of the disease.

We feel that it is a duty we owe to suffering man to make known an article that will afford him a certain cure, and to recommend as such the "Cherokee Remedy," of which an advertisement appears in to-day's paper—a medicine sold by all Druggists—it has performed cures that have astonished our most skillful practitioners. It not only cures Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c., but as a purifier of the blood, and a general alterative medicine, it has no equal. We say to all who are affected with any venereal, mercurial or scrofulous taint, to try the great Indian's specific. j

BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the enormous quantities of medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and even years, try it!

Messrs. Gurney & Dupuy, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. HAYDN'S INFANTILE COMPOUND, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need, and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

See Advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. delf:3d&1w&w

INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM.—Two-thirds of our diseases proceed from derangements of the stomach and the nerves. A want of vigor in the digestive organs causes an immense amount of discomfort, both in body and mind. ONE PREPARATION AND ONE ONLY, reaches the cause and consequence of this discomfort. To give strength to the weakened stomach, to calm the agitated nerves and to restore that regularity of action in all the organs which constitute perfect health and tend to secure a long and painless life, there is no medicine now before the world which will compare with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It would be an insult to the reader to suppose that he has not heard of their amazing success in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, general debility, and all the disorders to which the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nervous system are subject. So marvellous is the effect of this great restorative that physicians of eminence do not hesitate to affix their names as witnesses to the testimonials of persons who have been rescued from suffering and danger by its virtues, after the remedies of the dispensary had all been tried without avail.

Sold by all druggists everywhere. m|30|1wd

PIMPLES!—Pimples in Health, Try it.—DR. SWAYNE'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Swayne, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. See advertisement. apl6|1yrd&wFault

DOCTOR C. BAHNS, Water Cure and Homopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne Streets. 1

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession. 1

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in to-day's paper.

CIDER—30 bbls. for sale by
my17 J. R. CANFIELD & co

DRY PEACHES—20 sacks bright Dry Peaches received by HENRY H. COLLINS.

POTATOES—200 bus. choice varieties in store and for sale by L. G. CHAPP.

FEATHERS—New arriving and to arrive for sale by my25 IRVIN DICKEY & CO.

DRIED APPLES—200 bus. in store and for sale by my18 SHANE & COFFIN.

WHITE BEANS—25 bus. in store and for sale by my18 SHANE & COFFIN.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Particulars of the Battle at Carrick's Ford.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—*Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.—Field of Battle, Carrick's Ford, July 14.*—On the night of the 11th, the rebel army at Laurel Hill, under command of Brigadier General Garnett, late Major in the U. S. army, evacuated its camp in great haste, on learning of Gen. McClellan's approach to Beverly, apparently hoping to pass Beverly before Gen. McClellan's arrival, and thus escape the trap set for them by a passage through Cheat Mountain Gap. The evacuation was discovered on the morning of the 12th, and pursuit was instantly ordered, and by 10 o'clock the 9th Indiana entered the rebel camp on Laurel Hill, and found a large number of tents, a lot of flour, camp equipage and clothing, and several sick and wounded, to whom, without asking, we gave proper attention. The whole road for thirty miles was strewn with baggage thrown from the wagons to hasten their retreat. The rebel army went within three miles of Beverly, and there met rebels flying from Rich Mountain, and finding escape to Huttonville impossible, all united and returned toward Laurel Hill and took the road in the direction of St. George.

Gen. Morris' division pursued them for a mile or two beyond Leidsville that night, and halted from 11 till 3 o'clock in the morning, when the advance resumed pursuit and continued it all day, in spite of an incessant rain pouring down. The rebel army left the pike, struck Cheat river and pursued the Mountain road down the valley. Our advance, composed of the 14th Ohio and 7th and 9th Indiana Regiments, pushed on, guided through the mountain gullies by tents, camp furniture, provisions and knapsacks, thrown from the rebels' wagons to facilitate their flight. Our troops got to Cheat river four times, and finally, about 1 o'clock, came up with the enemy's rear guard. The 14th Ohio advanced rapidly to the ford in which the enemy's wagons were standing, when suddenly the rebel army opened a furious fire on them with small arms and two rifled cannon, from the bluff on the opposite side of the river, where they had been concealed, but the firing was too high. The 14th returned it with spirit. Meanwhile two pieces of the Cleveland Artillery came up and opened on the rebels, and the 9th Indiana advanced to the support of the 14th Ohio's left, while the 7th Indiana crossed the river between two fires and came in on the enemy's right flank. The rebels then fled in great disorder, leaving their finest piece of artillery at the next ford, a quarter of a mile further on.

Gen. Garnett attempted to rally his forces, when the 7th Indiana came up in hot pursuit, and another brisk engagement ensued. Gen. Garnett was finally shot dead, when his army fled in wild confusion toward St. George; the 7th Indiana pursued them for a mile or two; but our forces being so scattered with their forced marches of 20 miles with but little rest from yesterday's march, Gen. Morris refused to let them pursue further. Results of the whole affair are the capture of the rebel camp, Laurel Hill, large quantities of tents, camp equipage, forty baggage wagons, field camp chest, supposed to contain all their money, two regimental banners, one of them that of the Georgia regiment, four Georgia Captains and Lieutenants, large number of Virginia officers, death of Gen. Garnett and twenty of his men, and wounding a much larger number. Our loss is wholly in the 14th Ohio—two killed and two wounded. Our forces are now engaged in burying the dead.

Gen. Garnett's body is lying at headquarters. It will be sent to his family at Richmond.

Along the line of retreat the woods are filled with deserted rebels, and our men are ordered to stop arresting prisoners, because we can't take care of them.

There were over four thousand rebels on the hill commanding our position, who opened fire on the 14th Ohio at the distance of a little over two hundred yards. Their artillery was rapidly served, but was aimed about two feet too high, cutting off the trees above the heads of our boys. Our advance, which alone could be engaged, numbered less than two thousand. It is thought that our forces at Rowlesburg will cut off the retreat of the remainder, and secure the few baggage wagons left.

The rebel army is composed mainly of Georgians and Eastern Virginians. Col. Ramsay, of the Georgia regiment, succeeds Gen. Garnett in command. The Georgians were direct from Pensacola.

The same correspondent telegraphs from Grafton last night, that while coming through the field of battle of Cheat River yesterday, with Major Gwinner, who had charge of the corpse of General Garnett, we learned that the Rebel army had left the remainder of their baggage and artillery at a point about two miles from St. George. Word was immediately sent back to Gen. Morris, and all is now probably captured.

The rebels are greatly disorganized and heading for Hardy county. Gen. Garnett's corpse is here awaiting orders from his family.

FARTHER POINT, July 16.—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool on July 4th, via Londonderry on the 5th, reached this point at nine o'clock this evening.

The Americans in London celebrated the 4th of July with a public breakfast. Dr. Patten, of New York, presided, and prayed for the extermination of slavery. Mr. Adams sent a sympathetic letter. Mr. Lowry, P. M., has published a pamphlet entitled "Austria, her Positions and Prospects." The object is to establish a line of steamers from Southampton to Trieste under an Austrian subsidy.

The Pope's correspondent at Rome says that the Pope had recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to celebrate, last Saturday, the Pontifical mass in St. Peters, a long and fatiguing service, in honor of the anniversary of the patron of Rome.

The Italian government has granted subsidies to an English company, which has undertaken a complete system of postal and passenger steam service on the Mediterranean. The company is to be allowed to erect wharves and landing places, thus avoiding, for the first time on the Mediterranean, the using of small boats for the landing of goods and passengers; but passengers are to be exempt from passport regulations.

It is the intention of Her Majesty to visit Ireland toward the latter part of August.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, on 3d inst., is signalled below, and will be up at about 4 P. M. Her European intelligence has been anticipated by the Hibernian at Farther Point.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Fulton and Glasgow arrived out on the 3d, and the Adriatic on the 4th.

The armistice in regard to the Stevens' battery and the Pontificial Gende Armes, in which several persons were wounded.

A momentary crisis at St. Petersburg was imminent, and money was scarce; gold and silver has disappeared from the market.

It was reported that the French had evacuated Cervita Vecchia, and were about to evacuate Viterbo.

Advices from Pekin to the 29th, via Russia, say that the insurgents are making considerable progress; that they had beaten the Imperialists, and were marching rapidly on the capital.

EASTON, July 16.—The 4th Reserve Regiment Col. March, made its appearance in Easton about 1 o'clock p. m., to-day, escorted by a portion of Sickle's regiment, headed by a cornet band. The streets are and windows were densely thronged, handkerchiefs were waved, flags floated, and every demonstration of the liveliest feeling and good will were made by our citizens. The regiment proceeded to the depot and took the Harrisburg train at 2 P. M. The officers and men of this regiment, by their quiet and soldierly deportment while here, have made many warm friends among our people. The demonstration in honor of the regiment, by our citizens, friendly if the regiment had been composed of our own citizens.

HARRISBURG, July 16.—Intelligence has been received here that Col. Charles J. Biddle, Commanding Penna. Reserve, lately encamped at Chamberland, occupied New Creek Bridge, Md., on Sunday last, by order of Gen. McClellan. Col. Kane, of the 3rd Penna brigade, occupied Piedmont, and Capt. E. A. Irwin took his post at New Creek village.

The enemy precipitately retired on the approach of our forces.

A company under Capt. Taylor, pursued, overtook and captured four of them, and a wagon filled with plunder.

On Monday, the enemy attacked Capt. Irwin's position, but were vigorously repulsed, leaving two dead, and carrying away some wounded. Capt. Irwin sustained no loss.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The Washington correspondent of the *Analeger* says that Capt. Sweeney's appointment as Brigadier General of the St. Louis Home Guards was never confirmed by the government, and orders have been issued calling him and his company to join his regiment of U. S. infantry at Washington.

Respectable authority says that Col. Siegel will be promoted to Brigadier General.

The train on the North Missouri R. R., conveying a detachment of Col. Smith's Regiment of Zouaves, was fired into yesterday from the woods skirting the road, 20 miles above St. Charles, and two of the troops severely wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—As soon as the seizures by the privateers Sumter and Jeff. Davis became known, the Navy Department issued orders to the Federal vessels at New York and Hampton Roads, to proceed, without delay in pursuit of them, and similar craft.

An official letter from Fort Pickens, received this morning, mentions that the Niagara had been dispatched on a like errand.

Lieut. John Julius Guthrie, of North Carolina, having refused to obey orders assigning him to duty, has been dismissed from the Navy.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 16.—The detachment from here returned from Lipton at two o'clock last night. They surrounded the town, and arrested eighteen of the secessionists, and brought them to Jefferson city. E. J. Donnelly left for St. Louis by the train at twelve o'clock, under a guard.

A prominent citizen of Pettis county, arrived this morning, and reports that a force of four hundred secessionists had assembled near Georgetown, and three pieces of artillery. There are constant accessions to their numbers.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 16.—Gen. McDowell's army doubtless commenced a forward movement this afternoon. The departure of Col. Einstein's 27th Pennsylvania Regiment for McDowell's command yesterday, makes the fifteenth full regiment of citizen soldiers that has been sent to him from this point, averaging quite 1,000 men each, that is exclusive of regulars, 2,600 of which have already joined him.

BOSTON, July 16.—The frigate Cumberland, according to letters received here, is also cruising for the privateers now in our waters.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

(Special Session.)

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburne, of Ill., from the Committee of Commerce, alleged to the fact that the House yesterday passed a resolution directing the committee to institute an inquiry as to what additional measures are necessary to make the blockade more effectual, and to put a stop to piracy. He said the committee have had the subject under consideration, and a conference had been held with the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, and Commodore Paulding. The bill he now proposed to report was in accordance with the views thus agreed on. It would have more appropriately come from the committee on naval affairs, but as there was an immediate necessity for its passage, he hoped the House would now proceed to its consideration.

The bill provides that for and during the present insurrection, the Secretaly of the Navy is authorized to hire, purchase or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for the temporary increase of the Navy: the vessels to be furnished with such ordnance, stores and munitions of war as will enable them to render the most efficient service according to orders issued by their respective commands. The temporary appointments made of acting lieutenants, acting paymasters, acting surgeons, acting masters and quartermasters and rates of pay for these officers heretofore designated, are by this bill legalized. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect to suppress piracy and to render the blockade more effectual, $3,000,000 are appropriated.

The bill was on motion of Mr. Washburne referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill providing for the suppression of the rebellion against and resistance to the power conferred on Congress, until the latter shall by a proclamation, declare that the rebellion is not in the same pay and rations as the regular army.

This bill passed under the operation of the previous question, almost unanimously.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the protection of public property. He proposed for it a substitute similar to the bill which previously passed the House, with, among several other additions, a proviso which allows the President to select the Majors and Brigadier Generals from the line of the army, or from the regular and volunteers, these officers to resume their former places at the expiration of the war. The bill passed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate's amendment to the loan bill, which, on their recommendation, were all concurred in.

Mr. Wright, of Pa, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue exchange bills. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Major General McClellan and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories which by their skill and bravery they have achieved over the rebels and traitors in arms, on the battle fields of Western Virginia.

The House in Committee considered the bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., explained its provisions, when Mr. Burnett, of Ky., addressed the Committee for an hour in vindication of the seceded States, and in condemnation of the warlike act of the Administration.

Mr. Holmes, of Ky., not here to defend the Administration, which was not his choice, but when public liberty was in danger, patriotism might well sink into the shade. Public safety was necessity, the preservation of the National Union and liberty should afford some extenuation for the acts and policy of the Administration. According to ancient maxim, the safety of the people is the supreme law. Treason against human hopes must be crushed, and the Union of our fathers must and shall be preserved.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces was passed, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented a petition for the abolition of slavery, and remonstrating from the United States Treasury such owners of slaves as would be protected thereon.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, introduced a bill for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

Mr. Harris, of N. Y., presented a petition from Mr. M. O. Roberts, of New York, asking payment for the steamship Star of the West, lost in government service, and introducing a bill for the relief of M. O. Roberts. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Thompson, of N. J., offered an amendment making an appropriation to finish Stevens' bomb-proof battery.

This was discussed at some length, when the hour of the special order arrived, and the resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., introduced bills for the confiscation of property in the rebel States.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Ky., proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the resolution.

He denied that one branch of the government can indemnify public officers in another branch for violation of the Constitution and the laws. The power conferred on Congress by the resolution is one measure of its authority. These powers are confided to the different departments, and their boundaries are determined. The President has rights and powers conferred, and the legislative department have its powers and the Judicial Department has its powers, and he denied that either can encroach on the other or indemnify each other for a usurpation of power confided by the Constitution. Congress has no more right to make constitutional the unconstitutional acts of the President than the President has to make valid an act of the Supreme Court overstepping or violating its duties.

Mr. Lane, of Ind., said he wanted to know if the President had saved the country by prompt action. He sanctioned all he had done, and the people sanctioned it. He would sanction all that is to be done when our victorious columns shall sweep treason from old Virginia. The President has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and he only regretted that the habeas corpus of the Baltimore traitors had not been suspended at the same time. Suppose the Senator from Kentucky had been elected President, would he have refused to defend the Capital when he found an armed rebellion endeavoring to capture it?

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Mass., the subject was postponed till Thursday.

The Navy appropriation bill was then taken up.

The amendment in regard to the Stevens' battery was disagreed to, and the bill passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

The Battle at Cheat River—Killing of Gen. Garnett.

A large number of passengers arrived on last night's train from the seat of war and vicinity from whom we gather some additional particulars of the battle at Cheat river on Sunday morning, and the killing of Garnett.

After Gen. Garnett evacuated Laurel Hill, he retreated towards St. George, Tucker county, whence he was pursued by the column under Gen. Morris. Garnett reached Carrick's Ford, on Cheat River, about eight miles from St. George, on Sunday morning, where, being hotly pursued, he attempted to make a stand. previous to crossing the river. Whilst endeavoring to rally his retreating men, who are said to have acted shamefully, he was shot by a sergeant in an Indiana Regiment. Only one man was near at the time, a beardless young man from Georgia, the rest having refused to rally. The Georgian was also killed at the same instant, he and his commander falling in different directions, feet to feet.—During the retreat and at the Ford one hundred and eleven of the rebels were killed, while the Federal loss will not exceed ten. The rebels threw away everything in their retreat calculated to impede their locomotion in the slightest degree, and the route and the battle field were strewn with all manner of warlike implements. They left everything they had in the shape of horses, wagons, camp equipage, etc.

Major Gordon, of Gen. Morris' staff, brought the remains of Gen. Garnett, together with his sword, watch, &c., down to Grafton yesterday, whence they will be sent, via Wheeling, to his friends in Eastern Virginia. Garnett was a graduate of West Point, and was formerly attached to the regular United States Army. He was, it is said, a brother of Congressman Garnett, of this State. The body of Garnett was recognized by Maj. Love, of the Federal forces, with whom he was intimately acquainted at West Point.

The position which Garnett abandoned at Laurel Hill, is said to have been an exceedingly strong one—one that could not have been taken by 40,000 men. The rebels destroyed much of their provisions, such as corn, flour, etc., and all other objects and desires seemed to have been lost in the one great object of getting out of the range of Federal rifles. They rolled up, tumbled up, any way so as to get out of the way. As Spaulding's advertisement would say, one can "hardly realize" how these robels, who are fighting for their rights, and who took up arms to resist the invasion of a foe, whose motto is "Beauty and Booty," could act in this precipitate—not to say insane—manner. It is the opinion of some people that secession in Western Virginia is about played out.

HOWE'S NEW SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINES,

Are adapted to all kinds of FAMILY SEWING, working equally well on the lightest and heaviest fabrics, making the

LOCK STITCH SEAM

alike on both sides, which

CAN NOT BE RAVELED OR PULLED OUT,

And for tailoring, Shirt Making, Gaiter Fitting and Shoe Binding these have no superior. Call and see them at 365 Fifth street, upstairs.

W. H. JASCELL,

AGENT.

REMOVAL.

We have removed from Water street, to the New Ware house adjoining our works on Wayne street, where all our business will hereafter be transacted.

BAILEY, BROWN & CO.

March 6th, 1861-m317

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, July 16, 1861.

FLOUR—The Flour market remains inactive, dull and neglected, while prices remain unchanged. The sales aggregated only 344 bbls as follows: 40 bbls Spring and Winter Wheat Family at $4,65@5 25; 54 do Spring Wheat at $4,75; 60 do at $4,50@5,00 for Family and $4,50 for Fancy; 65 do at $4,50 for Family and $4,75 for Fancy.

BACON—The demand appears to be improving a little and prices are becoming more settled. Sales of 2,000 lbs at 6½c for Shoulders, 7½c for Hams, 8½c for Plain Hams and 9½ for Canvassed; 3,000 do at 6½c for Shoulders, 8½c for Plain Hams, and 9c for Canvassed.

GROCERIES—continue in good demand, and prices are very firm and fully maintained. Sales were: 25 bhds choice N O Sugar at 7½@7¾c; 5 do do at 7¾c; 40 bbls Molasses, to city trade, at 34c; 10 do do at 35c; 25 bags Coffee at 15½c; 40 do choice do at 16½c.

FISH—In moderate demand but unchanged; sale of 12 half bbls White Fish at $4,25; 15 half bbls Lake Herring at $2,25; 8 bbls No 2 Large Mackeral at $7,00; 15 half bbls do at $4,12½; 10 bbls No 3 Medium do at $3,75.

HAY—In regular demand at full prices; sale at scales of 16 loads at $9 for new and $11 for old.

POTATOES—unchanged; sale of 100 b