Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 68 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	58
12 " M.	72	64
6 " P. M.		60
Barometer		27 13-20

The Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

Dr. Plumer's congregation have just completed their new church edifice, situate on the corner of Anderson and Lescock streets, Allegheny city, and intend dedicating the same on Sabbath next, 17th inst.

This is the second Old School Presbyterian Church in Allegheny, (Dr. Swift's being the first.) The congregation was first organized in Excelsior Hall, about seven years ago, where they have worshipped until quite recently, when they obtained the use of the Lecture-room in their new building. Dr. W. S. Plumer, their pastor, accepted a unanimous call extended by the congregation about the time of its organization, and has been preaching in Excelsior Hall, in addition to his duties as a professor in the Western Theological Seminary, until this time, with great acceptability and success, if we may judge by the congregational statistics. From the organization until now, the increase of membership has been 448, viz: on examination 148, on certificate 240; total membership, 486.

Dr. Plumer commenced his ministrations, as stated supply, on Sabbath, October 4th, 1854, the organization then consisting of but 44 members. The whole number of members now enrolled is 228, of which 181 were received on certificate and 107 on examination. The number of members removed or dismissed to other churches, including those deceased, is 196.

The lot on which the new Central Church is built, is 87 feet front on Anderson street, by 90 feet 8 inches deep to a public alley. The building is 60 by 80 feet deep, pressed brick fronts, with ten long, double gothic windows in the sides, and three in the front, all filled with stained glass.

The basement affords a capacious lobby, flanked by airy committee rooms on either side, in the rear of which is a lecture and Sunday school room, 40 by 60 feet.

Two flights of easy stairs lead to a vestibule on the main floor, communicating with the audience rooms. There are two principal and two side aisles, leading toward the pulpit, with 122 comfortable and eligible seats. The walls and ceiling are neatly painted in fresco, without any of that overdone attempt at embellishment which too frequently disfigures church ceilings. The floor is carpeted throughout, the seats cushioned, and every requirement of unostentatious taste and comfort seems to have been provided. An end. or singers' gallery, extends across the front of the building, over the vestibule. The ceiling is arched, 26 feet in height.

The whole edifice is warmed by four of Anderson & Phillips' heavy cylindrical stoves, with sheet iron cylinders to conduct the heated air up through floor registers, to the body of the church. The audience room is lighted by a patent sun-burner, in the centre of the ceiling, and ventilated by one of Emerson's Patent Ventilators. The roof is of slate, beautifully variegated. The whole presents a very neat external appearance, with a degree of comfort and convenience, internally, which will doubtless prove highly satisfactory to the congregation.

We annex the names of the contractors, that each may enjoy the credit to which he is properly entitled: Architects, Barr & Mosser; Principal Contractors, A. Patterson & Co.; Slate Roof, Thomas Parry; Gas fittings and Ventilators, Davis & Phillips; Stained Glass, Nelson; Painting, David Powell; Fresco Painting, J. C. Michael; Carpets, W. D. & H. McCullough; Furniture; Allen & Bro., Philadelphia; Heating, W. W. Bradshaw.

The Case of Nicholas Walton.—He is Discharged by the Mayor and held by the United States Authorities.

Yesterday, Nicholas Walton, the St. Louis Government contractor and alleged fugitive from justice, was taken from jail before Mayor Wilson, for a further hearing upon charges of fraud and conspiracy, by means of which he obtained and secreted some $6,000 in gold.

No further testimony was adduced before the Mayor, and Walton was finally discharged. In the meantime, however, an information had been made before the United States Commissioner, J. H. Bailey, Esq., by R. W. Dunstan, of St. Louis, charging Walton with having defrauded the Government of some $6,000, by means of a forged and fraudulent certificate or voucher for wood alleged to have been delivered. He was arrested upon this charge immediately after his dismissal by the Mayor, and taken before the Commissioner for a hearing.

Mayor Wilson, Mr. Dunstan and officer Riddle were examined as witnesses, and testified that Walton had admitted, in substance, that he had defrauded the Government—that the Quartermaster was to receive a part of the proceeds obtained upon the wood contract, but he had cheated him also. He was also accused of swindling other parties, but the testimony was confined to the Government transaction.

Messrs. Coyle and Swartzwelder appeared for the prisoners, and made an elaborate argument in his behalf, urging his discharge upon the ground that no fraud or forgery had been proved; that the information should have been made in St. Louis, and that the proceedings were irregular and illegal.

R. B. Carnahan, Esq., United States District Attorney, and A. M. Brown, Esq., appeared on behalf of the Government, and contended that a strong case had been made out from the evidence—the defendant himself admitting that the Government had been defrauded, and that he was a party to the fraud. Mr. Brown stated that the entire amount of the fraud would probably reach $10,000. This statement had no reference to the present case, but it would tend to show the importance of securing an investigation—that there were probable and reasonable grounds for the Commissioner retaining the prisoner in custody.

The Commissioner refused to discharge the prisoner, and he was remanded into the custody of the United States Marshal. Subsequently the District Attorney, Mr. Carnahan, appeared before Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court, and asked for a warrant of removal to St. Louis.

The prisoner was brought into Court, and after his counsel had made an ineffectual effort to obtain a great writ of habeas corpus, Judge McCandless endorsed the action of the Commissioner and ordered a warrant of removal to the district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

The lady who accompanied Walton in his flight from St. Louis has mysteriously disappeared, but it is supposed she is still in the city. The money found upon her, amounting to $3,860, is still in the possession of Mayor Wilson, and has been made the subject of a civil action, as he has refused to give it over to her counsel upon her order, or even to hear her. He is determined to hold on to it, if possible, until the authorities at St. Louis make some disposition of Walton, whose own admissions stamp him as a great scoundrel.

Enormous Trade in Breadstuffs—Curious Calculation.

The trade in breadstuffs at the west this season, remarks a cotemporary, has been enormous, and how the amount yet remaining is to come forward in a brief month of navigation, is a subject of lively interest. Of what the trade in breadstuffs has been thus far, some idea may be formed from the fact that at Buffalo the local receipts of grain, and of flour reduced to wheat, foot up the enormous aggregate of *fifty two millions of bushels*. We read the figures without being able to comprehend their immensity. To do so we must resort to illustrative statements. Supposing this vast amount to be all afloat again upon the canal, it would fill 8,666 canal boats, holding 6,000 bushels each; and these boats, each 100 feet long, and lying stem to stern, would form an uninterrupted line 164 miles in length! Or supposing all this grain to be thrown into one pile or stored in a single bin. The dimensions of such a receptacle would make a column 264 feet square and 1000 feet high. Or, to put it more practically—suppose it all to be stored in one warehouse, of the ordinary depth and height of street stores, say sixty-five feet from front to rear, and sixty-five feet high, and that warehouse would be four-fifths of a mile long, allowing nothing for partitions, and its contents would supply ten millions of people with breadstuffs for one year. This, it will be remembered, is the business of the single port of Buffalo, and the enormous amount, it is estimated, before the end of the season, will be swelled at that point to at least *forty millions of bushels*.

The Philadelphia Election Frauds—Injunctive Process by Judge Ludlow—His Advice to the Prothonotary, etc.

The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, Judge Ludlow, presiding, was engaged on Monday in hearing an elaborate argument in support of the application for an injunction to restrain the Prothonotary from certifying certain fraudulent army returns to the Return Judges. The bill was filed on behalf of Mr. Lawrence, the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, while the bill filed in the Supreme Court, in this city, (upon which an injunction was granted) was on behalf of Mr. Ewing, Democratic candidate for Sheriff.

After the argument had been made before Judge Ludlow, the decision of the Supreme Court was telegraphed to Philadelphia, and at six o'clock Monday evening Judge Ludlow rendered his decision. He says:

"The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, having to-day decided, at Pittsburgh, to grant the injunction prayed for by the bill filed by Robt. Ewing, we cannot do otherwise than grant so much of the prayer of this bill as affects the right of the Prothonotary to certify, and Return Judges to enumerate, the vote contained in a paper purporting to be a regimental return, with the forged signature of "William Shimpfiller" appended thereto. We are bound by what we consider to be the decision of the Supreme Court in banc upon this subject, and to that extent (without expressing any opinion as to that portion of the bill) the prayer of these complainants is granted, on security being entered in the sum of $1,000.

"Other returns, on their face regular, being company returns, but asserted and admitted in argument to be forged, are also attacked in this bill, and the question now presents itself, whether we can in such a case grant relief in this form. As we read the opinion of the Supreme Court, this point is not touched, and, therefore, with a painful sense of the responsibility cast upon us, we proceed, as best we may, to determine that question.

"This bill, although it prays for an injunction, and is filed upon the Equity side of the Court of Common Pleas, is effect desires us, in advance, in a Court of Equity, to settle a series of contested elections, and to *determine, collaterally, the rights of certain persons who claim certain offices by virtue of a color of title as it may be called.*"

The Judge then discusses the question whether a Court of Equity has such jurisdiction, and holds that no such jurisdiction exists. Hence he refused the motion for an injunction, and then advised the Prothonotary that, as a ministerial officer, he was to see that the returns made to him were according to law, and if he had evidence before him establishing a fraud, he was to withhold the certificate. If there was any doubt in regard to the fraud, he was not to solve the doubt, but to certify the paper. The Return Judges were also instructed that they must meet Tuesday, and not adjourn until they had counted the votes certified to them, and add them to the votes counted in October, and grant the certificates.

Interesting to Oil Dealers—Efforts to Regulate the Supply and Price of Oil—The Flowing Wells, etc.

A meeting of oil dealers was recently held at Rouseville, on the Buchanan farm, to take action in reference to regulating the supply and price of oil. Nothing definite was done, except the appointment of the following committee, to consider the proper course to be pursued by operators: J. L. Mitchell, Dr. Murray, Hiram Pool, Hon. James Wadsworth, Dr. Hostetter, O. Noble, Wm. S. Adams, S. Martin, Hasn McClintock, Washington McClintock, A. B. Funk, W. F. Clark, Mr. Crane, Dr. L. Haldeman, and L. S. Watkins, they to retire and appoint a sub-committee of six, to carry out their suggestions.

The executive committee of six, as appointed by the standing committee, consisted of James Wadsworth, Dr. L. Haldeman, Dr. Hostetter, Dr. Murray, O. Noble, and J. L. Mitchell, it being a part of their duty to frame articles of association for the permanent regulation of the supply and price of oil.

It was further moved by Mr. Wadsworth that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to consult with the Directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad upon the practability of building a branch from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to Oil Creek Valley. Said committee were also instructed to entertain the project of constructing a plank or timber road from the oil region to such railroad station as they might deem most advisable.

All the wells on Tarr and Blood farms are not, now, producing for market more than 200 barrels of oil per day, including all that is barrelled and tanked. The Delamore well, on the Tarr farm, and a well that has flowed till within a few days, for three weeks, at an average of two hundred barrels per day, has ceased flowing; cause unknown.

The Lehigh well, that has been running for about the same time, with an average of four hundred barrels per day, has also ceased flowing.

Phillips' new well, on the Funk farm, and the Burning well, on the Blood farm, is completely shut off, and has been for days, and as far as ascertained, don't diminish its capacity in the least. The shutting off plan works admirably.

Phillips' oil well—capacity from three to five hundred barrels per day—is shut down so that it merely flows enough to supply the leakage and evaporation of his tanks (about one hundred in number.)

The Crescent well, capacity three hundred barrels per day, on Tarr farm, and Crane well, capacity two hundred barrels per day, on the Blood farm, are shut down to about fifty barrels each per day.

The Burning well, on the Blood farm, capacity somewhere from five hundred to five thousand barrels per day—is shut off to about one hundred barrels per day.

The above mentioned wells comprise all the wells of any account on the Tarr and Blood farms.

Thus, those two farms, which were producing for the market, a few days ago, fifteen hundred barrels of oil per day, at the least calculation, are not now producing more than two hundred.

Murderer Arrested.

Some two or three weeks since, our readers will recollect, a man named Eagles, an industrious and worthy citizen of Mercer county, was mortally stabbed by a desperado named Taylor, at a little village a few miles from the town of Mercer. They met in a store, when Taylor undertook to provoke a quarrel with Eagles, who he had previously threatened in violence, on account of some previous grudge. The storekeeper interfered, and knocked Taylor down with a poker, splitting his ear, and otherwise injuring him. Eagles undertook to assist in putting Taylor out of the store, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed him in his side, from the effects of which he died about a week afterwards.

Taylor fled and came to this city, where he joined a military company and went into Camp Wilkins. A reward was offered for his apprehension, and bills describing his personal appearance were posted about the streets. He made several narrow escapes from arrest, and a few days since he joined a company in Allegheny, intending to go east immediately. Before starting, he asked leave to visit his family and was permitted to do so, starting to Mercer on foot. Soon after he left an officer visited Allegheny in search of him, and while there he received information that Taylor had been arrested near his old home and lodged in Mercer jail. He is represented as a very worthless man in community, and dangerous when excited. The murder is alleged to have been deliberate, as he had frequently threatened to kill Eagles. If these threats can be proved, his life may pay the penalty.

LINDSEY'S Blood Searcher cures *Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Tetter, Low Spirits, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Ulcers, Foul Stomach, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Boils, General Debility, Cancer, Rheumatic Disorders*, and all other diseases originating in an impure state of the blood. Men shake their heads and say "it cures too many diseases." If they would consider that those named above, all have the same origin, their incredulity would not be so great. The various diseases named above are but different manifestations of the one great disorder, viz: Impurity of the Blood. Ample testimony is brought forward in substantiation of what is advanced above. Numerous testimonials from persons in Pittsburgh and surrounding towns, testifying to the benefit they have experienced from the use of this medicine, can be seen in the advertising columns of the *Dispatch*, and in circular.

AN UNDOUBTED POPULAR PLAY.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is announced by Manager Henderson for this evening, at the particular request of a large number of our citizens. The piece has been admirably cast, all of the characters being in competent hands. Every one who would enjoy a rich treat should attend the "Old Drury" to-night.

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!—There is to be an opening of Diamonds, for exhibition and sale, to-day, at 52 Fifth street, three doors above the Theatre. Must be sold immediately. Call this morning and see them.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Gill, No. 240 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Grier and McCandless.

In the case of Constant vs. The Allegheny Insurance Company, the jury found a verdict upon the facts—subject to the opinion of the Court upon the law.

The next case taken up was that of Richardson vs. Lawrence county, one of the numerous railroad bond cases. It is still on trial.

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13.—Present, full Bench.

Jackson's Ex'rs vs. Fuller; Fayette argued by Fuller for Plaintiff in error, and by Patterson contra.

Wm. H. Woodward was appointed Guardian of the Poor of Philadelphia, in room of Charles Brown, resigned.

Blackstone and others vs. White; Fayette. Argued by Kaine and Ewing for Plaintiff in Error, and by Patterson, contra.

Hill vs. Oilphant; Fayette. Argued by Ewing and Kaine for Plaintiff in Error, and by Patterson contra.

Hutchison vs. M. & M. Bank of Wheeling; Fayette. Argued by Fuller for Plaintiff in Error, and by Kaine contra.

Court adjourned until Monday, Nov. 18th, at 9 a. m.

District Court.

MONDAY, Nov. 13.—Before Judge Williams.

In the case of Nelson and Eccles, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff, $825.15.

Wm. M. Faber & Co. vs. Arthur Kirk, Jr. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $179.34.

Robert Shaw, Administrator of John Dennington, deceased, vs. J. E. Huey, and others. Action on a promissory note. On trial.

LUCY ROBESON, a colored girl, convicted at Hollidaysburg of the crime of concealing the birth of an illegitimate child, has been sentenced to one year in the Western Penitentiary.

A COLD WINTER IS PREDICTED.—Have your grates and chimneys put in good condition by leaving your orders at S. Dyer's store, or at my house on Marshall street, Allegheny.

JOHN DYER, Jr.

DIED:

YOUNG—In Sewickley, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, Capt. S. G. YOUNG, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral on FRIDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, near Edgeworth Station, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

ST CHARLES—Corner of Third and Wood streets. ISAAC HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.

H Hewitt & wife, Cincinnati; T Cunningham, Beaver; J W Middleton, Ohio; O P Hayden, Pa; Jno Alexander, do; G H Curtis, do; Jno Hagan, N Cast'e; D Sloss, Mercer; W H Burt, East; A A Rosa, Chicago; J S Moldon, Mercer; co; R B Wood, Uniontown; J L Kelly & lady, Kittanning; G Pope, Chicago; A Stewart, Jr, South Pa Rgt; N Metz, Pa; S Pepper, Mr Renton; W B Noble, Bedford, Pa; B Mowry, Alle co; G B Williams, Westmorland co; Edmund, do; Jno Gregson, Evergreen; Col Hopkins, Wash, Pa; O Stewartson, do.

MANSION HOUSE—No. 344 Liberty street. GEORGE AVERITT, PROPRIETOR.

A Fulliker, Michigan; Mrs Laird, Sprucecreek; J H Garson, Pa; E Whitner, U S A; Jno Greene, Pa; Hagan Bell; J Measer, Kent, O; Jas Wolfe, Smithfield Tp; W M Denny, Spruce creek; G Gilery, Hollidaysburg; J J Mundel, Willow Tree; J Gerard, Mapletown.

GIRARD HOUSE—Corner Smithfield and Third streets. S. S. HOKEREP, PROPRIETOR.

S Pearson, Mansfield; Jas Wolfe, Smithfield; H W Greely, St Louis; W Henderson, Bowen Vista; J Shaw, S S Castle Garden; G W Horstake, O; A Foor, Ft Lon's; Jno Hoffman, Addison, Pa.

EAGLE HOTEL—Liberty street, below Seventh. JOHN MINR, PROPRIETOR.

W Moore, N Castle; A Reed, Cambridge; P Rodney, Cambridge, O; Jno Dory, West co; M L Stewart, Indiana co; J Forney; Thos Morrow, Alleg; Jno Beels, Stark co, O; D W Maguire.

RED LION HOTEL—No. 5, St. Clair street. R. P. GORDON, PROPRIETOR.

J McMillen, Washington; N Smith, do; D McVey, Noblestown; E Patterson, Wash co; J Patterson, do; A Karns, Butler co; Lightcap, Kittanning; W St Pipe, do; W Reynolds, do; G M Calwell, do; G Adams, Washington co; A Rea, do; A Pace, do; M H Brierly, Butler co; R J Lusk, do; G Canning, Kittanning; D Burns, do; G Geisler, Clarion county; W Barnick, do; A Dinsmore, do.

NATIONAL HOTEL—No. 127, Water street. P. SEITLER, PROPRIETOR.

L Smith, Mt Pleasant; W Davis, Allegheny; J H Lytle, Perrytown; W G Riley, Bellevernon; E L Moorhouse, do; T Dodds, Perrysburg; W S Pault, Brownsville; D E Hays, Waynesburg; W Porter, Mercer city; J Dickey, do.

J Memphill, Hickory; J O'Neill, Fredericktown; E Mickenon, do; E McFaddin, Fayette city; J F Myers, do; W W Hunter, do; J Thompson, Florence; P McBride, do; Jas Pollock, Thompsonville; J Montgomery, Up Sa Claire; A Gillillies, do; Jno Gillillies, do; H Smith, Leetsonville.

W R Glymer, Westville, O; A Wallman, Mount's, O; S Siggers, Liverpool, O; P Kerr, Clarion; Mac Washburn, do; L L McCullough, Latrobe; M Allerton, Chicago; J McOwen, Clarion; J H Marshall, Youngstown; V Grier, Mineral Point; G H Curtis, Derby, O.

Hilton Head, Port Royal Harbor, Nov. 9th, 1861.

Sir: Since writing my official dispatch, I have sent the gunboats to take possession of Beaufort to protect the inhabitants, but I regret to say that they have fled, and the town is abandoned to the negroes, who are reported to me as being in a lawless condition. The light vessels which I hoped to save were destroyed in the destruction of the forts by the rebels. The post-office was ransacked and a number of letters, &c., obtained. I have recovered Skull Creek, at the mouth of Broad river, and have cut off the communication between Charleston and Savannah.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. F. DUPONT,

Flag Officer Commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

The moment Gen. Drayton took to his horse in the panic of the 7th, his 200 servants went directly to the Wabash. This is worthy of notice, as putting down the romance that the slaves were ready to fight for their masters. They surrounded Capt. Ammen in crowds, at Beaufort, one of them calling out in the joy of his heart: "I didn't think you could do it, massa." So says an extract from a private letter from an officer engaged in the bombardment.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, } Port Royal Harbor, Nov. 8, 1861. }

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday the enemy's batteries on Bay Point and Hilton Head, were attacked and Walker, and succeeded in silencing them after an engagement of four hours duration, and driving away the squadron of rebel steamers under Com. Tatnall. The reconnaissance of yesterday made us acquainted with the superiority of Fort Walker, and to that I directed my special efforts, engaging it at first at a distance of 800 and afterwards 500 yards, but the plan of attack brought the squadron sufficiently near Fort Beauregard to receive its fire, and the ships were frequently hit by shot from the batteries on both sides at the same time. The action was begun, on my part, at 26 minutes after 9 o'clock and at half-past two the American ensign was hoisted on the flag-staff of Fort Walker, and this morning, at sunrise, on Fort Beauregard. The defeat of the enemy terminated in their utter rout and confusion. Their quarters and encampments were abandoned, without any attempt on their part to carry away either public or private property.

The ground over which they fled was strewn with the arms of the privates, and the officers retired in too much haste to submit to the incumbrance of their swords. Landing my marines and a company of seamen, I took possession of the deserted ground, and held the post on Hilton Head until the arrival of Gen. Sherman, to whom I had the honor to transfer its occupation. We have captured 45 pieces of cannon, most of them of the heaviest calibre, and of the most improved description. The bearer of these dispatches will have the honor to carry with him the captured flags and two small brass field pieces, lately belonging to the State of South Carolina, which we send home as suitable trophies of the success of the navy. A detailed account of this battle will be submitted hereafter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. F. DUPONT,

Flag Officer Commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron.

P. S.—The bearer of dispatches will also carry with the first American ensign raised upon the soil of South Carolina since the rebellion broke out.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The *Tribune's* special report from Fortress Monroe says that on Thursday morning the entire fleet formed in two grand lines for the fight. The steamer Bienville flanked the movement, which was in a circle, first delivering broadsides into Fort Beauregard on the North-West, and as the fleet came round, taking Fort Walker on the South-West. Both forts responded vigorously. The Pawnee and Mohican having for the time being got aground, were considerably damaged.

The boombardment lasted between four and five hours, when the rebel fire on Fort Walker came down.

The rebel loss is supposed to be 200.

Gen. Drayton commanded at Fort Walker, and Col. Elliott at Fort Beauregard.

The rebels retired across Scull Creek to a village 25 miles in the interior, where, it is supposed they intend to make a stand.

The negroes had already begun to pillage and destroy Beaufort, the white population having fled to Charleston by small steamers through the inland route.

It is understood that Gen. Sherman will improve the defenses of his position before making any forward movement.

In the forts was a large supply of ammunition stores of the best descriptions.

Commodore Dupont will immediately survey the harbor, place buoys and erect lights, and the position will be made a permanent base of operations.

Every one entered into the fight with the determination that the forts should be silenced, though it should cost the entire fleet.

The fleet stood between 800 and 1,000 feet of the forts and used five second fuses, and poured shells into them at the rate of 3,000 per hour. Not a single shell sent by the rebels hurt a ship. The Wabash was struck several times, as was most of the fleet, but every ship was in a fighting position when the rebels took to their heels.

The Surgeon of Fort Walker was killed.

At Charleston, the next day, thirteen minute guns were fired, indicative of the burial of a Brigadier General.

General Sherman has hundreds, perhaps thousands, of negro laborers at his command to work on the new intrenchments.

A terrible panic prevails at Savannah, and it is believed that the capture of that city could be easily effected.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th contains the following dispatch:

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9th—*via New Orleans.*—The steamer Samson has arrived from Fort Royal with the wounded from the engagement yesterday.

There were fifteen vessels inside and several outside. The Minnesota was the first to enter, followed by others.

The attack on the forts was from three sides. After the first round from the fleet the three principal guns in the battery were dismounted.

The engagement lasted five hours. During its continuance all our guns were dismounted.

Dispatches to the Charleston papers say that the batteries were badly worked, and that the enemy's firing was excellent.

Total Confederate loss one hundred.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Orders were received to-day for the shipment of ordnance and ordnance stores to Port Royal, to be forwarded immediately.

The rebel steamer Nashville was at St. George's on the 28th of October, taking on coal.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1861.

FLOUR—There is no new feature to note in the flour market. The demand is only moderate, and the transactions are generally restricted to small lots. Sale of 18 bbls Family at $4.75@$5.00; 10 do do at $4.62; 8,12; 25 do do at $5.25; 50 do do at $5.25; 60 do Extra at $4.50.

GROCERIES—quiet but unchanged; sale of 15 bbls Molasses at 40c; 10 do do at 50c; 10 hhds Sugar at 10c; and 30 bags Coffee at 19½c.

GREEN APPLES—continue in active request, while prices are steady and fully maintained; sale in lots of 100 bbls at from $2 to $2.50—mostly at $2.25@$2.50.

CRUDE OIL—There is a regular demand for this article, and notwithstanding the large receipts, prices are steady and fully maintained. Sale on wharf of 600 bbls, 45 gravity, from Allegheny Wells, at 8c ⅌ gall, cash; 110 code at 9c.

BLOOD—Sale of 100 kegs Glifer Blooms at $10 ⅌ ton—6 mos.

HAY—The supply is limited and hardly equal to the demand; sale from scales of 12 bales at $20@10 ⅌ ton.

CRANBERRIES—n'l and lower; sale of 10 bbls choice cultivated at $5 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED PEACHES—sale of 10 bush prime halves at $2.75 ⅌ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sale of 2,000 lbs, in sacks, at $1.75 ⅌ cwt.

BUTTER—unchanged; sale of 10 kegs W'll at 6½@7c; 10 do do at same figure.

SALT—Sale of 60 sacks No 1 Extra at $1.30 ⅌ sack, and 50 bbls do at $1.52½.

CORN—Firm with a good demand; sale of 150 bush prime old on wharf at 43c ⅌ bush.

CIDER—Sale of 7 bbls Sweet at $10 ⅌ bbl.

ONIONS—Sale of 10 sacks Pink at $2.00 ⅌ bush.

BEANS—Sale of 20 sacks at $1.00 for common and $1.50 for Navy.

APPLES—Scarce and wanted at 12c ⅌ bush.

Receipts of Produce, &c.

Appended will be found a statement of the receipts of flour, grain, etc., by River and Railroad, for the 24 hours ending last evening:

By Railroad.—172 bbls green apples, 100 do flour, 800 cash wheat, 20 bbls ales, 1 bbl butter, 1 bbl butter, 10 tax chases, 19 bgs, 8 bbls potatoes, 10 do hickory nuts, 200 pies lead, 1 bbl eggs, 9 sks dried peaches, 4 do apples, 3 cks beans, 5 bales hops, 9 bgs beans, 5 bbl, 9 quarter bbls fish.

By River.—2668 bbls flour, 0985 sks wheat, 157 bbls whisky, 99 sks beans, 85 bales hay, 111 bbls tobacco, 60 bgs, 9 bbls, 1 box dried fruit, 8 bbls cinnamon, 44 sks oats, 64 tcs butter, 105 bbls alcohol, 160 hhds hogs, 5 bbls apples, 12 sks onions, 212 kgs lard, 14 tcs candles.

Imports by River.

EVANSVILLE—per Gilliam—111 hhds tobacco, 27 coils rope, 1 case leather, 8 bale, 1 bx crud rags, 1207 bbls 2 cr, 4 bdls hides, 21 hides, Cherry & co; 331 bbls flour, Mackenzie & co; 200 do do, J A Liggett & co; 2 cks bacon, W B Hayes & co; 94 empty oil bbls, Forsyth & bro; 2 hhds tobacco, Jas A Mazurie; 230 bbls wheat, R E Sandy & co.

CINCINNATI—per Mose McLellan—10 bgs peaches, 8 Harbaugh; 8 bxs candles, F Pollock & co; 82 bbls whisky, Mc Kennan; 25 do do, Kay Barley; 100, do do; 8 Moore; 1 bbl do; 50 bbls flour, Maxwell & Gregg; 1 coil rope, 1 bbl oil, Wm Bogle; 5 bbls alcohol, Kochenstein; 1 B Wolf & co; 10 carboys, J Bushman; 112 bgs seed, Lecon & Hetzer; 267 bgs wheat, R T Kennedy & bro; 10 bgs ginseng, Brown & Kirgan; 264 bgs wheat, 310 bbls flour, 100 bbls alcohol, 45 hhds hogs, 48 bbls pork, 32 do lard oil, 54 tcs lard, 9 bbls liquor, 20 sks wheat, to mail.

WHEELING—per John T McCombs—10 kgs candles, F & J Rawson; 200 do bbl oil, Kinney, Wells & co; 5 bbls fine cider, Kennedy; 5 bbls do, do; 6 do apples, 10 empty kgs, J W Stewart; 13 kgs wool, J L Cobb & co; 176 do do, $27 bbl whisky, Isaac Wolf; Clarke & Graham & Thomas; 8 bbls cranberries, 46 do onions, Frank Van Gorder; 6 bbls whisky, Isaac Bridget, A Glockner; 9 sks meal, Young; Oil Car 2 & co; 110 bales batting, Arbuthnot & Hunter; 10 do do, Jas Bay; 85 McDonald; 187 bbls; 142 sks corn; 5000 Chestnut sticks, owners do head.

PORTSMOUTH—per Clara Dean—100 tons pig metal, Stickle & co; 20 do do, Lippincott & co; 41 do do, Geo B Bryan & co; 64 empty oil bbls, Lonsdale, Oil Company.

CINCINNATI—per Linden—3620 sks wheat, R T Kennedy & bro; 6.0 bbls flour, 49 bbl bacon; 100 bbls lard oil, Rose whisky, Carson & co; 200 bbls flour, Jas Collins & co; 8 bbl oil, J L Cochran; 7 F Schwartz.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD—Nov. 13—1 car cattle, 2 do sheep, 1 do feathers, Frank Van Gorder, 2 rolls leather, 8 kgs, 2 bbls potatoes, 2 bbls cabbage, 2 baskets vegetables, Western Penna Hospital; 18 bgs potatoes, H P Ewing; 6 do beets, 4 do fried apples, 8 bf bbls, 2 quarter bbls, H Biddle, 4 bbls apples, John McGinnis; 2 ale hogs, 7 kgs, Rhodes & Vogel; 2 bbls apples, W Lincoln; 20 bbls potatoes, E Hampton; 21 oil bbls, Brown, Bill & co; 400 bush wheat, I Wilmerding; 66 empty carboys, Jas Lewis; 50 do buckets, no marks; 2 ice tubs, S B Lloyd & co; 24 do buckets; 10 do tubs, Miller & al Kennedy & co; Watt & Wilson; 38 do buckets, E Hunkstofel; 4 bale paper, G H Hertlich; 1 bx axes, Conley, Nelson & co; 20 bbls apples, C O Wrench; 17 coils, 1 bbl rope, 1 bucket; 1 carpet, Scott; 5 coops chickens, F Kennedy; 250 pigs lead, J G Moorhead.

LAWRENCE & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—November 11—2620 chunks iron, Heisey, Weiss & co; 650 do do, Jones, Boyd & co; 100 bbls flour, B L Fahnestock & co; 20 do Copper, Falls, McCurdy & co; 110 oil bbls, Jas Lang; 10 do do, Jas McNally & co; 68 do do, W H Johnston; 10 bbls hickory nuts, A B Farrell; 6 bales rags, D Leech; 130 bbls lime, Jas Anderson; 8 coils rope, Bryce, Richards & co; 1 bbl butter, J Ice Glass; 1 sack, Little & Trimble; 13 rolls leather, J N Pentland; 2 do do, Wm Williamson; 3 sales room out, William Stewart.

RIVER NEWS.

THE BOATS AND WEATHER—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—DEATH OF AN OLD STEAMBOAT MAN—BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY, ETC., ETC.—The river continues to recede slowly at this point, with 5 feet fall by the pier marks last evening. The weather yesterday was warm, cloudy and unsettled, with every appearance of more rain. There was considerable activity manifested at the wharf, the foot-plank being large, while the ship moments were moderate. The Clara Dean from Portsmouth, John T. McCombs from Wheeling, Moses McLellan and Linden from Cincinnati, and Gladiator from Evansville, also with full cargoes, constitute the arrivals from below. The beautiful Gallipolis, Clara Dean, for Portsmouth, and Moses McLellan, for Cincinnati, the two latter flying light, were the only departures beyond the regular packets. Capt. FARLEY, of Tarrant, one of the oldest and most energetic steamboatmen on the Western waters, died at his residence in Shousetown, yesterday morning. He had been ill for some time, but no serious apprehensions of his death were entertained until within the past few weeks. Capt. Young has been engaged on the Mississippi river as a pilot, and has served in the capacity of Deputy Clerk, Pilot, carpenter and engineer. For the last year or two, however, he has spent most of his time in superintending the building of new boats, in which capacity he had but few equals and no superior. As a man, he possessed many fine traits of character, and, his decease will cast a gloom over a large circle of relatives, acquaintances and friends. The best side-wheel steamer Little Cage, Capt. Winfield, was unavoidably detained from leaving for St. Louis last night. She will leave this morning at 10 o'clock, positively. The regular line boat for Cincinnati and Louisville, to day is the popular steamer Kanawha, Capt. J. H. Murrata. She will leave this evening without fail. The clerks are Messrs. Dunlap and McDonald. The high loaded Iowa, in command of Capt. Wm. Moore, will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate ports this evening, positively. Messrs. Moore and McDonald are the clerks. The new and commodious steamer Gilliam, in command of Capt. Richard Gallagher, will leave for Evansville and all intermediate points, to-day, positively. She is an excellent boat, with fine accommodations and accomplished and gentlemanly officers. The Memphis, Capt. McIlvaine, will probably be ready to clear for St. Louis this evening. Charley Lorenz, late of the McCombs, is the clerk. The fine steamers Dialogue, Capt. Rogers, for St. Louis, and St. Louis, Capt. S. A. Bell, for Cincinnati and Louisville, are announced to leave on Saturday. The Wheeling packet, Sir Robert Peel, the Minerva, leaving at 12 m.

INSEED OIL—20 bbls received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

FROM THE NAVAL EXPEDITION!

Glorious Triumph at Beaufort!

FORTS BEAUREGARD AND WALKER TAKEN!

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN LANDED.

EVERYTHING LEFT TO THE VICTORS!

FULL PARTICULARS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12—*via Baltimore, Nov. 13.*—The steamer Bienville has just arrived at Old Point from the Great Expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday afternoon, and brings cheering intelligence. She proceeds at once to New York, where she will be due tomorrow evening.

Capt. Steedman, however, left her at this place, and proceeds direct to Washington with dispatches and trophies, two brass cannon and secession flags. He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been very severe. The Union and Osceola went ashore and were lost, as previously reported. The Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac J. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew with the exception of a few marines.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst. On Tuesday the smaller gunboats rounded and buoyed out the channel under a fire from the forts, which did no damage.

On Wednesday the weather prevented active operating, but on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., the men-of-war and gun-boats advanced to the attack. The action commenced at 10 o'clock a. m., and was hotly carried on on both sides, and lasted about four hours, at the end of which time the rebels were compelled, by the shower of shells, to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat.

Our loss was eight men and an officer, the Chief Engineer of the Mohican, killed,