Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	40
12 " M.	00	40
2 P. M.		38
Barometer		29 5-10

The City and County Liquor Inspectors—Decision of Judge Mellon.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, Judge Mellon delivered an opinion in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Littell, being an application in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. It is perhaps necessary here to state that under the act of April 11th, 1861, John Smitley was appointed Inspector of Domestic Distilled Liquors for the County of Allegheny, and that previously to the passage of said act James Littell had been appointed by City Councils as Inspector and Gauger for the city of Pittsburgh, and this conflict of jurisdiction led to an indictment for misdemeanor against Littell, upon which he was convicted. Hence the motion for a new trial. Judge Mellon, in deciding the case, says:

"The act of the 19th April, 1849, makes it a misdemeanor to exercise the office of Inspector of Domestic Distilled Liquors in the city or county of Philadelphia, without legal authority. The act of April 11th, 1861, authorizes the appointment of an Inspector of Domestic Distilled Liquors for the county of Allegheny, *whose duties and compensation* shall be the same as those of Inspector for the city and county of Philadelphia. It is only in regard to the duties and compensation that any reference is made to Philadelphia. The act does not say that the Inspector to be appointed for this county shall be protected in the exclusive exercise of those duties by the same penalties as the Inspector of Philadelphia. The act of 1861 contains no allusion to the act of 1849—not even by necessary implication—for the duties of Inspector can be performed, and the compensation received, without the aid of the act of 1849.

The duties of the office were exercised even in Philadelphia without its aid from 1835 to 1849. It would, however, be contrary to established principles to hold an act criminal or a misdemeanor by inference or implication merely. Penal laws are not so extended."

After remarking that, if the act of 1849 was not so extended, it would not be an indictable offense to exercise the office of Inspector here, the opinion concludes:

"The authority of this city to appoint an inspector, since the act of 1861, and the exclusive right of the appointee under this act to discharge all the duties of Inspector here, are questions concerning which we intimate no opinion. It strikes us, the appropriate proceeding to remedy the wrong set forth in this indictment (if it is a wrong,) and to determine all the questions which arise in relation to it, is the proceeding by *Quo Warranto*.

"We have examined sufficiently to become satisfied that the act of 1849 is not extended to this county, and that without such legislation the charge contained in the indictment does not constitute a criminal offense. The judgment will therefore have to be arrested, and the indictment quashed."

The motion was ably argued by J. F. Slagle, City Solicitor, on behalf of the defendant, and by Messrs. Marshall and Coyle for the Commonwealth.

The Inspector acting under the city authority is thus relieved from the indictment and the conviction under it, the proceedings having been pronounced informal. Whether the County officer will proceed by *Quo Warranto* remains to be seen. It is not unlikely that the act of 1861 will be amended or repealed by the next Legislature.

The London Quarterly Review, for October, 1861.

Mr. Henry Miner, successor of Hunt & Miner, Fifth street, has received the October number of the London Quarterly. The contents of this number are—Life of Shelley; Life, Enterprise and Peril in Coal Mines; The Immutability of Nature; Newton as a Scientific Discover; The Growth of English Poetry; Plutarch; Education of the Poor; Alexis de Tocqueville; Church Rates. The mere enumeration, as above, is enough to set many a reader agog, who knows by pleasant experience how well some of the accomplished contributors to this Review discuss *some* subjects. We can but refer to the article on Shelley, in the present number, as one of these. The concluding sentences of this essay are so much to our mind that we cannot forbear quoting them.

"It is impossible not to believe with Moore and De Quincy that he was in reality capable of loving that religion which he insanely hated. And we know that, though he saw no Divinity in its founder, he had come to understand that it was in Him that the spirit of love and self-sacrifice he thought so noble had found its highest development on earth. We may be permitted to believe that had he not been cut off so early, he might have advanced one step farther, and have embraced the faith he rejected—the faith which ought to have transmuted his vague yearnings for the knowledge of a Central Power and all-pervading Spirit, into knowledge and love of the Most High."

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to this popular and prosperous institution. As an efficient and thorough school it has not now, nor has it ever had, a superior in the West. Thousands of the most intelligent and successful men throughout the country can testify to its superior advantages, and doubtless many thousands more will yet be added to the list of its supporters. Not only Book Keeping, with all its accessories, is most thoroughly and scientifically taught here, but young men desiring instruction in any of the higher branches of Mathematics will find ample facilities connected with the College. Its sessions continuing without interruption, and students being admitted at all times, young men can choose their own time for commencing a course of study, and pursue it as their circumstances admit.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONER ELECT.—Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Shannon presented the certificate of the newly elected County Commissioner David Collins, Esq., together with his bond, and asked that the oath of office be administered to him. The oath was administered by Mr. Herron, Clerk of the Courts, and Mr. Collins will enter forthwith upon his duties. Mr. Patterson is the retiring officer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An old man named Wm. Leyburn, a cabinet maker by trade, was found dead in his bed on Saturday. The deceased was about sixty-five years of age, and boarded with his niece, who resides on Second street. Coroner Bostwick held an inquest on the body, and a verdict that he died from "natural causes" was rendered.

JACK WILSON, a coal miner, while going into a coal bank in East Williamsport, Washington county, on Wednesday last, knocked the fire out of his pipe, a portion of which fell into his side pocket and exploded a pound of blasting powder. He was horribly burned, and will probably lose both eyes.

A FOUNDLING.—On Thursday morning a fine infant was found lying on the steps of a residence on Seventh street. Its paternity could not be ascertained and it was taken in charge by Mr. Geo. Fortune, Secretary of the Board of Guardians.

CHANGE OF NAME.—Mr. Collier, in the Court of Common Pleas, presented a petition asking for the change of the corporate name of the Eagle Fire Company to "The Eagle Steam Fire Engine Company." The preliminary order was made.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF SHELLS.—Two hundred thousand pounds of shells were shipped to Cairo on Saturday, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. They were consigned to Commodore Foot, of the United States Navy.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Joseph and Louisa Pfeiffer, of Birmingham, were committed to jail Saturday, to answer charges of assault and battery, preferred by Amelia Fredericks, who alleges that they beat and abused her shamefully.

ENLISTED FOR THE WAR.—James Tart, a young man awaiting sentence for the larceny of a coat, was released from prison, Saturday, delivered into the custody of a recruiting officer, and at once sworn in for the war.

GONE AT LAST.—Nicholas Walton, the St. Louis swindler, left on Friday night, in charge of Mr. Hall, Provost Marshal, officer Edgar and Mr. Denniston. We are glad to get rid of him.

Pennsylvania Railroad Earnings and Dividends.

A stockholder of the Pennsylvania Railroad addresses a note to the editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, as follows: "How is it, that when the income of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were $4,000,000, the semi-annual dividends were five per cent., and now, when the incomes are *seven* millions, the dividends are three per cent? How is it that the prosperity of the road shall reduce the dividends and put the stockholders in a worse condition?"

The editor answers as follows: "We are not sure that the statement of our correspondent of semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. is true, but if true, it does not follow that with larger revenues there might not be smaller dividends. The capital of the country has been greatly increased within a few years, and restrictions on the charges have been interposed as well by the Legislature as by competition. The business for the greater portion of the past year has been carried forward at some disadvantage, being largely in one direction, requiring great facilities of locomotives, cars and men to bring freight and passengers eastward, returning comparatively empty. Thus, while aggregate revenues may have been increased, yet profits may have fallen off. Then it is not always prudent for a company to divide all its revenues, and that less is divided now than at other periods is not conclusive that it has been less profitably employed. In a word, amount of revenues is not conclusive as to profits any more than a dividend is of a company's prosperity. Indeed, in the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is stated that, after providing for the last dividend, there was a surplus of some $600,000, which in view of the engagements of the Company, and the great uncertainty of the future financial affairs, it was deemed most prudent to retain in hand to meet contingencies. We know no more of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company than is open to the public, but we believe it to be in the control of officers who are managing it with fidelity and skill, and for the best interests of the shareholders."

Pennsylvanians Shot in Western Virginia.

The Wheeling *Press*, of Saturday, says:—"The remains of two of the cavalry in General Kelly's command, shot on Thursday last, while on a scouting expedition, were brought to this city on Friday evening, en route for the residences of their friends in Washington county, and will be taken thither to-day via the Hempfield Railroad. As we learned from one of the Ringgold Cavalry accompanying said remains, it appears some fifty-four of the Greenfield and the Ringgold Cavalry were out on a scout, and had passed through a gap about nine miles east of Romney, towards Winchester, when they were fired upon by a party of rebel guerillas, about one hundred in number, concealed in the woods by the roadside. The hindmost horse of the troop was killed, and then the whole line was fired upon. Samuel Drum, of the Greenfield Cavalry, was shot first, and Wm. Hartraft, of the Ringgold Cavalry, stooped from his horse to pick up Drum, when he was also shot. Both died almost instantly. Three horses were also killed, and eight wounded by the rebel fire."

Funeral of a Soldier.

John D. Reimeyer, a member of Capt. Glass' company, Sickles' Brigade, died last week at Port Tobacco, on the Potomac, of typhoid fever. His remains reached this city on Saturday, and were interred on Sunday afternoon, from the hall of the Vigilant Engine Company, of which he was a member. The circumstances of the parents of the deceased were such that it became necessary for the company to attend his burial, which was conducted in a very creditable manner. Carriages were procured, and everything requisite for a decent burial. His remains were interred on Troy Hill. The deceased was a printer, and previous to his enlistment had been engaged in Haven's office. He was in delicate health when he enlisted, and was advised not to do so, but his impulses were so strong that he could not remain at home. Poor fellow! in his love of country he overlooked self, and now sleeps in the patriot's grave.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. S. Sadler, an aged and highly esteemed resident of Allegheny, fell dead on Sunday morning, at her residence on Sandusky street, near Water alley. The deceased, although far advanced in life, had been in her usual health up to the moment of her death. She attended prayer meeting in Rev. Clark's church on Wednesday evening last. On Sunday morning she ate her breakfast as usual, and had wiped her spectacles preparatory to reading, when she fell upon the floor a corpse.

CHURCH DEDICATIONS.—Dedicatory services were conducted yesterday in Dr. Plumer's Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, according to previous announcement. The attendance was very large, and the exercises were solemn and impressive.

The new edifice recently erected by the Methodist denomination, on Beggley's lane, in the Second Ward, Allegheny, was also dedicated to the service of God, and a large amount was subscribed towards defraying the expenses of the building.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—A son of Mr. Parsons, of Wellsburg, aged 12 years, was instantly killed by the kick of a blind horse, on Sunday last. The lad had been sent for a basket of potatoes, passing through the lot where the horse was, and, it is supposed while teasing the animal, received a fatal kick on the side of the neck and face. He was discovered by his mother a few minutes afterwards, with the basket in his hand and the potatoes scattered on the ground.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.—The following Pennsylvania soldiers died near Washington on Tuesday and Friday last: John W. Russell, Seventh cavalry, at the Circle hospital. Z. M'Laughlin, Third cavalry, at the hospital. D. H. Judd, Forty-Sixth regiment, at the Infirmary. Chas. Rye, private, Fourth cavalry. E. D. Weston, Forty-Fifth volunteers in camp. Wm. Van Bibber, teamster, at the Eruptive Fever Hospital. Private Jacob Uran, Twenty-Third volunteers, of typhoid fever.

THE "BUCKTAILS."—Many of the soldiers of the "Bucktail" Regiment have written home to the editor of the *Tioga Agitator* to send them buck tails to place in their hats as a distinctive decoration. The editor requests the sportsmen in his neighborhood to stir themselves to meet the demand.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! from the New York Auction Sales, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. A large lot of small figured Black Silks of superior quality at 87 cents, worth $1 12. Also, Cloaks, Shawls and Dress Goods. Call and see.

PHILLIP SLICKER, employed in Baker & Co's coal bank, near Webster, had his collar bone broken and his spine severely injured, a few days ago, by the falling of a mass of slate.

Our Book Table.

The Lamplighter's Story; Hunted Down; Detective Police; and other Nouvelettes.—By Charles Dickens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers; Pittsburgh: For sale by Henry Miner, successor of Hunt & Miner, Fifth street.

In this volume the Publishers, Messrs. Peterson, who have presented the works of Charles Dickens in a variety of editions to the American public, have completed the series by collecting together The Lamplighter's Story, Hunted Down, The Haunted House, and a number of other stories, which have never before been collected into a volume. The edition before us is a neat duodecimo; we noticed, on Saturday, a cheap edition, in paper covers, pamphlet form, but those who would add a book to their collection for future as well as present use, will of course prefer the more permanent and convenient form of this neatly printed duodecimo, in its stout and useful cloth binding. So much for the mechanical part,—as for the other, let us say, that if we were setting out on a journey and sought a book for amusement by the way, no volume published this season should find a place in our valise till we had first safely stowed this one in a corner. Let the story he tells be long or short, Charles Dickens always tells it so well that every reader is sure to wish it were longer. Some of these shorter stories of his are exquisite; and a volume of them is a welcome addition to the readable books of the season.

NOTICE.—*To the Patrons of the Gazette, residing in Sligo and Temperanceville:* Having sold my Routes of the *Morning* and *Evening Gazette*, subscribers are notified to pay all moneys due up to Saturday, November 16th, to me. After that date, to their new carrier.

In taking leave, I would return my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the many kind favors bestowed while delivering the news in that district. Yours, GEO. W. MANSFIELD.

DIED:

SADLER—In Allegheny City, on Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH SADLER, aged eighty-six years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, 18th inst., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. C. Cochrane, No. 90 Sandusky street.

THE OCTOROON.—The best element for a successful play is always found in hereditary social distinctions—and the only hereditary privilege in this country is slavery. With that for a basis, a play may be made "fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell." We, therefore, do not wonder at the idea being seized by that very clever dramatist, Mr. Bourcicault, who, some time ago, put forth the "Octoroon"—a play which may lay claim to being the only national one of any merit on our stage. The idea of the impressible love of a high souled, generous young man, for one damned among women, though lovely, feminine, and with all the intensities of love glowing in the gentlest of bosoms, because out of eight parts of her nature one was derived from African blood, gives rise to a tragic drama with many thrilling scenes, as may be seen from a brief sketch of the plot:

A Southern family, with the attachment to old family slaves which may be readily imagined, becomes, after the death of its masculine head, involved, through the rascality of a Yankee overseer, named M'Closkey. George Peyton, a nephew of the widow, returns from a long sojourn in Europe. He falls in love with a beautiful Octoroon on the estate, whom his late uncle had liberated in writing, but, as appears through a legal informality, she still remained a slave, the estate being bankrupt. The Octoroon, including the negroes, came under the auctioneer's hammer. A rich young lady, who has fallen in love with the young man, induces her father to buy the estate, and her sensibilities being acute, she seeks to save the Octoroon beauty from the beastly grasp of the villain overseer, who, however, outbids her, giving $25,000 for the prize. The second overseer, Salem Scudder, is also enamored of the fair Octoroon. In the second act, a curious scene occurs, in which the villain McClosky murders a boy, robs the mail, get possession of certain papers, and lays the foundation for his detection by being accidentally photographed while in the act of committing the crime. The tragedy of the piece consists in the Octoroon artfully getting her lover to administer to her poison, to avoid the embraces of her new master—on taking which she says, with a telling meaning, "I had but one master on earth, and he has given me my freedom." A sub-tragedy consists in the pursuit and death of the villian by the Indian.

Among the best scenes in the piece is the beautiful and touching love scene between Zoe, every word of which is listened to with breathless attention. Then, in the third act, where the Octoroon breaks out in the warm expressions of veneration for her father's memory, and will go gladly to the block that his obligation may be cancelled. A speech from "Old Pete" to the congregated slaves, exhorting them to be as lively and cheerful as possible, in order that they may sustain the reputation of the estate upon which they have been reared, prepares the audience for the sale of all the chattles at auction. In the fourth act the Indian is arrested for the murder of Paul. Wah-no-tee is about to be lynched, when a photographic plate is brought to light, giving an exact recapitulation of the murderer of the boy by McClosky. The villian is seized, placed aboard the steamer, but makes his escape after having set fire to the same—the avenger of blood, in the person of the indian, following his track. He follows him all night through canebrakes and swamps, and in the end takes the price of blood for blood. This, it will be admitted, as it has, is a strong and effective plot, full of incident and excitement. The first act passes off smoothly; the attention is merely enlisted, but with each successive scene the interest of the audience intensifies, until, at the close, its enthusiasm, which has given vent to repeated outbursts of approbation, is worked up to an irrepressible pitch of excitement, and a perfect storm of applause greets the grand and beautiful tableaux which immediately precedes the final drop of the curtain. Indeed, the "Octoroon" as an acting play, cannot be considered other than a complete triumph, as such it, is no wonder that it has proved such a decided success whenever it has been so far produced. At the Winter Garden, New York, the piece has now been run for several weeks, and we see it will be continued notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Clark, who has gained a great reputation for his admirable personation of Salem Scudder, and who is at present playing a star engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

At the Pittsburgh theatre to-night Manager Henderson promises to produce the "Octoroon" in the same splendid style that crowned his former efforts on the same drama last winter. The piece is well cast, all of the parts being in competent hands, and as it is a drama that has been more talked of than any other, save, perhaps, Uncle Tom, there is every reason to suppose that the theatre will be crowded with large and fashionable audiences for nights to come. We are informed that seats can be secured three days in advance by applying at the box office of the "Old Drury."

Fatal Accident on the Valley Road.

On Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, a fatal accident occurred on Etna street, in the Fifth Ward, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. A teamster, engaged in hauling a load of bark to the tannery of Mr. J. H. Ralston, on the bank of the Allegheny river, at the foot of Locust street, was thrown from his wagon, while passing up Etna street, in consequence of his horse becoming frightened at a locomotive attached to a coal train. The horse became altogether unmanageable, and the driver was thrown against the train. The wheels of one of the cars passed over both legs, crushing them nearly off, and causing speedy death. He was about fifty years of age, and boarded in Allegheny. We failed to learn his name.

BURIED.—A soldier named Shide, who enlisted here in a cavalry company, and died recently at Washington, of typhoid fever, was buried on Sunday, at Sharpsburg, where he resided.

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 numerous patent 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 years. Sufferers, try it!

Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, 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 GEORGE H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. del7:d&wlmF

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any; in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, Corner Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh. ap27:lyd&wF.eis

Military Notices

U. S. Army.—

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

FOR SIXTH REGIMENT U.S. CAVALRY,

REGULAR SERVICE.

TERMS OF SERVICE ONLY THREE YEARS.

Men joining this Regiment will be UNIFORMED as soon as enlisted.

The highest pay per month in the service.

Horses and Equipments, Clothing, Subsistence, Quarters, Fuel and Medical attendance free of charge.

$100 BOUNTY!

Advancement open to all.

For further particulars apply at the Recruiting Office, NATIONAL HOTEL, Water street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY B. HAYS, Captain, Sixth Regiment U.S. Cavalry, Recruiting Officer. se5:2mtf

A FEW MORE RECRUITS wanted to fill the ranks of the UNION RIFLES, under Capt. THOS. H. ROSE. The Company will be officered as soon as completely organized, and will go into service as sharp shooters. Armory in 3d story of Wilkin's Hall, where good men will be enrolled for a few days longer. THOMAS H. ROSE, Captain.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

MASON AND SLIDELL CAPTURED!

They are on the way to New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15—*via Baltimore.*—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto has just arrived from the coast of Africa, via West Indies, where she has been cruising some six weeks. Old Point was electrified by the tidings that she had now on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who were going abroad as ministers of the Southern Confederacy to England and France. They were taken from an English steamer in the Channel of the Bahamas. The San Jacinto will soon proceed to New York with her distinguished prisoners. Commander Wilkes reported the news at Headquarters in person, and will forward his dispatches to Washington to-night.

The steamer Belvidere, having been reported, will leave for Port Royal early to-morrow with mails, dispatches, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says that Mason and Slidell were aboard a British mail steamer. Commander Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, sent aboard and demanded their surrender. The reply was that there was not force enough to take them. Commodore Wilkes then sent an additional force, and put the San Jacinto in a convenient position, whereupon Slidell and Mason were surrendered. The officers of the English steamer state that they took them aboard not knowing who they were, their destination or business. Capt. Wilkes is understood to have acted on his own responsibility.

Gen. Wool has granted Slidell and Mason permission to send open letters to their friends. The San Jacinto leaves for New York direct this evening.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—Slidell and Mason were taken from an English mail steamer, on the 8th inst., off Bermuda. Lieut. Fairfax and 35 armed men went aboard from the San Jacinto, with five officers, and picked out the Rebel Commissioners. They made a feeble resistance, but were induced to leave. The captain of the English steamer raved and swore, called the U. S. officers piratical Yankees, etc. Mr. Eustes, one of the Rebel secretaries, also resisted, but himself and colleague accompanied their employees into confinement. Mr. Slidell had his wife and four children aboard. They were allowed to proceed to Europe. Capt. Chas. Wilkes, who is a New Yorker, had an interview with Gen. Wool, and expressed the opinion that he had done right, and said that, right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and if he had done wrong he could no more than be cashiered for it.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16—*Via Baltimore.*—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto sailed to-day for New York, with Messrs. Slidell and Mason as prisoners.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-ay, but brought down no newspapers, or intelligence of any description.

The gun boats Cambridge, Mount Vernon and Lockwood have gone up to Newport News.

The rebels have assembled in considerable force at Great Bethel, and an attack upon Newport News is by no means improbable.

The gun-boat Young Rover has been sent to York river.

The gun boat Cambridge arrived to-day from the Rappahannock, but brings no news.

The recent fire at Norfolk destroyed a large quantity of stores, including nearly the entire supply of oil.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding leaves for Hatteras Inlet to-night, having in tow two schooners loaded with frame houses for the troops, and stores. The steamboat Belvidere will also leave for Port Royal to-night.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—We have no details of the arrest of Mason and Slidell. There are many outside rumors, but they are believed to be mere guesswork. An officer of the steamer San Jacinto came up on the Old Point boat with dispatches and hurried off to the railroad depot where he took a special train for Washington. The fact of their arrest is undoubted and has created an immense sensation here.

The name of the British vessel from which the prisoners were taken cannot be ascertained.

Passengers by the Old Point boat state that all the private papers, documents and instructions of Slidell and Mason, were seized.

The families of the prisoners were allowed to proceed on their voyage.

The Captain of the British vessel is said to have delivered them up under protest.

Southern News.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Virginia papers of the 14th inst., have been received by fugitives, who arrived here by the boat from Old Point. The papers appear to be very much in the dark with regard to the operations of the fleet.

A flag of truce from Norfolk has to-day brought down one hundred and fifty refugees.

The rebels assume to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betray their apprehensions of the results.

A resident of Norfolk thinks that there are nearly 20,000 rebel troops in and near that city.

The frigate Merrimac has not yet been completed.

Lynchburg, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Jonesborough, Tenn., dated to-day, says that the Union men have a camp of 1000 to 1300 men at Elizabethtown, near the North Carolina line, and have also another of about 700 near Strawberry Plains. The forces are increasing at both these places and they threaten to take possession of the Railroad, and burn all the bridges. It is also reported, but not confirmed, that they have taken possession of Bristol.

The panic is so great at Savannah that even the men were running away, and the small ware merchants are packing up their goods to leave, but had been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods. The *Republican* is indignant at this cowardly desertion in the time of danger, and urges Gen. Lawton to issue an order preventing any able-bodied men under 60 years of age from leaving.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says we have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which allusion has been made since the attack upon the coast of that state.

It is believed that Gen. Lee has received orders from the war department, urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, which will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina, and that the same course will be pursued which Governor Wise adopted at the time of the John Brown raid, saying, when we are done with the invaders the Confederate Government can have them.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of yesterday, contains the following:

MACON, Ga., Nov. 14.—The planter's convention have adopted a resolution endorsing the defensive action of the Government, and recommending a discriminating duty of 20 per cent on the productions of the United States; also that the cotton planters, should the war continue and the present crop remain undisposed of, should not plant next spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says that there are between 4,000 and 5,000 Union troops in Accomac county, on the eastern shore of Virginia, where there are 1,800 rebels in arms. Commodore Goldsborough sent a gun-boat there to-day. A regiment of cavalry is expected there in a few days.

Fifteen thousand troops are now at Annapolis ready to embark. The rumor is that they are to reinforce Gen. Sherman.

A fleet is understood to have gone to Pensacola, and the news of another naval exploit may be expected soon.

Gen. Sherman is reported to have seized Pinckney Island, and all the able bodied negroes.

No attempt has been made to land on the main island.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The steamer City of New York sailed to-day for Liverpool with 286 passengers, and the Prussia with 142 passengers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The general meeting of the Bank Committee had a lengthy session this afternoon. Secretary Chase was present. It is reported that the action of the Select Committee of yesterday in reference to the third fifty million loan was concurred in.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Advices from Barbadoes to the 22d ult., state that the Pirate Sumter was there at that date.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—John McKenney, late State Treasurer, tried at the Ingham County Circuit Court, for embezzlement of $35,000 State funds, has been convicted.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A letter from the Upper Potomac to-day says that an intelligent lady, the wife of a refugee now in our employ, has reached Darnestown from Martinsburg, Va., which place she left on last Monday. She reports that the secessionists were still crowding their troops into Winchester to oppose the progress of Kelly's command, who, they imagine, are much nearer Winchester than was reported at last accounts. The defenses of that place were being strengthened and advanced, and every preparation made for a desperate resistance. All the militia of Berkley and Jefferson had been sent thither with such arms as could be gathered. About 300 of Col. Ashby's cavalry were stationed at Martinsburg, and picketed at various points on the Potomac down to Harper's Ferry. These treated the few remaining Union people with consideration, but a company of guerillas, 60 in number had spread terror and dismay among all classes, depredating alike the property of friends and foes. She can give no reliable intelligence from any other quarter of Secessia, except to confirm a previous report that Johnston's forces were congregated at Centreville, leaving but few men at Manassas.

The following order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 14, 1861.

General Order No. 99.—Complaint has been made to the President of the United States that certain persons within the State of Virginia, in places occupied by the forces of the United States, claim to be incumbents of civil offices, State, County and Municipal, by alleged authority from the Commonwealth of Virginia, in disregard and violation of the declaration of the people of Virginia represented in Convention at the city of Wheeling, Thursday, June 13th, 1861, and of the Ordinances of the said Convention and of the Acts of the General Assembly, held by authority of the said Convention. It is therefore ordered by directions of the President that, if any person shall hereafter attempt within the State of Virginia, under the alleged authority of the said Commonwealth, to exercise any official powers of a civil nature within the limits of any of the commands of the occupying forces of the United States, unless in pursuance of the declaration and ordinance of the Convention assembled at Wheeling on the 13th day of June, 1861, and the acts of the General Assembly held by authority of the said Convention, such attempt shall be treated as an act of hostility against the United States, and such persons shall be taken into military custody. Commanding officers are directed to enforce this order within their respective commands.

By command of Major Gen. McClellan.

[Signed:] L. THOMAS, Adj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The intelligence of the capture of Mason and Slidell has diffused the greatest possible joy among all classes, including of course the Government officials from the President down to the humblest messenger. The brilliant exploit at Port Royal was certainly not more, if quite as electric in its effect upon the public mind, as the taking of these generally regarded unprincipled and dangerous rebel emissaries. The following order has been issued:

Navy Department, Nov. 16.—To Flag Officer Saml. F. Dupont, Commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C., *Sir:* It is with no ordinary emotion that I tender to you and your command the heartfelt congratulations and thanks of the Government and the country for the brilliant success achieved at Port Royal, in the war now waged against the Government, in this most causeless and unnatural rebellion that ever afflicted a country. High hopes have been indulged in the navy, and great confidence reposed in its efforts. The result of the skill and bravery yourself and others have equaled and surpassed our highest expectations. To you and your associates, under the Providence of God, we are indebted for this great achievement, the largest squadron ever fitted out under that flag which you have so gallantly vindicated, and which you will bear onward to continued success. On the receipt of your dispatches, announcing the victory at Port Royal, the Department issued the inclosed general order, which, with this letter, you will cause to be read to your command.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

[Signed:] GIDEON WELLES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. Taylor, who has arrived here with dispatches, reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfuegos, the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Bahamas, it was understood that they had taken passage on the 7th inst., on the British mail steamer Trent, plying between Vera Cruz, by way of Havana to St. Thomas and Southampton. While the San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahamas Channel, about 24 miles to the westward, they met the packet, and, as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bow, and brought her to. Two boats were then sent to her, under the command of Lieut. Fairfax, who boarded the packet and arrested Mason and Slidell, who were personally known to him. They first objected to their being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without farther trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Messrs. Eustis and McFarland were also brought on board, and they are all now on their way to New York. The packet had no other save her own flag—that of Great Britain. The remainder of the passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official dispatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—A wagon master, just arrived, gives information of the capture, by the rebels, at three o'clock this morning, a mile and a half from Pleasant Hill, Cass co., of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen on their way to Sedalia. When the wagon master escaped the yokes were being burned and preparations made to burn wagons. The teamsters are all prisoners. Dennison marches immediately for Pleasant Hill.

The bank of Northrup & Co. and the Union Branch Bank at this place were robbed today between twelve and one o'clock by a gang of twenty men belonging to a Cleveland band of gayhawkers. Fortunately both banks anticipating a robbery, had forwarded the greater portion of their money to a place of security. Northrup & Co.'s loss is about $3,000; that of the Union Bank $350. This will not prevent the banks carrying on business as usual.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—Advices from Rosecrans' headquarters state that on the 10th Gen. Cox's brigade crossed the Kanawha and New rivers, and drove the rebels back three miles from all their positions. Gen. Schenck's column intended attacking them in the rear, but were prevented crossing the river from high water. Gen. Benham's brigade moved up and began to feel their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, lasting from four p. m. till dark. While Benham's force lay on their arms, waiting for daylight, the rebels began their retreat, and were well on their way to Raleigh before the movement was discovered. Benham pursued them for twenty-five miles amidst a drenching rain, but seeing very little chance of overtaking them, turned back.

In a skirmish with the rear guard, Col. Croghan of the rebel cavalry and a few others were killed. The loss on our side was but two.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The armies of Price and McCulloch are retreating into Arkansas. It is understood they have gone to Ft. Smith, where supplies have been collected and their winter quarters being built. Before leaving Missouri they fired all the haystacks, corn cribs, &c., in their vicinity to prevent our force from obtaining forage in case we pursued them.

Previous reports regarding the imminency of a battle on the 2d inst., originated in a large foraging party of rebels on Wilson's Creek being mistaken for an advance guard of the enemy.

Gen. Hunter has sent a letter to Gen. Price by a flag of truce, repudiating the treaty between Generals Fremont and Price, entered into Nov. 1st, and addressed a letter to Adjutant General Thomas, setting forth his reasons therefor.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 16.—Gen. Lane's command was expected at Fort Scott on the evening of the 14th inst.

A doubtful report says there was a force of 1,000 rebels at Bower's Hill, fifty miles from Fort Scott.

The creating of the new military Department of Kansas, with Maj. Gen. Hunter in command, gives great satisfaction and confidence to the citizens of Kansas.

The recent election in this State resulted in the choice of Topeka as the State capital.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. Hunter, of the steamer Delta, from Bermuda, arrived at Halifax and reports that when he left Bermuda the British steamer Fingal and the rebel steamer Nashville were in port. The Fingal has transferred her cargo of arms and munitions of war to the Nashville and the latter had put Messrs. Mason, Slidell and suite on the Fingal, which was to take them to England, while the Nashville was to run the blockade with the arms.

General Dix's Proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—About four thousand troops, including Nims' Boston battery, will march from Snow Hill, Md., into Accomac and Northampton counties, Va., to-day. Accomac is prepared to array itself for the Union but Northampton shows fight.

The following proclamation from Gen. Dix has been sent in advance of the expedition:

To the people of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia:

The military forces of the United States are about to enter your counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not by your own acts be forced to become your enemies. They will invade no rights of person or property, contrary to your laws. Your institutions will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietness of any fireside will be disturbed unless the disturbance is caused by yourselves. Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any persons held to domestic service; and in order that there may be no ground for mistake, or pretext for misrepresentations, the commanders of the regiments and corps have been instructed not to permit any such persons to come within their lines. The command of the expedition is intrusted to Brig. Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, of Delaware, a State identical in some of the distinctive features of social organization to your own. Portions of his force came from counties in Maryland bordering on one of yours. From him and from them you can be assured of the sympathy of near neighbors as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile resistance or attack. Their mission is to assert the authority of the United States to reopen your intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals, to restore to commerce its accustomed guides, by re-establishing the lights on your coast, to afford you a free export for the products of your labor, and a free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life, which you require in exchange, and, in a word, to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions put upon you by a causeless and unjustifiable rebellion. If the calamities of intestine war, which are desolating other districts of Virginia, and have already crimsoned her fields with fraternal blood, fall upon you, it will not be the fault of the Government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed, which cannot be resisted in other spirit of wantonness and malignity. If there are any among you, who, rejecting all overtures of friendship, thus provoke retaliation and draw down upon themselves consequences which the government is most anxious to avert, to their account must be laid the blood which may be shed and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and on all who are found in arms, the severest punishment warranted by the laws of war will be visited. To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations the public authorities assure all they can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guaranty of all constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental government.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major General Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—There was a slight snow, the first of the season, this morning.

The Mount Union *Whig* has a report from Thomas Turner, one of Gen. Nelson's aids, relative to the late Piketon engagement. He says at Prestonburg the federal army divided into two columns, one under Col. Sill, via Johns Creek. The other met the enemy by another route at Joy Creek. The latter had a sharp engagement for one hour and twenty minutes, routing the rebels, killing six and wounding twenty-four. The rebels reported that they had lost from two to three hundred, of whom forty were killed and about sixty wounded. Another account says the federal loss was six killed and seventeen wounded. The previous account from Cincinnati appears to have been greatly exaggerated.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17—*Evening.*—The river is falling rapidly, with 7 feet 2 inches water in the canal. Weather clear. Mercury 37°.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—A federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernanda, Florida, yesterday, bounded south.

Great activity prevails in strengthening the defences of the city, and a general feeling of security prevails.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says that the ship Fingal has arrived at Savannah with a cargo of war munitions, &c.

POINT PLEASANT, Va., Nov. 16.—A sad accident occurred at Camp Piatt, twelve miles above Charleston, this morning. Capt. Bell, of Company K, 44th Ohio, and eleven of his men, while crossing the Kanawha in a skiff, ran under the steamer Commodore Perry. The Captain and seven of his men were drowned. The remainder were saved.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Gov. Hicks has issued a proclamation, calling a special session of the Legislature of Maryland, at Annapolis, on the 27th inst., the object being to re-establish Maryland in her old position as the heart of the Union, and to undo the traitorous legislation of the members now confined in Fort Warren.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 16.—The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton on the 6th, passed off Cape Race last evening, but as the weather was blustering she could not be boarded by the press yacht.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Journal*, from Cairo, says: It has been ascertained that the Rebels at the battle of Belmont lost 261 killed, 427 wounded, and 283 missing.

WM. FORNEY, Carpenter and Joiner. Jobs promptly attended to. Care and attention given to all work entrusted to him. Call at his Jobbing Shop, Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh. ‡

DOCTOR C. BAELZ, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne Streets. ‡

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

ST. CHARLES—Corner of Third and Wood streets, HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR.

Thos Hoge, Franklin	W McLaughlin,
J Lyons, Cambridge	D Washbaun, Pottsvill
D Brady, Kittanning	W F Rackliff, Philadel; his
W McWilliams, wife and son, Kittanning	W English, do
	W Curtis, do
G H Buckner, Ohio	M B Muckle, do
Miss A Zeigler, Butler	J W Stokes, do
D Tilton, N Y	J Heiss, do
M D Knox, Wash D C	R Brown, do
P H Hall, Wheeling	H Marvan, do
W B Farmay,	J McCoen, Canonsburg
F B Rodgers, Op Pierpoint	A C Murdock,
H Howard, Wooster	J McCiev n,
J Galbraith,	Chas Chadwick, Armstrong
W H Mooney, Steubenville	H Weller, Phila
Capt T Williams, U S A	W Lyle, York
W H scott, Tidioute	H Horton,
R S McCormick, Franklin	W White, Pa
T Merrick, Venango co	J D Avery, Madison, N Y
H Co'lam, Meadville	J R Muse & lady, Franklin
W S Martin, Weltsville	J R Stranford, do
S Huffman, N Y	G H Cummins, G. Pierpont
C Lytle, Franklin	A Franckham, do
W W Eoley, do	W T Cosbett, Clarion
T Moore, do	D H Wilkins,
U H Raymond, do	W C Morsland,
J Zahm, Kittanning	A McFarland,
G Berry, Erie	T C Rosenberg, Phila
R C Kimball, Ohio	D H King, Ohio
H H Foster, Mercer	M J B T Wo, Detroit
J Mcauley, Meadville	R Hoffins, Baltimore
J L Nan Drum, N Y	

MANSION HOUSE—No. 344 Liberty street.

J G Kniff and wife, Phila	D R Smith, Aleddia, O
W Porter, do	G W Shaw,
Mrs Cameron, do	G Ankennun, Latrobe
J W Hunter, do	R Logan, Butler co
Andrew Watson,	J S Harker, E Liverpool
A Dillman and lady, Ill	J H Lindsey, Steubenville
A Bonsora, Ohio	J W Kisinger, Brownsville
T D May, St Louis	Mrs Lehigh & son, Ill
W Thompson, Wilkinsb'g	O Ottenstatter, Meadville
L O'Brien, N Y	Mrs Parrey & 2 children
L Dougherty, Altoona	M Bagner, West co
C C Clark, Jeff co	W Sargent, do
J & Clifton, William co O	J Kelvin,
R Miller, lady & son	J C McGinnis, St Louis
H Cosgrave, Cumberland	A Mann, Bellefonte
L Hinsdale, N Y	J Sharp, Princeton, Pa
J Morrissey,	S H Henderson, N. Castle
G Craig, Cleveland	J Hanfield, Cambridge, O
G P Roney, Oil Creek	D Oliver, Phila
P Canfield, Johnstown	D W Anderson, Phila
T Parker, Altoona	M Johnston, Ohio
S Butterfield,	

GIRARD HOUSE—Corner Smithfield and Third street.

Jacob Ritz, McKeesport	W W Thompson, Mon. city
Thos Rodgers,	Wm Dunseith,
W J Adams,	W Kiersman, McKeesport
J Penney, McKeesport	F B Harrison, Greene co
A P Fink, Warren	R Mooney, Charleston, Va
C Funk, do	Saml St Clair, E Salem, O
Geo R Wood,	

EAGLE HOTEL—Liberty street, below Seventh.

J Hamilton, Warren, Pa	E M Wilson, Clarion co
W Robb, Fayette City	G W Ride,
T McMasters, Turtle Creek	W Flemms,
J McJunkins, Allegany co	J Patters, F, Hickory
Capt R Eddy, 11th Pa Reg	A J McCrea, do
J Elliott,	A Dupuy, do
W H Scott, Tidioute	M Elliott, Brookville
T Bowls,	M Williams, N Bethlehem
T Good,	S Armstrong, McKeesport

HARE'S HOTEL—Liberty street, foot of Fifth. SAMUEL HARE, PROPRIETOR.

J Haladay, Canonsburg	A McKnight,
J M ..., E Tarentum	J McCain, W...
F W K..., Butler co	J Nelson, New ...
L B Mca..., Plum tp	S Lawrence, Beaver
W R Stowe, do	R B Chambellor, W...
Robt Forsyth,	J R Bank, Findleyville
F Hopper,	W Buchanan, Hickory
S L McHenry, Co. Lafayette	J McCarthy, Peoria
J J Jordan, Wash	... Stover, Cambria co
P W Swaney, Indep	Mrs ...
D Huffman, Cleveland	Thos H...

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

M D Knox, Wash. D C	J Wills,
J C Townsend, Phila	J Smith, Smith's Ferry
J Shettsmith, Va	S Hagan, Hagerstown
S T Shettleworth, Va	W Cram, do
A Miller,	J McCall, do
J Davis, Hickory	W Ockley, Crestline
G Mankey, Greene co	J B Rice, Jeff. co
T Miller,	A Kennett,
W B Craig, Blackwell	J Smith, Freedom
A Walker,	W M Reimsburg
H Fortney, Gallon	J P Wilson,
J Barkley, Wash. co	J L McGee, Clarion co
J Hartwell, Mahoning co O	J Shirk, do
O K Potter, Jeff. co	J C Christy, Poland, O

NATIONAL HOTEL—No. 137, Water street. P. SHEPLAR, PROPRIETOR.

J Sheplar, Peter Creek	S Bentley, Mon. city
N Calhoon, Indiana	A Shutterly,
W Davidson,	G B Radacres, Cincinnati
G B Cashford, Va	E Jenkins, Coal Bluff
J Pain,	A Gump, Greene co
J Evans, McKeesport	N Gump, do
S Hull, Parkersburg	W S Hudson, Pa
E Ashcroft, U S A	J O Anderson, Wooster, Pa
M Beisk, do	T Chalfant,
W Shannon, do	

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

SATURDAY, November 16, 1861.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand for this article, while prices are steady and fully maintained. Sale of 50 bbls Family at $5,25; 25 do do at same figures; 37 do do at $5@5,12, 50 do do at $5@5,20; 60 do do at $4,85 for Extra, and $5@5,25 for Family; and 100 bbls Family low grade, from wharf, at $1,75. Rye Flour—Sale of 20 bbls from first hands at $2,57.

GROCERIES—The Grocery market is inactive and dull, while prices remain unchanged. Sugar is firm at 10c; Molasses, 48@49c, and Coffee, 16½@17c.

BACON—quiet but unchanged; sale of 3,000 lbs Shoulders at 5¼c, and 1,000 do Sides at 6½c.

POTATOES—unchanged; sale on wharf of 120 bush Neshannocks at 50c ⅌ bush, and 20 bbls do at $1 ⅌ bbl.

GREEN APPLES—continue in active request, while prices are firm with an advancing tendency; sale of 30 bbls at $2,50 ⅌ bbl, and 50 do do at $2 50@3.

CRANBERRIES—Sale of 7 bbls common at $4,00 ⅌ bbl. Prime cultivated command $7,50@8.

BROOMS—Sale in lots of 40 doz at $1@2,50 ⅌ doz.

SALT—Sale of 175 bbls No 1 Extra from store at $1,55@1,60 ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER AND EGGS—The demand for Butter is limited, while the supply in market is large; sale of 2 bbls Roll at 10c, and 187 lbs do at 11c. Eggs scarce and sell at 15@16c ⅌ doz.

DRIED PEACHES—Sale of 10 bush choice new crop at $2 75@3 ⅌ bush; and 10 do old crop at $2 50.

CORN—firm, with small sales of new crop at 40c ⅌ bush, and prime old at 41@45c.

CRUDE OIL—There is a fair demand for this article, while prices are steady with an upward tendency. The prevailing rate is 9c per gall.

HOOP POLES—Sale of 3,000 at $10 for slacks and $7 for tights.

Receipts of Produce, &c.

Annexed 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—45 bbls green apples, 119 do flour; 80 bunches brooms, 10 bgs buckwheat flour, 6 do rye flour, 6 bales broom corn, 55 bxs cheese, 5 kgs, 1 firkin butter, 2 sks rags.

By River—10,680 bbls flour, 2909 sks wheat, 370 bbls apples, 75 do whisky, 157 do oil, 225 do alcohol, 5 hhds bacon, 21 kgs, 7 bbls, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl eggs, 50 bgs corn, 9 bales rags, 36 do wool, 3 tcs hams, 29 sks mill feed, 100 bxs candles, 31 sks feathers, 33 bales candle wick, 10 bxs, 5 hhds, 40 kgs tobacco, 87 bbls pork, 63 sks dried fruit, 28 sks seed, 77 bales hemp, 100 bxs starch.

Imports by River.

WHEELING—per Minerva—50 bbls oil, 15 kgs butter, 27 bbls bottled ale, 10 do champagne do, 10 bbls malt whisky, 55 bales wool, 2 hhds tobacco, 40 kegs do, 5 pkgs h h goods, 9 bales rags, Clarke & co; 32 bbls oil, R H Palmer; 25 oil bbls, Hutchinson & co; 1 bx kerseys, M Hanaur; 14 bbls beer, 4 empty bbls, J N Straub; 1 bx blankets, Law Taliaferro. 30 bbls paper, Foster & Fleeson; 50 bgs corn, Jas A Fetzer. 23 bgs wheat, 36 flour bbls, L Wilmarth; 7 bbls butter, 9 kgs do, 9 bgs sundries, McCullough, Smith & co; 1 bx butter, 1 coop chickens, 1 bbl eggs, W Harrison.

ST LOUIS—per Arago—40 bbls apples, McCane & Anter; lot h h goods, hav Ken; 37 bbls apples, J R Thompson; 54 bales hemp, H Gerwig & co; 216 bbls flour, Liggett & co; 500 do do, J B Canfield & co; 2104 do do, 81 bgs wheat, 43 bales hemp, Clarke & co; 25 bbls glassware, Bakewell, Pears & co; 1 bbl apples, F H Mellach; 3 bxs sheet lead, Davis & Phillips.

CINCINNATI—per Silver Wave—30 bbls flour, H Rea, jr; 110 do do, M Martin; 2100 do do; 581 bags wheat, 20 bbls oil, 223 do alcohol, 100 bxs starch, 5 hhds bacon, Clarke & co; 100 bxs candles, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 223 bbls apples, John T McCombs; 20 do whisky, 7 bxs, 3 bbls wine, 1 ck do, Jno Larcher; lot coal boat fixtures, S Dilworth & co; 10 bbls grease, J Dickey & co; 40 ale bbls, Spencer & Garrard; 296 bags oil meal, J W Simpson; 3 tcs hams, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 37 bbls apples, Geo Hell; 1 bx, A Ackley.

CINCINNATI—per Jacob Poe—261 sks wheat, 1716 bbls flour, 5 do alcohol, Clarke & co; 180 do flour, Jas Gardiner; 100 oil bbls, C H Iesch; 3½ bbls liquor, Jno O'Connor; 165 bgs wheat, R T Kennedy & bro; 150 flour bbls, Jas McCnny & co; 402 do do, Machesney & Gregg; 200 do do, S Lindsey; 50 do do, Henry Rea.

LOUISVILLE—per J W Hallman—51 sks feathers, R H King; 83 bxs candles, R King, Pennock & co; 10 bxs tobacco, Weyman & co; 3 coils line, 2 chests, Geo B Jones; 5 hhds tobacco, John Grier; 37 bbls pork F Sellers & co; 41 bbls whisky, McClurkan, Harron & co; 193 bbls apples, O T Stewart; 51 do do, 400 do flour; 68 sks dried fruit, McDonald & Arbuckle; 100 bbls flour, M Connolly; 336 do do, Graham & Thomas; 1010 do, 2320 sks wheat, 23 do seed, 4 bbls whisky, Clarke & co.

ST LOUIS—per Dacotah—1810 bbls flour, 25 boxes mdse, Clarke & co; 20 bbls apples, Thos Potter; 1145 bbls flour, J S Liggett & co; 4 do apples, D W C Bidwell.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD—Nov 16—16 bbls apples, O O French; 17 do do, L H Voigt & co; 50 bbls flour, Geo W Henderson; 20 do do, Schomaker & ...ang; 50 bunches brooms, H Carver; 10 bgs buckwheat flour, J D Dravo; 155 bdls paper, H A Merrick & co; 30 doz buckets, Little & Trimble; 6 bbls rye flour, C Thumm; 4 bbls flour, Jas McCully & co; 11 bxs, Maj Syming on; 3 bales broom brush, Little & Trimble; 2 bbls nuts, W V Rinehart; 3 bdls trees, H L Bollman.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—November 16.—55 bxs cheese, J M Snowden; lot h h goods, S W Crepe; 76 bbls flour, J S Liggett & co; 20 do do, Atwell, Lee & co; 5 kgs, 1 firkin butter, 3 sks rags, B Robison & co; 30 bbls apples, W Bown.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—GUYANDOTTE IN RUINS—BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY, ETC., ETC.—The river under the influence of the recent rains was swelling yesterday, and last evening the marks indicated 9 feet—an advance of two feet. The weather continues cloudy, wet and unsettled, with indications of rain or snow.——There was but little business transacted at the wharf on Saturday, in consequence of the unfavorable condition of the weather. The receipts, however, were heavy, while the shipments were rather light. The Jacob Poe and Silver Wave from Cincinnati, J W Hallman from Louisville, and Arago and Dacotah from St Louis, all with splendid cargoes, constitute the arrivals during Saturday and Sunday. The Florence from Cincinnati, and Emma Graham from Zanesville, were due last night and will doubtless be found at the wharf this morning. The Graham returns as usual to-morrow at four o'clock p m ——We learn from the officers of the Poe that the destruction of Guyandotte by the Union soldiers is almost complete. The whole town has nearly been reduced to ashes, and on Wednesday night when the Poe passed there, the surrounding country was illuminated by the light of the burning ruins. Ever since the present war broke out, Guyandotte has been considered a dangerous place for passing steamboats, and our steamboatmen are rejoiced to learn that it has been destroyed.——The Rocket for Portsmouth, Undine for Gallipolis, Lizzie Martin for Zanesville, and Arizonia for St Louis, cleared on Saturday. We regret to say they all had very poor trips.——The Melnotte was unavoidably detained from leaving on Saturday as advertised. Capt McGowin says he will be off for St Louis this evening positively. The fact that Mr Charles Lovering is the clerk, is a sufficient guarantee that passengers will receive good attention.——As will be seen by card, the popular steamer Dacotah, Capt Hendrickson, is announced for St Louis on Wednesday.——The St Louis, Capt S A Reno, is the line boat for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will probably be ready to leave this evening.——The Diadem, Capt Rogers, is receiving for St Louis and Upper Mississippi, with a prospect of getting off to-morrow.

CINCINNATI.—We take the following from the Commercial of Saturday;

The Kenton, Moses McLellan, and Hastings, from Pittsburgh, Poland from Cairo, and Emma Duncan from St Louis, constitute the arrivals. The boats from above came in with light trips. The Poland and Emma Duncan brought full cargoes. The Economy and Ben Franklin left for Pittsburgh. The Economy was laden to her capacity with flour, whisky, bacon, &c. The Ben Franklin left light, having a load engaged at way points.——The Tycoon left for St Louis last evening, having 200 tons of hay engaged at Rising Sun and Vevay.——The Shenango has gone to Louisville after a load for Pittsburgh.——The Prairie Rose reshipped 60 tons for Pittsburgh on the Marengo.——The Moxley from Pittsburgh, passed down for points below in search of a back trip.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16—Evening.—Flour firm at $4@4 10 for superfine and $4 20@4 30 for extra. Wheat firm at 80@85c for red and 90@95c for white. Corn in demand; sales 15,000 bush at 25c for new and 29@30c for old. Oats in good demand at 29c. Barley firm at 45@48c. Whisky firm at 14½c. Linseed oil solid at 65c. Hogs firm and demand; sales 2,000 head at $3 10@3 35. Lard in demand at 7c. Pork and bacon dull. There is no demand for mess pork. Groceries firm, 11c for sugar, 16@16½c for coffee and 44@45 for molasses.

Exchange steady at ¼ per cent. premium.

REGULAR MAIL PACKET.—The splendid passenger steamer DACOTAH, Capt. Hendrickson, will leave for Cincinnati, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Cairo, and ST. LOUIS, on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at four o'clock, p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to [no19] D. H. LEWIS, Agent.