Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	34
12 " M.	50	46
6 " P. M.		46
Barometer,		29 8-10

Republican City Ticket.

FOR MAYOR—B. C. SAWYER, Jr.
FOR COMPTROLLER—JOHN McCARGO.
FOR TREASURER—WM. EICHBAUM.

The Health of Camp Curtin.

A very silly rumor gained currency a few days since that the sanitary condition of Camp Curtin was most deplorable, and that a malignant and contagious disease existed among the soldiers in camp in that locality. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

"This story grew out of the statement of a surgeon who had visited and examined the camp, and who reported the existence of such disease. Of course the conduct of the surgeon in the premises was most reprehensible and in direct violation of duty and discipline, for which he has been very properly suspended and held to account by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. So far as the sanitary condition of Camps Curtin and Cameron are concerned, we know, from personal observation and the statements of those who are in official position to understand the facts, that the health of the men in both is better than among a like number of men in private life, and that the cleanliness of these camps far exceed, at present, any other similar establishment in the country. Men could not possibly possess better or greater health, while the economy and cleanliness of any camp could not be more faithfully guarded than they are in the camps to which we refer."

The Auditor General and the Brokers.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, the Auditor General of the State, has issued a circular inviting the attention of the brokers and bankers to the provisions of an act of Assembly, enacted at the first session of 1861, relating to brokers and private bankers. The first section of this act requires a return to be made under oath, to the Auditor General, of the receipts from commissions, discounts, &c., and requiring a tax of three per cent. upon the aggregate, to be paid into the State Treasury for a sinking fund for the reduction of the State debt. The third section provides a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be collected as taxes on bank dividends are now collected. The brokers hold the law to be at once oppressive and unconstitutional, and, for the most part, refuse to comply with its provisions. The matter will doubtles go to the Supreme Court.

Shocking Accident--Boy Killed.

A sad accident, resulting in the death of a boy named Augustus Butterfield, occurred on Saturday afternoon, at the saw mill of Messrs. Poor, Wegley & Co., Beaver street, Manchester. Young Butterfield was employed in the mill, and while adjusting a belt he was accidentally caught and dragged over the shaft several times. The shaft was elevated some ten feet from the floor, and the body, in passing between the shaft and joists, was crushed and torn in a horrible manner. He was removed to the office of the Company, where Dr. Dessard was summoned, only to find a hopeless case—the legs and arms being broken and partly stripped of the flesh. He was soon after removed to the house of his parents, where he was relieved of his sufferings by death a few hours afterwards. The deceased was about fourteen years of age, and a worthy and industrious boy.

A Just Punishment.

On Saturday, officer Bowden, of Allegheny, observed a German on the street, driving a cow and calf to market—the cow's udder being distended to such a degree that the milk was dropping from it. On examination, it was found that the calf's tongue had been tied up to the roof of its mouth, to prevent its sucking, and to help the sale of the cow. This cruel and dishonest act being contrary to ordinance, officer Bowdan arrested the man, and took him before Mayor Drum, who inflicted a fine of five dollars. The man's name was Michael Wiltey, and he hailed from Tarentum. He was justly punished for his cruelty and rascality, and will not soon again resort to this method of imposing upon others.

MANAGER HENDERSON OFFERS ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.—To-night, Manager Henderson will produce another new drama for the amusement of our citizens, entitled the "Southern Rebellion by Sea and Land." The piece abounds with transactions which have taken place on the Potomac within the past three months; and the scenery, panoramas and gun boats are well calculated to give the visitor a correct idea of that much talked of locality. The drama has been highly successful in Philadelphia, where it was brought out at the Walnut Street Theatre for the first time on Wednesday last, and will no doubt have quite a run here. The enterprise which Manager Henderson has shown in getting up new pieces is appreciated by our citizens, and we are glad to see that he receives that substantial support whereby he is enabled to give us a sight of every thing new of an important character in his line of business.

THE PLANET VENUS.—For some two weeks past, the dazzling lustre of this beautiful planet in the western sky has been a subject of remark among those who have been abroad on cloudless evenings. Her brilliant aspect at this time has led some to suppose that she had changed in some remarkable way from what she was in former times when she held the same relation to the sun. But this apparent increase in lustre is due to the absence of large stars in her pathway. The other brilliant planets are now morning stars. She attains her greatest brilliancy about three weeks after New Year's, after which she will rapidly decrease in splendor until she again becomes a morning star, and the other planets will take her place in the evening sky.

A WOMAN AND FOUR CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.—A frightful catastrophe occurred near Sarahsville, Noble county, Ohio, a few nights since. The dwelling house of Gill Moore took fire in the night, and burned to the ground, with Mrs. Moore and four children inside in bed asleep. They were all utterly consumed. The whole affair is enshrouded in mystery. Mr. Moore has since enlisted for the war.

MORE PRISONERS.—Six rebels were lodged in prison quarters at Wheeling on Friday. They are Milton O. Spurlock, already indicted for treason, Stephen P. Markham, Barton Markham, Reuben Hampstan, Galloway Thompson and Dr. Rudolphus Moss. Dr. Moss is said to have been quite prominent in the recent Guyandotte affair, and assisted in aiding the prisoners who were captured at that place.

A SAD MISTAKE.—Thomas Dunn, a resident of Belmont county, Ohio, was shot recently at Camp Nevin, Ky., by a comrade named Hazlewood, from the same county. They were on picket guard, when Dunn, getting lost in the woods, came upon Hazlewood's beat, and was taken for an enemy and shot. Dunn was brought home but has since died.

ESCAPED.—John Johns, of New Castle, convicted at the last term of Court for the larceny of jewelry from parties in this city, and sentenced to the House of Refuge, on account of his youth, escaped from that institution a few days since, and has not been retaken.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—James Crisswell, for passing counterfeit twos on the Farmers Bank of Schuylkill county, upon various merchants in Brownsville, was arrested and committed for trial.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—There will be an eclipse of the moon on the morning of the 17th inst. It will be visible to all in whom the love of the marvellous is sufficiently strong to overcome their innate to rising at two o'clck, a. m.

FUNERAL.—The remains of Lieut. W. J. Phillips were interred on Sunday afternoon in Hillsdale Cemetery. The funeral was large and imposing.

COUNTERFEIT TWOS on the Allegheny Bank, of this city, are in circulation in the neighboring counties.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa.

Highly Important Intelligence!

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.—The Royal mail steamer Europa has arrived at this port with highly important intelligence. She was detained at Queenstown till the 2d, by order of the government. She has the Queen's Message on board with dispatches for Lord Lyons.

London, Dec. 1.—The *Observer* states that the Government has demanded from President Lincoln and his Cabinet the persons of the Southern envoys to the British government. Yesterday afternoon, after 5 o'clock, p. m., Her Majesty held a privy council at Windsor Castle. Three of her ministers, including the first Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretaries of State and War travelled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town, the three Ministers had attended a Cabinet Council at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

The *Observer* also says that a special messenger of the Foreign Office has been ordered to carry to Washington the demands of the British Government for Lord Lyons, and will proceed to-day by packet from Queenstown.

The *Times'* city article of the 30th says the position of the Federal States of America is almost identical in every commercial point with that which was occupied towards us by Russia before the Crimean war. Russia had a hostile tariff, while we looked to her for a large portion of our general supply of breadstuffs. But there is this particularly in our present case that the commencement would be by the breaking up of the blockade of the Southern ports, at once setting free our industry from the anxiety of a cotton famine, and giving sure prosperity to Lancastershire through the winter. At the same time we shall open our trade to eight millions in the Confederate States, who desire nothing better than to be our customers.

The *Times* has no hope that the Federal Government will comply with the demand of England.

The public will be satisfied to know that those demands are for an apology and to insist on the restoration to the protection of the British flag, the persons of those who are violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum. The *Observer* adds: There is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter-deck of the British Admiral at New York, or Washington itself, in the face of some ten or twelve men-of-war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the Trent was before the guns and cutlasses of the San Jacinto. It is no fault of ours if it should come to this. The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime a large ship, of the Melbourne, has been taken up and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition, and other stores, at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian military, and a strong reinforcement of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

The *Morning Star* declares that the statement of instructions having been sent to Lord Lyons to obtain the restitution of the Confederate Commissioners, or to take leave of Washington, was premature, and so exaggerated as to be virtually untrue.

The Liverpool *Courier* believes that the Warrior has been ordered to Annapolis with the ultimatum of the government.

The steamer Jura arrived out on the 29th.

The London *Times*, in alluding to the decision of the British Cabinet, says that the arrest of Mason and Slidell is a clear violation of the law of nations, and believes that Lord Lyons will be instructed by the first steamer to demand reparation and if not complied with, will be instructed to withdraw the Legation from Washington.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

CAPE RACE, Dec. 15.—The steamer City of Washington passed here at 11 o'clock this morning, with dates by telegraph to the 5th instant.

The ship Lady Franklin, from London, for New York, put into Plymouth on the 3d inst. She took fire the same night and was scuttled to extinguish the flames. Some Southerners, shipped among the crew, are suspected of firing her.

The steamer Australasian has been chartered to convey troops and a battery of artillery, and is to sail on the 12th. It is stated that the steamer James Adger had captured a privateer off Fayal on the 17th ult., towing a prize into that port. (This is evidently a canard, as the James Adger arrived at Baltimore some time since.

The San Jacinto affair monopolizes the attention of the Press, which denounce it in strong terms, and active naval preparations are making.

THE LATEST.—By telegraph to Queenstown to the 5th inst., says that the excitement is unabated.

It was rumored that the steamer Persia had been chartered to convey troops to Canada, but this is pronounced premature.

The steamer Australasian was advertised to sail for New York on the 7th, but the America was substituted.

At the banquet at Rochdale, Mr. Bright made an elaborate speech on American affairs, but declined to give a decided opinion in the Trent affair. He believed that if illegal, the United States will make fitting reparation. He strongly condemned any warlike feeling and denounced the idea that the American Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England, and made a brilliant peroration in favor of the North.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.—The sales of Cotton for the past two days have been 7,000 bales. The market opened a recovery of ⅛d, under the effect of the Persia's American advices, but the improvement was not sustained, and the market closed unsettled, and with a downward tendency.

The market for Breadstuffs closed unsettled. Flour firmer at 6d advance. Wheat still advances, prices are 2d better; red western, 12s 2d@12s 10d. Corn has an upward tendency and is 0d higher; mixed Corn, 34s 6d.

The market for Provisions closes firm. Beef firmer, Pork firm; Bacon buoyant; Lard still advancing; sales at 49s@50s. Tallow quiet; Ashes are still advancing; sales at 37s; Common Rosin dull at 1s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine nominal; Cotton steady; Rice steady; Linseed Oil dull at 30s.

London, Dec. 2.—Wheat has an upward tendency and prices have improved 1@2s. Sugar dull. Coffee has a downward tendency. Common Congou Tea steady. Rice firmer. Tallow is inactive. Linseed Oil is still declining; sales at 32s 3d@35s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 65s.

Consols for money are quoted at 90⅞@90⅞ ex div. American securities—Illinois Central stocks, 40@44; Erie Railroad stocks, 24@25.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.—Sales of Cotton for two days, 18,000 bales; closing firmer but quotations are unchanged; sales to speculators and exporters, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady; Provisions quiet.

London, Dec. 5.—Consols for money 90⅞@90⅞, ex. div. American securities flat.

A letter from Gen. Scott, in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America, attracts much attention.

The export of arms, ammunition and lead to America is prohibited.

The *Paris Patrie* has an editorial foreshadowing the disposition of France to recognize the Southern Confederacy if England sets the example.

When the Europa sailed there was a more hopeful look, and consols and cotton slightly improved, but after digesting the tone of the American press, a reaction set in, and fears were entertained that the Washington Government would justify the seizure of Mason and Slidell.

The English journals were very bitter and hostile, continuing to treat the affair as an intolerable insult.

The instructions to Lord Lyons, on which the Cabinet was unanimous, are explicit and determined.

The London *Post* says that an acknowledgment of error, and a surrender of the prisoners, will be received with great joy, but if the Federal Government fails to comply, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty.

The London *Times* continues to assert that it has been Mr. Seward's policy to force a quarrel with England, and calls for energetic military preparations in Canda.

A serious decline is daily taking place in Canadian securities, amounting to 12 ⅌ cent.

The London *Times* predicts three things to follow an outbreak with the United States, namely: the destruction of the Southern blockade, the complete blockade of the Northern ports and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England and France.

The *Daily News* says that the American Congress meets before the English demands can get out, and hopes that it will act with honor and dignity, and that the golden opportunity will not be lost.

A large number of naval vessels are ordered to be ready for immediate commission.

The iron plated steamer Warrior is to be ready for foreign service immediately and her destination will depend on the answer from Washington.

The shipment of rifles from England for New York continues.

The English funds fell ½ per cent. on the 3d.

Appearances indicate that the French papers have been instructed to write in an anti-American tone. The *Patrie* argues pretty clearly that France will side with England, recognize the South, and take a decided attitude in the international question.

The Liverpool *Post* gives a rumor that Napoleon had been proposed as the arbiter of the question.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Scott, Mr. Dayton acting as chairman.

The Paris Bourse closed drooping.

Important from Missouri.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Dec. 15.—Scouts bring in news of a proposed meeting of rebel recruiting officers and the formation of a rebel camp in the timber.

The Federal troops in this district are kept actively employed. Squadrons, companies or battalions of cavalry, and sections of light artillery, if required, are ordered out by Gen. Pope, with a reliance and a mystery which is always productive of good results. The commanding officer alone knows where the blow is to be struck, and rebel spies in camp are thus thrown off the track, and the expeditions thus sent out are almost invariably successful.

Scarcely a day passes without bringing news of a skirmish, and the capture of squads of Price's recruits. The expedition sent north a few days since, under Maj. Marshall, routed a band of rebels under Joe Shelby, and captured four Captains, two Adjutants, one Lieutenant and forty men, with arms, horses, wagons, a mortar, and other articles.

The capture of leading secession recruiting officers, and the breaking up of their embryo camps, is doing much to restore peace and quiet. Those who are disposed to lay down their arms and return to allegiance, are offered to do so.

Price's army is on its last legs. His men are leaving in large numbers, and if the present vigorous policy against those in arms, or who furnished aid and comfort to the enemy, is pursued, a better state of things is sure to follow. Gen. Pope, who is now in command of the district embraced within the lines of the Missouri and Osage rivers, has established a school for the instruction of commissioned officers, at each cantonment, post and station within this district, and the most rigid rules are observed for the acquisition of military knowledge. The school for the instruction of company officers is presided over by the Colonels of regiments, and the school for regimental field officers by Brigade Commanders, to whom two recitations in tactics and regulations are made. No officers are permitted to be absent from these recitations unless on guard, detached service or sick in the hospital and in such cases the recitations are required as soon thereafter as practicable.

Regimental and brigade officers are held responsible for the strict observance of these orders, and the names of officers who are careless or inattentive, or who fail to acquire the lessons set for them, are reported to headquarters, and such officers will be examined by a Board appointed for the examination of volunteer officers. Division commanders will be present at least once a day at some of the recitations of the schools within their divisions, and will give such strict and constant supervision as will assure them that the requirements of this order are fulfilled. The General commanding the district will at least once in two weeks visit every cantonment, post or station within his command, and will assure himself either by personal examination or through some officer designated for that purpose, that the officers of this command are making that progress in acquiring the knowledge necessary to enable them properly to discharge their duties which ought to be expected, and he hereby notifies all officers within this district that no considerations of rank nor personal feeling will deter him from the promptest and most stringent measures against any officer who does not devote himself assiduously and earnestly to the acquisition of that knowledge which alone can fit him to hold a commission.

A cantonment has been established on Lamine river, and Major Carey, of the Sixth Cavalry, has been appointed Provost Marshal thereof. Colonels of regiments are to be held responsible for their regimental transportation, and are required to keep it in effective order and ready for the march at any moment. Any failure in this regard will be called out for the march or for review and inspection, will be considered and treated as gross neglect of duty.

The sale of liquor is positively prohibited in every camp post, or in the district, and all liquor now at such points is ordered to be sent to some distant place at the risk and expense of the owner.

From a copy of the *Army Argus*, published in the rebel camp at Osceola, and edited by J. W. Lucker, formerly of the *State Journal*, which was suppressed in St. Louis, and who is now under $50,000 bonds for trial for treason, we learn that General Price has issued an order from the Headquarters of the Missouri State Guard, in which he states that the Confederate Government proposes, in accordance with the terms of a treaty between Cabelle & Co. and the rebel government, to receive into service as many troops from Missouri as may volunteer for twelve months. They are to be enlisted as State troops, and to be under the command of Major General Price. Muster rolls are to be sent to the Secretary of War of the Confederate Government, and the President will commission the officers and provide pay and pay the troops, but until the troops are transferred they will be paid by the State, the Confederate States guaranteeing however that they will be paid. A bounty of $30 is offered to every non-commissioned officer and private who will enlist, and ten cents a mile is allowed for traveling expense from the place of enlistment to the rendezvous.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The *Democrat* learns from a gentleman just from Lexington that Gens. Rains and Stein, with 6,000 rebels, were in possession of that town on Friday last, and another large body of troops were expected to reach Lexington yesterday.

Gen. Prentiss, it is said, was on the north side of the river with 3,000 Federal troops, and had thrown a few shells into the rebel camp and destroyed one of the two ferry boats in their hands.

The Independent says that he heard heavy firing after leaving Lexington, on Friday, indicating that an engagement was progressing between our forces and the rebels. Also that Gen. Davis, of the Federal troops, left Otterville for Lexington. These statements need confirming.

The rebel, Capt. Sweeny, and sixty-three other secesh prisoners reached here last night.

John Hagan, late Postmaster of this city, was arrested yesterday, charged with the embezzlement of several thousand dollars from the department during his term of office. He was taken before the U. S. Commissioner and held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Gen. Halleck's order relative to the assessment of secessionists for the benefit of the refugees from the South has not yet been carried into effect, but probably will be this week.

The last installment of Camp Jackson prisoners was sent to Cairo last evening, to be forwarded to Columbus.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 14.—Parties from the West arrived here, report that 3,000 rebel troops, under Gen. Stein, past a point fifteen miles west of Warrinsburg, on the 11th, evidently for the purpose of escorting some 600 or 800 rebel recruits, with their baggage, provisions, etc., from Lexington to Price's army.

The notorious Capt. Sweeney and his band of forty marauding rebels, captured a few days since by a detachment of our cavalry, have been brought here.

Prominent Secessionists Killed.

PARIS, Ky., Dec. 14.—Abe Speers and Dan Helbar, two of the most prominent secessionists of this county, were killed at about five o'clock in the evening. Helbar shot a soldier through the head, killing him, when one of the soldier's comrades killed them both. The fracas originated by a man named Rodgers attempting to get out of town with contraband goods and letters for the Southern Confederacy. Rodgers was captured, and is now in jail. Letters found on him are in possession of the authorities.

An attack on the town by the rebels is expected, and reinforcements have been sent for. Seven hundred soldiers will be here tonight. All was quiet up to nine o'clock this evening.

Further Particulars from Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—We learn from the Captain of a Norfolk boat that he was informed by the Captain of the steamer Illinois, from Port Royal, that he passed within six miles of Charleston Harbor at ten o'clock on Thursday night and that a tremendous conflagration was evidently at its height in that city. The reflection on the clouds exceeded anything he ever saw, and the whole Bay, with the dark outlines of Fort Sumter, was brightly illuminated. It did not appear like reflection from smouldering ruins, but from an uncontrolable conflagration.

This is later than the Norfolk *Day Book* dispatch.

Southern News.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—The *Journal's* advices from Columbia says heavy cannonading was heard all day Fryday in the direction of Somerset.

Memphis advices to the 11th says that the Georgia Legislature, by a vote of 27 to 18, secures to married women all the property they own at their mrriage.

The Jacksonport (Ark.) *Herald* says that Col. Borland, just returned from Pocahontas, reports the Arkansas border still in danger. He says the Federals and from 6,000 to 7,000 of the two armies, have frequent skirmishes. Borland wants all the men he can promptly get.

The Cheeat (Ark.) *Press* says that quite a number of letters have been opened and their contents abstracted on the mail route between Lake Village and Memphis.

The New Orleans *Dispatch* of the 10th says that Lieut Sheppard, commanding the rebel steamer Mobile, arrived at Brashiers city with a Lieutenant and nine Federal prisoners, taken from the U. S. schooner Annie Dayton, wrecked near Saline Pass. They were sent to New Orleans.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad stopped receiving freight at Nashville on the 1st, rolling stock being demanded to transport to Bowling Green.

The Confederate States Court at Richmond, on the 9th, decided that no change of citizenship after the commencement of hostilities can protect an alien enemy's property from sequestration.

The Governor of Mississippi calls on citizens for all the necessary weapons they have for the use of the rebel army.

Provisional Gov. Johnson issued a call at Bowling Green for 20 companies of volunteers from Kentucky.

The First Battalion of Tennessee cavalry is going into winter quarters at Macow, Ky.

A Louisville passenger from Munfordsville, to-day, reports the bridge nearly repaired, and the pickets of the two armies near each other.

Capt. Lee's expedition returned from Jacksonville, bringing two prisoners.

Last Thursday, Co. J, of the Ohio 15th, was attack by a hundred and fifty Secession cavalry dismounted. The Secessionists fired one volley. The Federals replied with two volleys, wounding several whom they carried off. The Federals were unhurt.

Advance of the Union Troops in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—The *Enquirer's* Louisville correspondent, under date of the 14th, says that Gen. Johnston with 15,000 Federal troops, on the northern bank of Green river, and Rosseau seven miles distant preparing to join him. Another Brigade, under McCook, was also moving to concentrate at Mumfordsville. Buckner with 25,000 men was covering the hills two miles back from Green River. Gen. Thomas' division or left wing is bearing down from the east to get in Buckner's rear. Mitchell's division, or right wing, moves this morning toward Green river. The Confederates are actively on the move, and an engagement is imminent. Gen. Buell is in constant telegraphic communication with our advancing columns, and is employing all the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in forwarding troops and supplies. All bridges are repaired, and trains are running through to Mumfordsville.

Six new Ohio regiments will pass through Cincinnati this week for Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says that the Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Hopkinsville, having ordered the Louisville branch to pass large sums to credit the mother Bank of Liverpool, to be used as suspected for the rebellion. The Legislature authorized the branches to act independent of the mother Bank until the State authority is established.

A gentleman in the confidence of General Schoepff, writes on the 12th, that Zollicoffer is fortifying at Fishing Creek, five miles west of Somerset.

Dr. Jackson, without provocation, shot and severely wounded a Minnesota soldier who went to his house, near Springfield, to buy hay. Jackson was arrested and taken to Lebany. He is a brother of him who shot Ellsworth.

Vague rumors are afloat of a fight at Munfordsville, between McCook's division and the enemy, but it is not credited.

Western Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, Dec. 15.—The Convention has disposed of the boundary question. They include, unconditionally, in addition to the thirty-nine counties included by ordinance of the August Convention, the counties of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer and McDowell. They also take in Hampshire, Morgan, Berkley, Jefferson, Pendelton and Frederick, on the condition that a majority of the votes cast in the district, and a majority of the counties composing it, express themselves in favor of coming in at the election to be held on a day to be appointed by the Legislature. This attempt to extend the boundary is regarded by some as an endeavor to embarrass the progress of the new State movement.

The Convention was yesterday occupied in the discussion of a resolution relating to treason against the State. Mr. Van Mukle, of Wood county, raised the issue that there could be no such thing as treason against a State. The clause makes it treason to write, speak, print, publish or circulate any thing to uphold invasion or insurrection during the continuance of the same. This clause will probably be expunged.

Mr. Battell, of Ohio county, introduced a proposition prohibiting the importation of slaves, making it the duty of the Legislature to regulate in a humane manner the relations of slaves, and providing that after a certain date, involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall cease. Referred to a committee. The discussion on this will probably begin sometime next week.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 14.—Col. Murphy's 15th New York Regiment made some interesting experiments to-day, near the Navy Yard, to show with what facility the means for crossing rivers can be arranged. A pontoon bridge, 360 feet long, was thrown over the eastern branch of the Potomac, on which the regiment, with heavy wagons, passed with perfect safety. A number of floats were piled over the river, the soldiers using shovels as propellors. The 23d regiment, of Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Berney, was presented to-day with a flag, the gift of the State. The presentation speech was made by Speaker Grow, and the flag received in behalf of the regiment by Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia. Those eloquent addresses were listened to by a large audience. The grounds were tastefully adorned, and ample provisions provided for all the military as well as the civilians paesent.

Jacksonville Deserted by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—A Bagdad courier, from Jacksonville, says that Lee, on arriving, found the houses all deserted. A squad visited several secession residenses, which they found vacated, with evidences of a hasty retreat. Three secessionists are reported wounded. Col. Whitaker ordered the buildings whence shots were fired to be burned, but Lee, at the request of the Union men, who feared retaliation on the withdrawal of our troops, got the order revoked.

Movement of Cavalry and Seamen.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—It is reported that the first Massachusetts cavalry leaves here next week, and their destination is said to be Texas.

Three hundred seamen left the navy yard this afternoon, *via* Fall River. Their destination is unknown.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14.—No flag of truce was sent out to-day.

There are no further particulars of the Charleston fire.

The steamer Illinois arrived from Port Royal this afternoon. She reports that the pilot boat Richard Blunt, of N. Y., had arrived there.

A CORPORAL SHOT.—On Sunday night the 8th inst., a corporal belonging to one of the Ohio regiments at Romney, was shot by a sentinel on duty and instantly killed. It is supposed the corporal war trifling with the sentinel in order to try his nerves.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—We learn that Davis Glass, a private in Col. Black's Regiment, and a resident of this city, is reported dangerously ill of lung disease. His brother, Mr. George Glass, baker, of Wylie street, has gone on to attend to his wants. His physicians say that he cannot recover

DIED:

GILBERT—On the 5th inst., ANNIE S. GILBERT, aged 3 years, and on the 11th inst., HARRY E. GILBERT, of malignant scarlet fever, children of S. F. E. and C. A. Gilbert, formerly Principal of Georges Creek Academy.

WRIGHT—On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 15, 1861, I. HENRY WRIGHT, aged 35 years.

His funeral will take place THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 86 Logan street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BATTLE NEAR CHEAT MOUNTAIN.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

Rebel Loss over Two Hundred.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—A special dispatch from Cheat Mountain to the *Commercial*, says that on yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the war was fought at Allegheny Camp, Pocahoutas county, Va. Gen. R. H. Milroy commanded the Union troops, and Gen. Johnson, of Georgia, commanded the rebels. The fight lasted from daylight till three p. m.

The Union loss is only about thirty, while that of the rebels is over two hundred, including a Major and many other officers, and thirty prisoners.

Gen. Johnson was shot in the mouth, but not fatally.

The 12th Georgia regiment suffered most.

General Milroy's force numbered 750 men from the 9th and 13th Indiana, 25th and 32d Ohio, and 2d Virginia regiments.

Johnson's force numbered over 2,000.

The 9th Indiana regiment fought bravely to the last.

After driving the enemy into their barracks no loss than five times, our forces retired in good order.

The rebels set fire to their camp, and retreated to Stanton.

General Milroy has driven the last of the enemy out of Western Virginia.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Immense Destruction of Property.

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, DEC. 13—VIA BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—A flag of truce, under command of Capt. Marshall, took Mr. Eddy, of North Carolina, to Craney Island to-day.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Norfolk *Day-Book* of to-day, from Charleston, S. C., states that a fire broke out in that place on Wednesday night, which was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and at the date of the last dispatch, 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the conflagration was still raging. The Round Church, the Theatre on Broad street, the Institute and other public buildings are stated to have been destroyed. The fire had swept across Broad street. Assistance had been sent for to Augusta.

Passengers by the Old Point boat bring many additional reports in relation to the Charleston fire. It is said to have originated in a mill on Broad street. The Mills House, the well-known hotel, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, are also said to be destroyed.

The report of the fire says it broke out in a sash factory. Engines had been sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta, but they arrived too late to stay the conflagration.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, met at Richmond, on Monday, and elected Lewis B. Williams, of Orange, Grand Master for the ensuing year.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—We have the Norfolk *Day Book* of Thursday, but it contains nothing new, except a long editorial, urging the importance of a vigorous defence of Norfolk, and that vessels be sunk in the channel. The editor is evidently alarmed, and has had his confidence in the river batteries shaken somewhat.

Later.—No Norfolk papers have been received here, and the only account of the dispatch published by the *Day Book* is contained in our letter from Fortress Monroe.

There were reports of negro insurrections current among the passengers, but it is impossible to say whether they are well founded or not.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Captain Briggs, of the brig Joseph Park, reports that he was overhauled by the pirate Sumter, which had the American flag flying, in lat. 6, north longitude 42, when he was ordered to heave to and an officer come aboard, saying the brig was a prize to the Sumter. At the same time the pirate run up his flag and hauled down the Stars and Stripes. The brig was thoroughly overhauled, and every thing valuable robbed from her. The officers and crew were only allowed their clothes. A hundred and sixty-five sovereigns were taken from Capt. Briggs, who with his crew were put aboard the pirate, and the brig was sunk. The Sumter then sailed northward, not using steam, and reported herself to various foreign vessels as a United States craft.

On Oct. 27th, the schooner D. Trowbridge was captured. On Nov. 9th Capt. Lyon, of the latter, and Capt. Briggs were landed at Port Royal. Three of the crew of the Joseph Park were enticed to join the Sumter.

Capt. Briggs expresses thanks for the kindness shown him by the Consul at Port Royal, and several American and British shipmasters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Bernard Levy a money broker, doing business at the corner of the Bowery and Canal street, was found this morning with his throat cut. There is no clue to the assassin.

The steamers City of Baltimore and Bavaria sailed this afternoon for Europe.

The 4th and 5th Irish regiments will leave on Monday for the seat of war.

A dispatch to Gen. Baxter, aid of General Hollbrook, of Vt., states that the Vermont cavalry regiment left Burlington at noon today, in a train consisting of 144 cars. They will pass through this city, where they will arrive to-morrow at noon. They will leave for the South on Monday, escorting the two Irish regiments down Broadway.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Bermuda Royal *Gazette*, of the 3d inst., has the following relative to the escape of the pirate Sumter: On the receipt of the news of the Trent affair, the Iroquois astonished the St. Thomas folks by dropping into the harbor, and reporting that on a dark and squally night the Sumter had slipped through the fingers of the Dacotah and Iroquois, and gone no one knew where. The escape is variously accounted for. According to one account a French war steamer came out of St. Pierre during the night, and the Iroquois gave chase. When daylight came, the latter discovered his mistake; but in the meanwhile the Sumter had stolen away, and neither the Dacotah nor the Iroquois could give any account of her.

FROM SATURDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

A Dishonest Soldier.

Henry Barnett, a private in a squad of men now at Camp Wilkins, recruited for a company in Col. Stambaugh's Regiment, was arrested to-day, on information of Capt. H. W. Derby, (now in command of Camp Wilkins,) upon a charge of larceny. Barnett was recruited in Wayne county, and since his arrival here he broke into the "round house" at Camp Wilkins, where a large amount of Government property is stored, and stole therefrom a new gun, two pairs of shoes, and (it is supposed) other articles. The gun had been sold to a man in Allegheny, and was found at the tavern of Mr. Beilstein, in the Fourth Ward. The shoes had been sold in Allegheny, and were also recovered. Barnett, after his arrest, took some paper money from his pocket, remarking that if he could not spend it, no other person should—and threw it into the fire. He was taken before Mayor Wilson, and committed to jail to answer at Court.

Romance in Camp Life.

A few days ago, a young volunteer named John Stewart, residing at Tyrone, Blair county, aged about twenty years, accidentally met a Miss Drennon, at Huntingdon, and "love at first sight" was the result. A wedding was proposed and accepted by the lady. The company was to leave next day, and half the night was spent in a vain endeavor to find the chaplain, but that worthy turned up next morning, and the impulsive young couple were forthwith married at the station house. Their honey-moon was of short duration, for they had but a few minutes to chat together, when he was ordered to jump aboard. With a few fond and affectionate embraces, and the shedding of tears on both sides, which flowed copiously and without restraint, he was gone. He to renew his pledge to his country, in some new field of action, and she to her temporary place of residence, to mourn over the departure of her husband of but an hour.

HARPERS' WEEKLY, Leslie's *News*, and all other papers, *for next week*, have been received at Hunt's Book, Stationery, Magazine and Newspaper Emporium, Masonic Hall, Fifth street. This is the place to subscribe for your papers and magazines, and get engravings valued at from $3 to $5, without extra charge. You can take your choice of 150 different kinds.

The Killing of James Fowler.

On the night of the 10th inst., James Fowler, of this city, a private in Col. Hay's Sixty-third Regiment, was killed in a row at a house near Washington, kept by one Ellen Warren, by a gunshot wound inflicted by some person unknown. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict "that James Fowler, being, about the hour of 7 p. m., on the 10th inst., in the third story of the house described, received a gunshot wound in the back of the head, from a gun or pistol fired by some person unknown to the jury, from the effects of which wound he expired about the hour of 11 the same evening." By order of Justice Drury, all the parties arrested were discharged with the exception of George Niblo and Ellen Warren, who were committed to jail.

Lectures on Japan and the Japanese.

Dr. Bettelheim, nine years resident Missionary in Loo Choo, and interpreter to the United States Japan Expedition, under Commodore Perry, will give his experience and observations in Japan, this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Excelsior Hall, Allegheny City. A collection will be taken up as a lecture fee to Dr. B. To-morrow, Lord's day, Dec. 14th, evening, at the usual hour of worship, Dr. Bettelheim will speak on the mental, moral and religious condition of the Japanese, in the Second Church, (Rev. Dr. Plumer's,) Allegheny City, after which a collection fee will be taken up for the support of Dr. B.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

SATURDAY, December 14th, 1861.

FLOUR—The market remains quiet but steady, with no essential change in prices. Sale of 75 bbls Family at $4,90@5,10—the former figure for low grade; 100 do do at $5@5,10, and 80 do at $4,75 for Extra, and $5@5,25 for Family. Rye Flour quiet with small sales at $3,15@3,25.

GROCERIES—less active, notwithstanding which Coffee and Sugar remain firm with an upward tendency. Sale of 70 bags Coffee at 18 to 18½c for prime to choice; 10 bbls Molasses at 48c; 11 hhds Sugar, in two lots, at 10c.

DRIED FRUIT—has advanced; sale of 25 bush new crop Apples at $1,50, and 25 do prime new Peaches at $3.

GREEN APPLES—quiet but firm, with small sales at from $2,25 to $3 per bbl—mostly at $2,50.

CRANBERRIES—dull and lower; sale of 6 bbls common at $6 per barrel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—firm but unchanged; sale of 600 lbs in sacks at $1,75 per cwt.

CRUDE OIL—continues firm, with a demand fully equal to the supply; sale on wharf of 200 bbls, 42 gravity, at 15c per gall—bbls