



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

Beets that are hard to Beat.

We were presented, a few days since, with two beets raised in Valentine Albert's garden, in this borough, which are worth looking at. They are of the radish variety, and weigh, respectively five pounds and six pounds and a quarter. If any of our readers can beat this, let them trot out the articles.

The Storm.—Safety of the Fleet.

We publish to day, in another portion of our paper, a lengthy account of the effects of the great storm on Saturday last. It will be seen that it extended over the whole country, and that much damage to property and loss of life marked its progress. We were glad to learn, as we did yesterday, through the kindness of Mr. Dunn, telegraph operator, that the Fleet which left Hampton Roads some ten days ago, for the punishment of the Southern Vandals, had outdone the storm, and arrived safe at Bulls Bay, within 25 miles of Charleston. The papers since received confirm this cheering report of the Telegraph.

Interesting Correspondence.

JEFFERSONIAN OFFICE, Stroudsburg, Pa., November 7th, 1861.

Hon. GEORGE H. ROWLAND:

Dear George:—Your kind letter to us came duly to hand, through the columns of the *Monroe Democrat*. We thank you for this assurance of your remembrance of us, and of our services during the recent representative campaign; and we cannot help giving expression to the hope that, on some future occasion, we may have an opportunity to repay, at least in part, your kindness.

You will observe, dear George, that we copy your epistle, entire, in the *Jeffersonian*—verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim, et speltatim. We do this that our readers may see how much greatness they attempted to overslaugh by voting against you, and that we may always have your letter at hand, both as an epistolary model and as an evidence of the exalted place we occupy in your esteem. Ordinary letters, from ordinary individuals, we usually commit to the flames as soon as read; but yours being an extraordinary letter, and coming from an extraordinary specimen of the *genus homo*, we thought it deserving of this distinguished consideration. We felt the more strongly impelled to this course, because we were desirous that generations yet to come might have the evidence before them, that a great hundred and sixty-one had at least one great man, to redeem it from the charge of having nurtured nothing but a race of intellectual pigmies.

We have, dear George, been somewhat twitted, by the ignoramus heretabouts, with the blackguardism contained in your letter. It is amusing to see that, in their intellectual blindness, they do not appreciate the brilliancy of your wit. Never having enjoyed the breezy breezes of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, of course it is not to be expected that they should see the bent of Lackawack classics. It would, therefore, hardly be fair to expect them to appreciate the nobility of the beautiful expression with which you commence the second paragraph of your wonderful letter—"A dirty little smut machine."

The sentence is rich, rare and racy, but we think its terseness is fully equalled by your reference to "Balem's Ass." You eclipse even yourself, dear George, when you close the fifth paragraph with the well rounded period—"a scoundrel, a villain, a liar, and worse than a thief, a slanderer." Had you closed your speech at the meeting held in our Court House in September with such expressions you would, at once, have established your reputation as a man of parts; but we must confess that we felt mortified at your blundering attempt to quote Webster's apostrophe to the Union. Our mortification, however, did not proceed from the blunder itself, for great minds often lose themselves in the fog, but grew out of the fact that people hereabouts fell at once to asserting that your love for the Union was of such recent date that you had not yet learned the a, b, c's of true patriotism. Some even went so far as to say that you had studied the Websterian motto, as contained in an old copy of the *Monroe Democrat*, at the whole of the afternoon preceding the meeting, and that about supper time you could say it right off, without looking at the copy, but that when you came to speak it before the meeting your own insular reverence for the sagas and principles of Secession arose in revolt and drove it from your mind. Of course we didn't believe the slanders, and we said so. But, bless your soul, the people only laughed at us. By the way, George, we don't remember that you have yet properly thanked our mutual friend, the Squire, for having helped you out of the mire on that occasion.

We would not pretend to advise so sage a mind as yours, dear George; but would it not be well, just once and a while, for even great men to descend to the understanding of common folks? We know you meant kindly by us and disdained evil, for benevolence and purity are written on every lineament of your countenance; but the ignorant masses really took the bulk of your speech, and the most pointed parts of your letter to be bitterness and blackguardism. And why? Sim-

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have some good news from the great Southern expedition, though no intelligence of its landing has yet reached us. The Monticello, of the blockading fleet stationed at Savannah, came to Fort Monroe on Monday, and reported that the squadron was on Saturday night within thirty miles of Bull Bay, the storm which the fleet had encountered, and in which one or two of the vessels suffered to some extent, had abated, and everything looked well for the expedition.

Concerning the destination of the fleet we have two conjectures—one from the officer of the Monticello, the other from the columns of a Norfolk paper. The former say that it has probably before this time entered at Bull Bay; the latter state that its destination is known to be Port Royal. If the troops have landed at Bull Bay, their first blow is undoubtedly aimed at Charleston, which lies twenty-five miles south of it, and to reach which two rivers must be crossed. If they land at Port Royal, they are to take Beaufort, S. C. Beaufort being taken, they will be between Charleston (50 miles north) and Savannah (about 35 miles south). On Monday as many as sixty negroes came into Fort Monroe.

They report that the Rebels have been leaving Great Bethel, Yorktown, and the vicinity of Norfolk, but whether they have gone the refugees did not know.

Our intelligence from the fight between Floyd and Rosencrans, at Gully River is fragmentary and by no means clear. It appears, however, that our arms have been successful, and that Floyd has probably been attacked in the rear. All accounts agree in this, though few details have reached us.

There is a report at Norfolk, and also at Richmond to the effect that Gen. Beauregard has resigned the command of the Rebel Army. No cause for the step is mentioned.

Liberality of Physicians.

It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. AYER'S preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer & Co.'s inimitable remedies, even though they are not ordered in the books but are made known to the people through the newspapers.—*New Orleans Delta*.

Col. Jacob R. Freese, editor of the *Trenton State Gazette*, is now Provost-Judge of Alexandria, Va., and is winning "golden opinions" by his stern and inflexible application of law to the rampant Secessionists thereabouts. Recently he made a decision to the effect that their brethren in Dixie must pay their debts. And he has followed it up by giving judgment in favor of a number of Northern claimants. It appears that Rebel merchants, after buying goods, had transferred them to other parties to be sold, with strict orders not to pay their Northern creditors a farthing. But Judge Freese has blocked this game. He requires all those persons who are acting as agents for known Rebels and who have property or money belonging to them to pay over to the creditors of such parties the amounts held in trust for them. Judge Freese remarked that as these persons assumed to collect money for Secessionists, he would grant them authority to pay the debts of Secessionists also. He would not permit them to repudiate their debts to citizens of the North where he could prevent it.—By his decisions more than fifty thousand dollars have been recovered by New York merchants.

It is understood that the action of the Provost Court is fully endorsed by the Administration. We may therefore see, as our army proceeds South, another of civilians following in its wake, to settle up old scores with Dixie. The army of collection will equal the army of occupation.

Among the numerous cases daily disposed of by Judge Freese, we instance the following as a sample of the "even-handed justice" which he meets out:

When the Rebels were getting up their Cavalry in the vicinity of Alexandria, they were guided by a son of the Rebel Maj. Kemper, to the farm of Mr. Thomas Wright, a loyal citizen, who was robbed of horses, wagons and live stock, and driven from his home. Judge Freese, in his court of equity, has taken possession of the fugitive Maj. Kemper's farm and made Mr. Wright the trustee of the Government to take care of the farm, designating to ultimately repay Mr. Wright for his loss by the Rebel pillagers.

Commissioners Appointed.

Gov. Curtin has appointed Senator Cowan, Thomas E. Franklin and E. C. Humes, Commissioners to look after the interests of the Pennsylvania volunteers at and around Washington, and more especially to assist them, by means of the allotment rolls, in remitting to their families the money which it is expected will be paid them between the 1st and 10th of November.

The property belonging to the rebel William Shields, which has been seized and confiscated in Washington, consists of two houses and lots, with all the furniture in one of them, four Hudson River Railroad bonds, and one Alexandria corporation bond.

Only 264 emigrants arrived at New York during the past week, which brings the number since January 1, up to 56,731. The number that arrived last year to the corresponding date was 89,000.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SCOTT.

The War-Worn Veterans Letter.—Cabinet Council in the Matter.—The Resignation Accepted.—Gen. McClellan Placed in Command.—Interview between the President, Cabinet and Gen. Scott.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

Gen. Scott, as The Tribune stated in advance of all its contemporaries, leaves Washington to-morrow. He and his staff, accompanied by the Secretaries of War and Treasury and the Adjutant General, will take a special train at 5 o'clock in the morning for Harrisburg, where the old hero will rest, and receive the hospitable escort of the Secretary of War, Cameron. From there he will go to Elizabethport, and thence to New-York by the evening boat. Gen. McClellan, has requested his staff to be in attendance at the depot at 4 o'clock.

At a special Cabinet meeting, held at 9 o'clock this morning, Gen. Scott announced his purpose to retire from the command of the army. At a later hour the President informed Gen. McClellan that in conformity with the expressed wish of Gen. Scott and the unanimous desire of the Cabinet, he conferred upon him the command of the armies of the United States.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order assuming the command in which he eloquently reviews the history of his veteran predecessor's military life, and expresses the hope and trust that his last days may not be embittered by the defeat of the armies of which he has been so long the distinguished commander.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the President, with all his Cabinet officers, called upon Gen. Scott to bid him adieu. His aids and the Adjutant General left the room where the final interview was to take place. The President was the first to emerge from the sad scene, and in tears. The full particulars of what transpired within is known only to the participants in this last interview with the hero of Lundy's Lane and the conqueror of Mexico.

A dinner, celebrating Gen. McClellan's assumption of the command, was given him to-night by the Secretary of State, at which all the members of the Cabinet were present. During the evening Gen. McClellan was absorbed in his new duties, the President being with him for several hours.

The question of Gen. McClellan's successor in the command of the army of the Potomac is already under discussion.—Gen. Halleck, now on his way here from California, is not talked of.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

The following letter from Gen. Scott was received by the President on Thursday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, Oct. 31, 1861.

"The Hon. S. CAMERON, Secy. of War."

SIR: For more than three years I have been unable from a hurt to mount a horse, or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities, drowsy and vertigo, admonish me that repose of mind and body with the appliances of surgery and medicine are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name shall be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service.—As this request is founded on an absolute right, granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it with deep regret that I withdraw myself from these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy; whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices; to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty; and unrivaled activity and perseverance; and to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, Sir, with high respect,

"Your obedient servant,
"WINFIELD SCOTT."

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined.—Gen. McClellan was thereupon, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be developed upon him.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. Being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

"On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances."

"The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag, when assailed by partricial rebellion.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Gen. Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

"President: This hour overwhelms me. It overpays all services I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the remaining support of his Cabinet. I know the President and his Cabinet well. I know that the country has placed its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise; their labors are as untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

"President, you must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement, I shall offer up my prayers to God for this Administration, and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over all enemies, and that speedily.

The President then took leave of Gen. Scott, giving him his hand, and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added:

"General: You will naturally feel some solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff, who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they go with you to New York. I shall desire them at their earliest convenience, after their return, to make their wishes known to me. I desire you now, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable privation of your counsel, and society, which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation hereafter as agreeable as it has been heretofore."

Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War accompany Gen. Scott to New York to-morrow by the early train.

The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of Gen. Scott:

"War Department,
"Washington, Nov. 1, 1861.

"General: It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved, under the recent act of Congress. In separating from you I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defense, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history. Although you are not to remain in active service, I yet hope that while I continue in charge of the Department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefit of your wise counsel and sage experience. It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire co-operation in all the great questions which have occupied the Department, and convulsed the country for the last six months. In parting from you, I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence, that has protected you amid so many trials, will improve your health and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

"I am, General, very sincerely, your friend and servant,
"SIMON CAMERON, Secy. of War
"Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Present."

Major-General McClellan to-night issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 19.—In accordance with General Order No. 91 from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States.

In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility, but confiding as I do, in the loyalty, discipline, and courage of our troops, and believing as I do, that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices. The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation, the hero, who, in his youth, raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood, who in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat, if not eclipse, the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas, whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, whose whole efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life, a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battle-field when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country, a citizen who in his declining years has given to the world the most shining instance of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth and clinging still to the cause of truth and honor. Such has been the career and character of Winfield Scott, whom it has long been the delight of the nation to honor, both as a man and as a soldier.—While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him no blush for us; let no defeat of the army be so long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding U. S. A.

The Effects of the Recent Storm.

A violent storm of wind and rain began on Saturday morning, and continued almost unceasingly for 18 or 20 hours. The wind was easterly, and the tides rose higher than has been known for the last 25 years. Some of the piers along the East and North Rivers were completely submerged, while the streets fronting the water were knee deep; and in Broad street the tide extended as high as Beaver street, a distance of five blocks. The cellars along South, Front, Water, and Beaver streets were flooded, and a large quantity of flour stored in many of these cellars was badly damaged. On the North River, the cellars along Washington, West, and Greenwich streets were also flooded, and many of the poor families occupying the basements in that locality suffered severely. The bar-room in the basement of the Northern Hotel, on the corner of West and Cortlandt streets, was also flooded, and in order to serve their customers a small boat was brought into requisition to carry the parties to the bar, at a nominal charge of two cents per head; many availed themselves of the opportunity, as it was no novel and ludicrous. The Atlantic and other docks along the Brooklyn shore were also submerged. There being but little or no merchandise on the piers, of course but slight damage could be sustained by goods. Some of the cellars which had been made water-tight which brick and cement were in a worse condition than those in which no attempt had been made in protection, for the water, having flown into them, had no chance of escape.—Men were at work all yesterday pumping out the cellar at the corner of Stone and Broad streets. Many smaller cellars had this work completed at a comparatively early hour. Most of the damage was done after midnight.

The coal and brick-yard of Mr. Marfleet, at Stapleton, Staten Island, was so completely flooded that a large quantity of coal and brick upon the pier was washed overboard, by the land inside of the pier being undermined.

The old Quarantine piers at Staten Island were carried off, and the hull of the *William Tell* got away from her moorings at Hunter's Point, making a trial trip on her own account. She was taken in tow near Ellis's Island yesterday morning by the steamboat *James A. Stevens*, and taken to Red Hook Point. Two or three canal boats were sunk—one of which, loaded with apples, was some distance above the city, in tow of the *Alicia*.

In Brooklyn the gale caused a great deal of damage throughout the city. Many of the tenements in the lower portions were completely flooded, and the families experienced great difficulty in removing their bedding, and furniture to more secure quarters. There were but few houses into which the rain did not penetrate. Large numbers of trees were blown down; and one of the lamps lighting the main entrance to the Hall was completely demolished. The effects of the gale were more severely felt in some of the outer wards, where the ground is more elevated, than in the densely-populated portion of the city. The roofs of several buildings were blown off, fences broken down, and chimney-tops shattered. A new three-story brick house in Elliott street, between Lafayette and Delahaven streets, was totally destroyed. It was not yet completed.

In Jersey City the tide, occasioned by the storm, was higher on Saturday night than has been known for the past twenty-one years, and the damage occasioned by the flooding of cellars and basements was very great. In some basements, several blocks from the river, it rose from three to four feet, and the occupants were compelled to abandon them.

A man named Daniel McCarty, and his wife, residing in Newark-avenue, near Grove-street, were awakened by the water, which had risen to the top of their bed, when Daniel, shouldering his better half, conveyed her to a room on one of the upper floors. It is estimated that not less than 1,500 houses suffered by the flood. The meadows between Newark and Hudson City were overflowed to the depth of from two to three feet, and a portion of the New Jersey Railroad track was undermined.

Boston, Nov. 3, 1861.

A heavy north-east gale commenced at 9 o'clock last night, lasting ten hours. A great quantity of rain fell. The moon tide to-day overflowed several of the wharves, doing considerable damage to goods, &c., stored in the cellars. So high a tide has not been known for years.

The ship *Maryanna*, Williams, of Providence, from Liverpool for Boston, with a cargo of coal, wool and cotton, struck at midnight on Egg Rocks, near Boston Light, the sea making a clean breach over her. At 3 a. m. cut away the masts and mizen-masts and stove one boat; launched the other boat, but she stove alongside. Five of the crew then succeeded in getting on the rocks. At 8 a. m. the ship went to pieces, and seven of the passengers and crew reached the rocks on a piece of the poop. A number of the passengers were drowned.

Baltimore Nov. 3, 1861.

The storm in the bay last night was very severe. Several barges were blown ashore and wrecked on their way from Havre de Grace to Loonet Point. Six or seven, laden with coal, grain, etc., are reported ashore at North Point. It is reported that two or three foundered, and some are supposed to have been lost, the particulars of which have not been received.

Newark, Nov. 3, 1861.

The rivers in this section of New Jersey have overflowed to a greater extent than known for over 20 years. Much valuable property is inundated, and considerable losses will be the result.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—The banks of the Delaware, on the Jersey side, below Thompson's Point, gave way during the southeast storm, on Saturday, and the low meadows, for a distance of more than twelve miles, were overflowed. The