Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 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.	60	53
12 " M.	70	60
3 " P. M.		62
Barometer		29 5-10

Presentment of the Grand Jury—A Remedy for Petty Litigation—The Liquor Traffic, &c., &c.

The Grand Jury for the present term have finished up their business with great promptness, and previous to their discharge they made the following presentment:

The Grand Jury for the October term have had before them 402 presentments, of which number a majority have been found true bills. Many bills returned as true were in themselves unimportant, but from the fact that our examinations were confined to the *ex parte* testimony of the prosecutors, we felt bound to present them for the action of the Court and petit jury.

In thus closing our labors we cannot refrain from calling the attention of the Court and the public to the *immense increase of trifling and petty cases* of a vexatious nature. It appears to us that this evil finds *stimulus* in the *bills of costs* which accrue to the *returning magistrates*. We are firmly of the opinion that some stringent legislation is necessary to repress this growing and expensive evil—expensive not only in the amount of costs which are drawn from the County Treasury, and which necessarily comes from the pockets of the people, but will more expensive in the unhappy and dangerous elements of discord and ill feeling engendered and perpetuated in the breasts of the litigant parties. It is certainly within the compass of the legislative remedy to abridge this evil, and provide more adequate means for the swift and speedy adjudication of a large portion of the cases which now weary and disgust the tribunals charged with their disposition. Some local tribunal should be established for the trial of the petty cases, and Court and jury relieved from the disgreeable and unprofitable labor.

We deem it our duty to refer to the traffic in liquor, which seems eminently a lawless traffic—a business which, notwithstanding the laws and easy process by which license may be obtained, is still defiantly prosecuted without license. Temptation meets the young, the weak and the unwary at every step. We can scarcely recommend any action by the Court. We know that the repeated efforts of the Bench for the repression of this evil have met the warm approval of all good and thoughtful citizens. We can but suggest the firmest exercise of judicial discretion, in the punishment of offenders against the provisions of the license law. If the depraved appetite which demands public drinking houses must have its accommodation, it is not too much to require that the liquor venders should pay a small share of the public burthen, which is largely enhanced and aggravated by this unwholesome traffic. Philanthropists and reformers have almost exhausted the skill and ingenuity of their minds in fruitless efforts to check and restrain the use of intoxicating liquors, yet the evil grows and expands in full ratio with the growth of population and extension of country. A large majority of the cases which come before us for examination could be traced directly or indirectly to the cup. Every relation in life has borne the blister of its horn,—almost every heartbride has suffered in some of its members. Every public charity owes to this traffic the greatest number of its beneficiaries; every prison a large majority of its inmates; every graveyard and cemetery bear silent but not uncertain testimony to the natural and inevitable result of the unlicensed use of the license law.

We feel bound to refer to a practical matter in the administration of criminal justice. The want of attention of suitors and witnesses to the duty of prompt attendance upon the sittings of the Grand Jury. Much of the time consumed was in consequence of the neglect of witnesses and prosecutors to appear at the call of the District Attorney.

In these times, when all good men are anxious to preserve inviolate the good Government made under which we have prospered beyond precedent, it behooves all the ministers of justice to yield their best endeavors in every sphere of duty to preserve not only the letter but the spirit of the law—to give good government not only a generous pecuniary support, but the higher and better support of an earnest, honest and manly determination that the Government and laws of the land must and shall be sustained and preserved at every peril.

To District Attorney Miller and his efficient Assistant, Wm. M. Moffitt, Esq., this Grand Jury feel bound to render public acknowledgment for the faithful, intelligent and able discharge of their duties.

[Signed:] JOHN DEAN, Foreman.

James McCutcheon,	Alex. Clancy,
Daniel Calhoun,	Josiah Aber,
Thos. Neely,	Isaac Reese,
Fred. Wilharm,	Wm. Herron,
Isaac Mills,	Geo. Shaw,
John Hay,	Mark Rodgers.

Supreme Court.

TUESDAY, Oct 22.—Before Chief Justice Lowrie, Judges Thompson, Strong and Read. Judge Woodward was absent.

McCully vs. Clarke & Thaw. Argued by Woods for Plaintiff in Error; by Loomis and Smith contra.

Crosse vs. Bunn. Argued by Lucas for Plaintiff in Error; Brown, contra, not heard, and judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Bayard and others, Appeal. Judgment of *non. pros.*

Kennedy vs. House & Horton. Submitted. Robb and MacConnell for Plaintiff in Error; Jones contra.

Breckenridge vs. Wineman. Argued by Mellon for Plaintiff in Error, and by Brown contra—and thereupon judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Mann & Barton vs. City of Pittsburgh. Argued by Marshall and Gilmore for Plaintiff in Error, and by Kuhn contra.

Boyd and wife and W. P. Baum vs. Negley. Richey vs. Same. Argued together by Acheson for Baum, by Brown and Marshall contra, and by Woods for Boyds and Richey.

Court adjourned till 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Arrival of Gen. Negley's Brigade at Louisville.

A telegraphic dispatch received in this city yesterday, by Col. Jas. A. Ekin, from Gen. Negley, announces the gratifying fact that the entire brigade arrived safely at Louisville, at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, and received a warm and hearty welcome from the citizens. The crowded state of the boats caused many to apprehend danger to the little fleet, and the announcement of their safe arrival will be welcome news.

COAL CARS FOR WESTMORELAND.—From the Philadelphia Car Works there has just been delivered the last of two hundred eight-wheel cars, built to the order of the Westmoreland Coal Company, for service on the Pennsylvania railroad. These cars have steel springs and are in all respects a superior article. A coal equipment is gradually expanding on the Pennsylvania railroad, which road already moves a large coal tonnage, and which, with the progressing development of the Broad Top coal field and additional shipments from points west of Huntingdon, will soon have a coal trade quite equal in tons to most of the great carriers from the anthracite mining districts.

BUSINESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL ROAD.—The capacity of this road is now equal to any in the country. Three through passenger trains run daily between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, connecting direct at Philadelphia with through trains to and from Boston, New York, and all points East, and in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with through trains to and from all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. The receipts of the road for the year ending on the first inst. were over $7,000,000.

THE COMET STILL VISIBLE.—The great comet which attracted so much attention last summer while it lay stretched across the heavens, is still seen with a telescope not far from the star Eta in the constellation Hercules. It is entirely shorn of that wonderful appendage known as the tail, and nothing remains but a nucleus enveloped in a nebulous shroud, the whole not unlike in appearance a small planetary nebula.

THE TRANSPLANTING SEASON.—This is the best season of the year for transplanting fruit or shade trees of all kinds. Any time in the fall before the ground freezes deeply will do. Persons having unoccupied land, yards, &c., should plant them with trees. The result will amply pay the cost of labor, and yield a thousand per cent. in satisfaction, comfort and beauty.

Death of Thomas Wilder, Founder of the I.O.O.F.

Thos. Wilder, well known throughout this continent as the founder of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, died at his residence, in Baltimore, on Saturday morning, in the 82d year of his age. Mr. Wilder was born in London, England, in January, 1780, and in his youth was apprenticed to learn the trade of a coach spring smith. He married in early life, but was childless, and in the fall of 1817 emigrated to the United States and selected Baltimore as his home. Here for several years he wrought at his trade. Before leaving his native land he attached himself to an order in that country known as Odd Fellows, and continue in that association, in February, 1819, he advertised in the newspapers of the day, a request for all Odd Fellows, if any should be in the city, to meet for the purpose of organizing a lodge. John Duncan, John Welsh, John Chatham and Richard Rusworth, all natives of Great Britain, responded to the call, and on the 26th day of April, 1819, they organized Washington Lodge, at the public house of a man named Upton, Second street, near Frederick.

As soon as the lodge was organized application was made to the Manchester Unity, at Proctor, England, for a charter, which was granted and received on the 23d day of February, 1820. That charter was for a grand lodge, with full power to charter other lodges, throughout the United States, while it also empowered Washington Lodge as a working body. Some difficulty intervened because of the grand and subordinate bodies working under the same charter, and it was at once determined to organize the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Wilder was made the Noble Grand of the lodge. In February, 1821, he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and after a service in that capacity for two years; was re-elected. While Grand Master he was deputed to convey a charter to Boston, and instituted in person a Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. His term of office expired in November, 1824, when the Grand Lodge directed a medal to be presented to him for his unremitting zeal in the order, and it was presented on his birthday, the 15th January, 1825, the day appointed for the meeting of the body. He was then elected Grand Sire, to serve for four years. During the May following he visited the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

In 1826 he was appointed to visit the order in England, when he obtained a recognition, and received a charter for the Grand Lodge of the United States, comprising that granted by the Manchester Unity. In 1829 he was again elected Grand Sire for four years. He has subsequently made the first Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Maryland, and in 1832 visited Louisiana and Kentucky and instituted grand lodges in both. In 1833 he visited the Eastern States, and retired from office at the subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge, upon which he was presented with a valuable service of silver. In 1837 he was appointed traveling agent and visited the Order in Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri and Iowa, and while on his tour instituted grand lodges in Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois. Thus advanced in years, upon the recommendation of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, the Grand Lodge of the United States adopted means for his relief, providing not only for his immediate necessities, but also created a fund for his future support. He filled all the prominent offices of the Order, and throughout his long life was cherished in grateful remembrance by the Order.

Mr. Wilder, it will be remembered by many of our citizens, was present at the dedication of the new Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, some years since, and was received with sentiments of the highest consideration by the leading members of the order here.

United States District Court.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.—Before Judge McCandless.

At ten o'clock the Grand Jury received their charge from the Court, and were fully instructed in regard to the law of treason, and the method to be pursued in indicting those guilty of that offense. The Grand Jury then retired to their room.

District Attorney Carnahan called up the case of the Government vs. Sebastian Tyco, charged with mail robbery. The defendant is aged about thirteen years, and is charged with stealing a package of letters from a mail bag in the hack running between Elklick, Somerset county, and Uniontown, Fayette county. The indictment charges that on the 30th of April, 1861, the accused, by means of a knife, or other instrument, opened the mail bag and extracted a number of packages, in which was a letter mailed by J. & W. Smith, at Elklick, to John A. Patton, at Uniontown, Fayette county, containing $60 in bank bills.

Montague, who drove the hack betwe n Grantsville and Uniontown, testified that on the 30th of April, the defendant asked permission to ride in the hack from Petersburg, a few miles distant, to his mother's residence; that he gave him permission, and the boy took several miles inside the hack; the mail was also inside; there was no other passenger until they got to within a short distance of Uniontown, when he took a passenger on the outside; the boy left the hack before any other passengers had been received. The next day he returned and covered the remains of several letters stuffed down into the window slides of the hack, but did not examine them.

The envelope which contained Mr. Smith's letter to Mr Patton was then offered in evidence and identified by Mr. Smith. The bank-bill was also identified by Mr. Hale, postmaster.

The boy plead "not guilty," when the case was opened by the District Attorney, who cited the act of Congress under which the indictment was drawn, and remarked that the testimony would show that the money alleged to have been stolen was found upon the boy.

P. S. Hale, postmaster at Elklick, testified to the fact that he had mailed a letter, in the latter part of April last, to J. A. Patton, at Uniontown: The post office register was produced, from which it appeared that the letter had been regularly forwarded.

Wm. Smith, who mailed the letter, testified to the character of its contents, describing the bills, their denomination, etc

Other witnesses testified to the arrest of the boy, and to the finding of money upon his person, corresponding to the bills mailed in the missing letter.

The counsel for the defendant, D. Reed, Esq., produced no testimony to change the aspect of the case, and the jury found a verdict of guilty, recommending the lad to the mercy of the Court.

As it would be a great hardship to send one so young to the penitentiary, an effort will be made to have him placed in the House of Refuge. For this purpose it will be necessary to have a special act of the Legislature, and that to this end may be attained the Court, (out of respect to the recommendation of the jury) will postpone sentence until after the Legislature meets.

Court adjourned till ten o'clock Wednesday morning.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

TUESDAY, Oct. 22.—Alex. Barton convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay the costs.

John Gabby, of Allegheny, plead guilty to an assault and battery on Mr. Martin, and was sentenced to pay five dollars fine and costs.

George Gardner, colored, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, was declared not guilty, and the prosecutor, Emanuel Champ, was sentenced to pay the costs.

The next case taken up was that of Charles S. Kennedy, who is charged with committing an assault and battery, with intent to kill, on the person of Prof. John Barry. The difficulty, it will be remembered, occurred on the 20th of last June, at the drinking house of Kennedy, on Wylie street, during which, Barry alleges, the defendant shot him. Kennedy has also preferred a similar charge against Barry, who, he alleges, was in the act of shooting him (Kennedy) when, in attempting to take the gun from him, it was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in Barry's shoulder. After the examination of several witnesses, whose testimony was rather conflictory, the Court adjourned until this morning.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—On Sunday last, a quantity of stolen property, consisting of lamps, bed clothing, etc., etc., was found under the Pittsburgh end of the Hand Street Bridge, where it had been secreted by some thieves. The information which led to the discovery was furnished by a boy about fifteen years of age, who states that he knew it to have been stolen and secreted there. He also gave the names of the guilty parties, but they having got wind of the affair, left suddenly for Washington City on Saturday night. The plunder is now at the office of Mr. Jacob Hill, on Hand street, where persons having lost anything of the description above mentioned, would do well to call.

TEN-CENT PIECES.—A change has been made in the ten-cent pieces that bear date this year, from those heretofore coined. The figure of Liberty, instead of being surrounded by stars, is encircled by the words, "United States of America," which formerly were placed on the reverse of that piece.

Recruiting for the Regular Army.

We learn that Colonel Carrington's regiment, the 18th U. S. Infantry, is now far in advance in point of numbers of any of the new regiments authorized by the late act of Congress for the enlargement of the Regular Army, numbering already upwards of 1,200 men, and will, no doubt, be the first completed and in active service. The plan of organization is one without precedent in the United States, having been adopted from the French military school. The regiment is to consist of three battalions of some 800 men each, and forming a regiment of 2,452 men, commanded by one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and three Majors—one to each battalion; thus having all the advantages, power and efficiency of a brigade, with a less number of field officers.

Col. Carrington, Governor Dennison's law partner, of Ohio, has a West Point education; has been Adjutant General of the State of Ohio for the past four years; organized and put into service all the three months troops of that State with remarkable celerity, and has been a student of military tactics all his life. He is also a graduate of Yale College, a ripe scholar and prominent lawyer, which, in addition to his high military qualifications, renders him entirely competent to command the corps to which he has been assigned. The *Ohio State Journal*, of a recent date, pays the following tribute to his moral worth:

"Col. Carrington is himself an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and the course he has taken to enforce the rules and articles of war, respecting profanity, indicate his resolution, that the camp shall be a school where the religious character will not suffer taint, and they will, like Havelock's noble band, be better soldiers for reverencing the God of battles, who holds the issues of war as well as peace."

Lieut. Col. Shepherd, late Major of the 3d U. S. Infantry, has been twenty-one years in the army, having entered the service on graduating at West Point in 1840. Major Underwood, of the 1st Battalion, late in command at Fort Gaston, California, just returned, is a distinguished officer of the 4th U. S. Infantry. Major Townsend, of the 2d Battalion, for many years Adjutant General of the State of New York, and late Colonel of the 3d U. S. Infantry at Fortress Monroe, pursued a military course in Europe, visited all the valuable posts and corps, thus rendering him entirely competent to his present command.

Major Wm. A. Stokes, of the 3d Battalion, now being recruited in Pennsylvania, is, we learn, succeeding well. His indefatigable energy, scholarship and professional reputation are too well known in Pennsylvania to need any commendation in our hands. He makes his headquarters at Pittsburgh, and expects to occupy Camp Scott, at Linden Grove, as a rendezvous, till ordered to join the other two Battalions now at Columbus, Ohio.

WAS NOT KILLED.—We published an item last week to the effect that a young man named John Devinney, of Blairsville, had been shot and killed by the rebels in Western Virginia, where he was engaged in the oil business. Later intelligence brings us the fact that he was shot, but it is hoped that he is not mortally wounded. It appears that Mr. D. had got in company with some rebels, who, on his giving utterance to Union sentiments, drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball taking effect below the left shoulder and passing round on the passed out near the breast. At last accounts he was doing well, and it is hoped he will recover.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the Treasury Department in relation to the settlement of the accounts of deceased soldiers. The widow of an officer or private is entitled to receive the money due, if there is no widow, the pay goes to the children or their guardian—if the soldier dies unmarried, the father, mother, brothers and sisters, or heirs in general receive the amount due. Written applications must be made under oath, and be addressed to Ezra B French, Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, Washington.

NEW ENGINES.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are placing a number of new engines upon their road, and among them is one of rather odd construction, intended for the Hollidaysburg Branch passenger train. It is very neat in appearance, and is so built that the fuel is kept under the floor of the engine, immediately behind the boiler, and the water in tanks on either side of the boiler, thus obviating the necessity of a tender, and making the affair look like an animal without a caudle appendage.

THE NEW DRAMA.—The new six act drama of the "Angel of Death" was performed to a fine audience again last night, and we see it is posted for this evening. The piece is well put upon the stage, and the scenery and mechanical effects are really grand. We understand the "Angel of Death" will be withdrawn in a short time to make room for other novelties, and it would therefore seem necessary for us to say to all who have not seen it, "stand not upon the order of going, but go at once."

THE BODY OF LIEUT. DARLINGTON, which was expected in yesterday's train, (due here at 12:30) did not arrive, owing to the express car being switched off at Altoona. A large number of people had assembled to attend his funeral, which will not take place until this morning, at ten o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street.

ARREST OF FEMALES.—The houses kept by old Sarah and young Sarah Leslie, the former located on Tunnel street, and the latter on Second street, were visited by a squad of police Monday night, and the proprietors arrested. They both gave bail for their appearance at Court.

LIEUT. G. W. FETTERMAN.—We have just had an opportunity of shaking hands with our old friend from Philadelphia, Lieut. Fetterman. His many friends here will be happy to learn that he is well and likely to do good service for the Union in Kentucky, whither he is now going.

SENTENCED.—John Ornsburg, convicted of selling liquor without license, and on Sunday, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 in each case, and undergo ten days imprisonment in the county jail.

LARCENY.—John Kerr, a volunteer soldier, was arrested and locked up for a hearing on a charge of stealing $11 60 from James Riley, at the house of Mr. Kelly, in Diamond alley.

FINALLY COMMITTED.—Michael Gagen, charged with stabbing Fergus Fahey, on the 10th inst., was yesterday finally committed to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

THOS. DARE, of Zanesville, Ohio, has received a government contract to furnish 30,000 yards of overcoating for the army. His factory is running day and night.

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

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Hill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

SCROFULOUS DISEASES are the parent stock, from which arises a large proportion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind. They are, as it were, a species of potato rot in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupts all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay. They are the germ from which spring Consumption, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Liver Complaints and Eruptive Diseases, which will be recognized as among those most fatal and destructive to the races of men. So dreadful are its consequences to human life, that it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of an actual, reliable remedy, that can sweep out this Scrofulous contamination. We know then we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers of one from such a quarter as will leave little doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome, when we tell them that it surely does accomplish the end desired. We mean Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it is certainly worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with *Scrofula or* Scrofulous complaints.—*Register, Albany, N. Y.*

DIED:

DOUGLAS—At his residence, in Bakerstown, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mr. HUGH DOUGLAS, in the 83d year of his age.

M'KOWN—On Monday morning, 14th inst., at Davenport, Iowa, GILBERT M'KOWN, SR., in the 75th year of his age. The deceased was formerly a resident of this city.

WISE—On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. SARAH WISE, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Hare, Harvey's Hotel, Liberty street, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an externa remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Neuralgic Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a cure for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. See advertisement. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, Corner Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh. [sa23:d&w2w]

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ADVANCE OF GEN. STONE.

Battle near Edwards' Ferry!

COL. BAKER KILLED!

Successful Foraging Expedition.

GEN M'CALL'S RECONNOISSANCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—*Midnight.*—General Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command at Edwards' Ferry and another at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers and part of Gen. Stone's command, as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued without effect until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker, Senator from Oregon.

The Union forces engaged numbered about one thousand and eight hundred, and were attacked by a force supposed to be from five to ten thousand.

At this juncture, Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, gallantly cheering his men to the conflict. Immediately before he fell, he dispatched Major Young to Gen. Stone to apprise him of the condition of affairs. General Stone immediately proceeded in person towards the right to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Col. Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss.

Gen. Stone reports that his left wing retreated in good order and will hold possession of Harrison's Island and the approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. Stone during the night.

The remains of Col. Baker were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday. He held a commission as Colonel from the State of Pennsylvania, having lately received it at the hands of Gov. Curtin, as commander of the California Regiment.

On Saturday, when two companies of the Twenty-Second New York Regiment, belonging to Gen. Keys's Brigade, advanced within one mile of Fairfax Court House, they ascertained from the inhabitants in that neighborhood that, when the rebels returned the condition of the roads was such that they were compelled to leave six pieces of artillery behind, which remained there until the Sunday previous, when the rebels in force returned and took them away.

On Saturday night a private of the Fourth Michigan regiment, while on picket a mile beyond Barrett's Hill, on the Leesburg turnpike, received a severe wound on the arm from a rebel. From a description of the latter he is supposed to be a Mr. Williams, of Alexandria, who was confined some ten days in a slave pen in that city, but was released by the Government, and is now acting as a scout. Orders have been issued that in event of his capture he be hung forthwith.

Capt. Munden, Assistant Adjutant General for Gen. Smith's division, with a small escort, advanced on the road leading from Lewinsville to within a short distance of Vienna on a foraging expedition. The result was the bringing off of about sixty loads of hay and twelve hundred and fifty bushels of oats. Every thing was quiet in that direction.

The reconnoissance of Gen. McCall, which advanced to Drainesville, on Saturday, returned this morning, the object of the expedition having been accomplished and valuable information obtained. The main body remained at Drainesville on Sunday. Engineers under escort went to the right as far as the Potomac, three miles distant, and to the left as far as the Loudon & Hampshire Railroad. The rebel pickets were encountered by the escort of the engineers, and sharp firing ensued. The result was that five rebels were killed, one of whom belonged to the Louisiana Tiger Regiment. None of our men were injured.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Battle at Fredericktown!

THE REBELS ROUTED!

PILOT KNOB, MO., Oct. 22.—The following dispatch was received here this morning, and forwarded to Headquarters at St. Louis:

FIELD OF BATTLE, *Fredericktown, Oct. 22, 1861.*

In company with Col. Plummer's command, we have routed the rebels of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5,000. Their loss was heavy. Our loss is small, and conducted principally to the First Indiana Cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed. Major Gavitte and Capt. Hymon, of the Indiana Cavalry, were killed in a charge on a battery.

The command of Col. Plummer, referred to above, was on Friday morning last ordered forward by Gen. Grant, from Cape Girardeau, with instructions to move toward Fredericktown and cut off the retreat of Thompson and Lowe's army. This force consisted of Marsh's 18th Illinois Regiment, a section of Taylor's battery and Stewart and Ruperman's companies of cavalry, all from Cairo; also part of Plummer's 11th Missouri, a part of Ross' 21st Illinois and a section of Campbe l's battery, all from Cape Girardeau. The force from this point was composed of the 20th Illinois, Col. Carlin; 23d Illinois, Col. Hovey; 21st Illinois, Col. Alexander; 8th Wisconsin, Col. Murphy; 1st Indiana Cavalry, Col. Baker; Capt. Hawkins' Independent Missouri Cavalry, and four 6-pounders and two 24 pounder cannon, under Maj. Schofield, of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—This morning the trial of Walker W. Smith, one of the crew of the pirate ship Jeff. Davis, captured on board the schooner Enchantress, commenced in the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judges Grier and Cadwallader. A jury was selected. The prosecution was opened by J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant District Attorney. The examination of witnesses was proceeded with until adjournment.

A fire broke out at Pekin Mills, near Schuylkill, in Manayunk. The main building was saved. A large quantity of wool in the drying house was destroyed. The stock was insured. The fire will somewhat cripple the operations of the mill in the manufacture of army cloth. Preparations are already being made for rebuilding the burnt portion.

The ship Thomas Watson, from Liverpool, in attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, on the 16th, was pursued by the steamer Flag. The ship was run ashore, and the crew escaped. The ship was loaded with a cargo of flannel and blankets, which was taken possession of and the ship burned.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 22.—The following general order number 10, was issued immediately on receipt of the death of Col. Baker: It is with great pain that the Governor and Commander-in-Chief has learned of the death of Col. Edward D. Baker upon the field of battle. Although not a citizen of Pennsylvania, he had been elected by many of her sons as their commander, and he met his death while gallantly leading them into action. The same feeling which inspired his soldiers to regard no State lines when our common country was in danger, induced the commander-in chief to recognize him, while living, as a Pennsylvania soldier, and impels him now that he is dead, to bear public testimony to his gallantry and worth.

By command of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) CRAIG BIDDLE, A. D. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 21—*Via Baltimore*, Oct. 22.—The severe gale which has prevailed here, (but is now moderating) has somewhat retarded the preparations for the departure of vessels from this point.

A detachment of 250 men of the Massachusetts battalion, who were sent out from Newport News this morning for fuel, were attacked by the rebels, but stood their ground. The 1st and 7th New York regiments had been sent out to support them, when the steamer left for Old Point.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—A courier who arrived from Camp Dick Robinson reports a fight, yesterday, between Zollicoffer, with 6,000 or 7,000 men, and Col. Garrard, with 1,200 men, at Camp Wild Cat. Zollicoffer made three different attacks and was each time repulsed, with considerable loss. The federal loss is four killed and twenty wounded. The courier met a reinforcement of one regiment and cavalry on the way.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 22—*Midnight.*—So far as can be ascertained, there has been no renewal of the fight at Edwards' Ferry. The indications plainly are that the military authorities are sedulously engaged in strengthening our forces at that point. The information received thus far is presumed to be of such a character as not to entitle it to credence in all particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The Washington *Evening Star* publishes the following editorial facts of the affair at Edwards' Ferry It says it is a mistake to suppose that Stone was repulsed. He was eminently successful, having effected his object, although at some loss to his right wing.

Banks is in person on the Virginia side, and assumed chief command.

Col. Oogswell, commanding the New York Tammany Regiment, is among the missing. He was formerly Captain in the 8th Regular Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Ward, of the Massachusetts 15th, was wounded in the leg.

PILOT KNOB, OCT. 22.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says. From reliable parties who witnessed the fight at Fredericktown, yesterday, I gather the following particulars:

Col. Carlin, with a part of the 21st, 33rd and 38th Illinois regiments, the 8th Wisconsin, Col. Baker's Indiana Cavalry, and Maj Schofield's battery, reached Fredericktown at nine o'clock in the morning, and at one o'clock p. m. was joined by the 11th, 17th and 20th Illinois regiments, and 400 cavalry from Cape Girardeau. They then commenced pursuit of the rebels under Jeff. Thompson and Colonel Lowe, who had left the place 24 hours before, and were reported to be rapidly retreating South. But about a mile from the town they discovered the entire force of the enemy drawn up in line of battle, partly sheltered by an open field, and partly in the adjacent woods, with four iron 19-pounders, well planted in their front. Major Schofield immediately opened fire, and at the fourth round silenced one of the rebels' guns.

The engagement then became general, and lasted about two hours, but after the first half hour the rebels left the field in disorder, and took to the woods, closely followed by both our infantry and cavalry.

Before leaving the field, the rebel Col. Lowe was shot by a private of the Logan Legion, and instantaneously killed.

Maj. Gavitt received five bullets while leading a charge, thirty yards in advance of his command. Wyman was killed in the same charge.

Our loss is reported at five killed, five mortally and twenty slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained; but is supposed to be considerable.

At last accounts, the rebels were in full retreat, with their baggage train, and our troops in pursuit.

PILOT KNOB, Oct. 22.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* states that two rebel surgeons came into Fredericktown for Col. Lewis' body. They acknowledge a loss of over 200 killed and wounded; but it must have been larger. I counted 25 dead bodies in one stubble field. Their cannon were badly managed. Jeff. Thompson got information of our movements by capturing a bearer of dispatches from Col. Plummer to Col. Carlin.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 22.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

Parties direct from Warsaw say that no news of importance had reached that point up to 2 o'clock yesterday. The pontoon bridge was finished and the river very high.

R. W. Bolton, Sheriff of this county, resigned yesterday, not being able to take the oath prescribed by the State Convention.

F. A. Parsons, County and Circuit Clerk, and father of Gen. Parsons, now in the rebel army, has signified to Gen. Price, commandant at this post, his willingness to take that oath or any other Gen. Price may desire. He wishes to return home and resume the duties of his office.

Dr. Brackman, a member of the Legislature, and Mr. Bell, of Miller county, both of whom have been in the rebel army, and some half a dozen others from this county, who have been skulking in the brush, have sent in their submissions to Gen. Price, and have gone to camp to his headquarters next week.

Gov. Gamble left this morning for Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The most reliable accounts from the Upper Potomac, this morning, state that our troops had returned to their positions in far better condition than was anticipated, and still hold the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Judge Merrick to-day sent a letter to his brother Judges, of the Circuit Court, relative to his arrest, which grew out of the proceedings concerning a writ of *habeas corpus* case. Soldiers guard him in his house as a prisoner. It should be stated that the above named cause of a rest is the general impression, though nothing positive is known upon the subject, and it may be for some other reason.

The Court to-day made an order citing Gen. Porter to appear and show cause why he had not served the writ on Merrick, and thus obstruct the course of justice.

The Harriet Lane arrived up from Indian Head last night. She reports that new batteries have been erected at Mathias Point. The Freeborn and Island Belle, while making a reconnoissance at that point yesterday, threw some shot into the woods, and the fire was returned by some new batteries of eighteen heavy guns. Immediately thereupon the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries to view. Vessels in passing this point are obliged to hug the Virginia shore, and are exposed to fire for a distance of some four or five miles in doubling it.

No vessels passed down the river last night, and it is not known that any came up.

The river men report that the rebels have a number of saline-boats and long-boats concealed in the creeks and inlets between Acquia creek and Occoquan bay, and that they are busy in building launches, apparently with a view either to effect a crossing into Maryland, or to seize vessels coming up.

The rumor that a number of vessels bound down have been taken by the rebels is unfounded.

Latest from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 22.—The steamship Teutonia, from Southampton on the 10th inst., passed Cape Race on Sunday. Her news is mainly anticipated by the North Briton.

The King of Prussia was received at Compiegne with great enthusiasm. Francis I. will not be represented at the King of Prussia's coronation.

The Bank of Turin has raised its rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

The Queen of Madagascar is dead. Her son has been proclaimed King, and formally demanded a French protectorate.

FARNUM FORNY, Oct. 22.—The steamer North Briton has passed here. Lord Monck and suite are aboard.

The steamer New York arrived on the 10th, and the Kangaroo on the 11th.

It is reported that the principal Chambers of Commerce in France have memorialized the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of the southern ports.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton has advanced ⅛@¼; sales of the week, 120,000 bales, including 64,000 to speculators. The sales on Friday are estimated at 20,000 bales—the market closing buoyant. Fair Orleans, 11¼d; middling, 10½; uplands, 10¾@10¾. Breadstuffs have an advancing tendency. Provisions quiet and drooping.

LONDON.—Consols, 92½@92¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £17,000 during the week.

The last steamer took news that the French Chambers of Commerce were memorializing the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy and raise the blockade. The *Daily News* says the accounts are from trustworthy sources. The Paris *Express* is confident that the Emperor contemplates recognition, the want of cotton being severely felt.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, on the same subject, says that France and England must act strictly together, and argues that their recognition would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Southern Confederacy.

It is conclusively reported that the Bank of France was making additional arrangements for the accommodation of the two millions coming from London, which were regarded as insufficient. The loss of cash during the month is 81,000 000f. The Bourse was weak.

Prince Napoleon had reached Brest from America.

A conference on Mexican affairs was about to be held at Paris. A decree appointed Admiral Lagravienti, commander of the expedition to Mexico.

The interior navigation dues on breadstuffs have been abolished till September, 1862.

It is reported that the Chambers will be convoked for a short session in January and then be dissolved.

The Italian Parliament meets on the 5th of November. There are rumors of dissolution.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The funeral of Thos. Wildey, the founder of Odd Fellowship in this country, took place this morning. There was a large turn out, including delegations from various sections of the Order throughout the country. A number of military officers, and several military bands were also in the procession.

TERRE HAUTE, *via. Cincinnati*, Oct. 22.—A mob last night destroyed the *Journal* office and eight houses of ill fame. Col. Steel was absent. Since his return he has taken steps to punish the rioters.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Arrived, the ships Amelia from Liverpool, King Fisher, from San Francisco, the bark Dr. Godfrey, from Acera, and B. Rick, from London.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 22.—The steamship Niagara, from Boston, bound for Liverpool, passed Cape Race on Sunday morning.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Gen. Todd has been assigned to the command of the Federal forces in North Missouri.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Noon.—Flour heavy; sales 10,503 bbls. Wheat declined; sales 9,000 bush. at $1 18 for Chicago spring, $1 19@1 21 for red and $1 45 @1 47 for white Kentucky. Corn declined 1c; sales 64,000 bush. at 60c. for mixed. Mess pork unchanged. Lard heavy. Wheat dull at 21½c. Receipts of flour 271