Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 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.	60	40
12 " M.	54	42
3 " P. M.		56
Barometer	29 6.10	

The Sanitary Commission.

Postmaster General Blair has addressed the following circular note to Postmasters Von Boenhorst and Riddle, covering the circular of the Sanitary Commission. We have already published a copious abstract of this appeal to the patriotic women of the nation, in connection with the formation of the several ward and township committees appointed by Mr. Glosser; but feeling the liveliest interest in this great and philanthropic work, we append the circular, in the hope that it may aid the patriotic ladies in their labor of love. Messrs. Von Boenhorst and Riddle, in their respective spheres, will be happy to co-operate with these committees, in whatever way they can:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, OCT. 15, 1861.

To the Postmaster at Allegheny City, Pa.—SIR: You are requested to take measures to effect an organization, if none exists, among the women of your district to respond to the accompanying appeal of the Sanitary Commission.

The Executive Government here very much desires to obtain the active co operation of the women of America for the holy cause of the Union in the appropriate mode, and relies upon you to make known this wish to them and aid as far as possible in securing its accomplishment. Yours, respectfully,

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October, 1861.

To the Loyal Women of America—COUNTRYWOMEN: In the extraordinary enlargement of the whole structure of our National Government, which has this year been forced upon us, the wants of the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy cannot be at once fully provided for by the ordinary means.

Whatever aid is to be given from without, must, nevertheless, to be effective, be administered systematically, and in perfect subordination to the general system of administration of the government. To hold its agents in any degree responsible for the duties with which they are charged, government must protect them from the interference of irresponsible persons.

Hence, an intermediate agency becomes necessary, which, without taking any of the duties of the regular agents of the government out of their hands, can, nevertheless, offer to them means of administering to the wants of the sick and wounded much beyond what could be obtained within the arbitrary limits of supply established by government, and in strict accordance with the regulations necessary for maintaining a proper accountability to it.

The Sanitary Commission, a volunteer and unpaid bureau of the War Department of the government, constitutes such an agency.

The Sanitary Commission has established its right to your confidence. The President, the Secretary of War, General Scott and General McClellan, have each recently acknowledged, in the warmest terms, the advantages which have already resulted from its labors, and the discretion and skill with which they have been directed. Its advice has been freely taken, and, in several important particulars, acted upon, favorably to the health of the army, by the government. There has scarcely been a company of volunteers in the field, with regard to which some special defect, error, or negligence, endangering health, has not been pointed out by its agents, and its removal or abatement effected. There has not been a single instance in which its services or advice, offered through all its various agencies, have been repulsed; not a single complaint has been received of its embarrassing any officer in his duty, or of its interfering with discipline in the slightest degree. Its labors have, to this time, been chiefly directed to induce precautions against a certain class of diseases which have scourged almost every modern European army, which decimated our army in Mexico, and which, at one time, rendered nearly half of one of our armies in the war of 1812 unfit for service. It is a ground for national gratitude that our present armies have passed through the most trying season of the year wonderfully escaping this danger. That there are grander causes for this than the labors of the Commission cannot be doubted, but that, among human agencies, a large share of credit for it should be given to those labors, it is neither arrogant nor unreasonable to assert. In this assurance, what contribution that has hitherto been made to the treasury or the store of the Commission is not received back again ten fold in value?

After full and confidential conference with the Secretary of War, the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, and the Quartermaster General, there is reason to ask with urgency for a large increase of the resources of the Commission, especially of that class of its resources upon which it must chiefly draw for the relief of the sick and wounded.

The experience of the Commission has so well acquainted it with the earnest desire of their loyal countrywomen to be allowed to work in the national cause, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more than announce that there is a real and immediate occasion for their best exertions, and to indicate convenient arrangements for the end in view.

It is, therefore, suggested that societies be at once formed in every neighborhood where they are not already established, and that existing societies of suitable organization, Dorcas Societies, Sewing Societies, Reading Clubs, and Sociables, devote themselves, for a time, to the sacred service of their country; that energetic and respectable committees be appointed to call from house to house and from store to store, to obtain contributions in materials suitable to be made up, or money for the purchase of such materials; that collections be made in churches and schools and factories and shops, for the same purpose; that contribution boxes be placed in post offices, newspaper offices, railroad and telegraph offices, public houses, steamboats and ferry boats, and in all other suitable places, labelled "FOR OUR SICK AND WOUNDED;" and that all loyal women meet at such convenient times and places as may be agreed upon in each neighborhood or social circle, to work upon the material which shall be so procured.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES WANTED.

Blankets;

Quilts, of cheap material, about seven feet long by fifty inches wide;

Woolen or Canton Flannel Bed-Gowns, Wrappers, Undershirts, and Drawers;

Small Hair and Feather Pillows and Cushions for Wounded Limbs;

Knit Woolen Socks;

Slippers.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or in very strongly wrapped boxes, and clearly directed. On the top of the contents of each box, under the cover, a list of what it contains should be placed; a duplicate of this list should be sent by mail. Arrangements for free transportation should be made, or freight paid in advance. (The express companies will generally convey goods for this purpose, at a reduction on the usual rates.) Packages may be directed and sent, as to most economical, from any point to any of the addresses below. ("For the U. S. Sanitary Commission:")

Care of Samuel and William Welsh, No. 218 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia;

Care of Dr. W. H. Mussey, Cincinnati;

Care of Dr. C. D. Griswold, Wheeling, Va.

Care of F. L. Olmsted, 211 F street, Washington, D. C.

Acknowledgments will be made to all those who forward parcels, and a final report to the Secretary of War will be published, recording the names of all contributors, so far as they shall be known to the Commission.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., President.
WM. P. A. D. HAGE, LL. D.
GEORGE T. STROUD.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED
GEO. W. CULLUM, U. S. A.
ALEX. H. BAILMAN, U. S. A.
ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.
FRAN. WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D.
J. S. NEVINS, M. D.
HORACE MERRY, Jr.
REV. REV. THOS. M. CLARK, D. D.
Commissioners under authority of the Sec'y of War.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation, in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made. A. LINCOLN.

WINFIELD SCOTT.
Washington, September 30, 1861.

Contributions will be received at the Post-Offices in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

S. P. VON BOENHORST, P. M., Pittsburgh.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, P. M., Allegheny City.

The Cattle Yards in Allegheny—Trial for Nuisance.

Yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Mellon presiding, the case of William Veach, indicted for nuisance, was called up for trial. The indictment charges that the defendant, who is proprietor of hog pens and cattle yards, in the Second ward, Allegheny, keeps and maintains a nuisance, in consequence of the noisome stenches and unwholesome smells which said hog pens emit in the neighborhood.

S. Schojer, Jr., appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Messrs. Hopkins and Hampton for the defense.

It may be proper here to state that the yards or pens of the defendant are located at what are generally known as the "cattle yards," where the hogs, cattle, horses, etc., arriving by railroad from the West, are delivered, housed, fed, and sold or reshipped. There are several other yards in the same locality, where hogs and cattle are kept. These yards have been used there for many years, but latterly the surrounding property has been gradually built up, and the stench arising from the yards is of such a character as to greatly annoy those residing in the vicinity, and at the distance of several squares.

The prosecution examined a number of witnesses, who testified to the very offensive character of the smell arising from the pens, to the accumulation of filth, etc. One witness testified that at certain times the stench was so great that the family could not sit outside their own door with comfort. The witnesses examined were—Mayor Drum, High Constable Long, Messrs. Schwartz, Hutchison, Porter, Hopkins and Lockhart. The prosecution closed their case at noon.

The defense opened their case in the afternoon, taking the ground that the yards or pens of the defendant were not a nuisance to the neighborhood; that the smell arising therefrom was not of such a character as to cause serious annoyance, or engender sickness in the neighborhood. It was contended that the defendant had gone to much expense in fitting up the premises to carry on the business; that the cattle yards must be located somewhere on the line of the railroad, and that their present location was as far remote from the populated districts as any which could be made available for the purpose. Witnesses were called to prove that the defendant kept his pens as cleanly as possible, having hose to wash them out, persons to haul away the filth, etc.

The case was still on trial at the hour of adjournment.

Extensive Haul of Stolen Goods—Arrest of One of the Thieves.

On Sunday night last a large quantity of miscellaneous goods, consisting of clothing, hats, caps, bonnets and fancy dry goods, were stolen from the depot of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. The articles alluded to had just arrived from the east, and had been placed in the depot awaiting to be shipped west. The thieves, it appears, effected an entrance to the depot by crossing the fence, which runs parallel with the canal. The goods were in boxes, and were piled up some distance back from the track on the platform. A hole was cut in the boxes, and the goods, after being extracted, were passed over the fence unobserved. The robbery was discovered on Monday, and the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Hackett, detective of the road, who is a discoverer par excellence, and, if possible, recover the goods. Mr. H. secured the services of officers Fox, Dougherty and Hague, of the independent police, to assist him in ferretting out the thieves. After considerable difficulty they succeeded in getting on the right track as follows:

An old man named Jordan, who resides in a court of Federal and Wylie streets, went into the establishment of Mr. Cimiotte, pawnbroker, on Tuesday, and stated to Mr. C. that he had two or three fine coats and a number of hats which he had purchased in Harrisburg, but being in want of funds he would dispose of them cheap. This coming to the ears of the police, who knew Jordan to be a rather suspicious character, they determined to take him in custody. Yesterday afternoon officers Fox, Hague and Dougherty went to Jordan's house, arrested him, and succeeded in recovering about two-thirds of the stolen goods. A step son of Jordan's, named Alexander Wilcox, and who, it is evident, was an accomplice in the robbery, was in the house when Jordan was arrested, but he succeeded in getting on the roof, and from that he jumped on the ground and made his escape.

Jordan was taken before Ald. Owston who committed him to prison for a further hearing. He stated to the police that the goods did not belong to him, but to another party, who had purchased them at Columbus, Ohio, and placed them in his house for safe keeping.

Jordan is quite an old man, and is said to have been a Methodist minister at one time.

The Relief Tax.

We are officially informed that the County Commissioners have handed the duplicates for the collection of the Relief Tax to the County Treasurer, and it is hoped that the tax payers will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to call and settle the same. As will be seen by the annexed statement, some county funds will soon be exhausted, unless replenished by this tax, there being, as yet, but little of it collected. The Relief Board in the meantime have been drawing on the county funds. The following statement has been furnished by the Board of the amount paid out and the number of applicants:

	No. of Applicants.	Amount.
City of Pittsburgh	772	$ 6,600 50
City of Allegheny	402	3,664 00
Boroughs	599	5,712 54
Township	529	5,100 00
Totals	2,302	$ 20,977 00

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.—We have received from Mr. W. A. Gildensleeve, Fifth street, a new and exceedingly cheap edition of this latest work of Mr. Dickens. We noticed two previous editions of this work from the press of the Messrs. Peterson, of Philadelphia—one at a *dollar* and one at *fifty cents*; but now, to put all rivalry for cheapness at defiance, the same work is published in the same cheap form, and, as we now have it, which reaches the *ne plus ultra* of *twenty-five cents*. For this sum, then, any of our friends can secure the sole and exclusive possession of Charles Dickens' latest work—printed in fair, legible type—by calling at Mr. W. A. Gildensleeve's, Fifth street, aforesaid.

Supreme Court.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.—Present, full Bench.

Borough of Birmingham vs. Anderson. Argument continued by Acheson for Defendant in Error, and by Carnahan contra.

Shriver & Dilworth vs. Nimick & Co; D. C., and Nimick & Co. vs. Shriver & Dilworth; D. C. Argued by Burgwin for Shriver & Dilworth, and by G. P. Hamilton contra.

NOT TO BLAME.—A gentleman, writing from the Blood farm, on Oil creek, states that Patrick Collins, the engineer at the "Burning Well," was not to blame for the explosion, as has been intimated. We believe and are fully satisfied that the engineer was not to blame. Aside from the word of our correspondent, we have assurance from a gentleman who was near by when the explosion occurred, that the engineer was wholly without blame.

THIRD OFFENSE OF DRY GOODS.—We would refer our readers, and their name is legion, to the advertisement of Mr. J. M. Burchfield, in another column. He is in receipt of new goods, and this being his third supply of this season, does speak favorably for his ready sales. His stock is well selected, bought cheap for cash, and he is ever ready to sell it out at the same terms. Give him a call.

PLEAD GUILTY.—Mr. McTiernan, charged with assault with intent to shoot Mr. Jackman, plead guilty, in the Criminal Court, to a simple assault—admitting that he had drawn an unloaded revolver upon Mr. J.—and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs.

CONVICTED.—David Hall, charged with an aggravated assault and battery upon Bernard Auth, beer saloon keeper, Smithfield street, was convicted of simple assault and battery, and remanded for sentence.

CONCERT.—Sig. Giamboni will give a grand concert on Thursday evening next, at Concert Hall, assisted by a number of well known musical amateurs.

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

DIED!

M'KINNEY—Near Sewickleyville, Pa., on the 1st inst., MARIAN STUART, daughter of Rev. David M'Kinney, aged 4 years, 8 months and 14 days.

Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Relief Society of the city of Allegheny was held on Thursday, Oct. 31st, when the Reports of the Treasurer and Secretary for the past winter were read, and a Board of Managers and Officers elected for the ensuing year.

TREASURER'S REPORT

In Account with the Ladies' Association for the relief of the poor of Allegheny.

1860.	DR.	
Nov. 1.	To Balance in Treasury	$ 25 90
" "	" Donation from Temperance Association of Allegheny	200 00
1861.	DR.	
Feb. 23.	To proceeds of Prof. Kidd's Lecture, (benefit of the Association)	142 50
March 19.	To proceeds Gymnastic Ex in Ally.	49 00
"	" premium on money	1 06
April 4.	" Gentlemen's subscriptions to date	931 08
"	" General donations to date	86 75
"	" Managers' fines	70 62
Total		$1,273 69
1861.	CR.	
April 5.	By cash pd. for coal, per bills to date	$408 50
"	" Provisions, " "	314 12
"	" Dry Goods, " "	315 33
"	" Shoes	235 09
"	" Given out by Managers	2 91
"	" Paid to the sexton	3 00
	By balance in Treasury	4 64
Total		$1,273 69
October 31st, 1861.		

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Since our last annual meeting the direful confusion of a nation arming itself for civil war, has, in a measure, deadened all other sounds, and the suffering women and little children that, known to us individually, made a long array of wants and sorrows, seem but a handful in comparison to those, who by the prostration of business all over the country, are now pensioners on the bounty of a favored few. If time allowed, and the story of Poverty were not so old—older than the Christ, or five thousand years ago, demanded that the sheaf should be left in the field, and the olive and the grape ungleaned, for the widow and the fatherless—we could tell of homes forlorn and cheerless, where sorrow, not coming along in bereavement and orphanage, has in its train sickness more hopeless and painful than we often see where food is wholesome and apartments comfortable, crippled fingers that must earn daily bread, poor idiot children, and lingering consumption without the alleviations art has discovered or even pure air to breathe. If we could, in faithful colors, lay before you the details of the past winter we know that from the fields of armed men, and the sounds of disunion and strife, many sympathies and "material aid" would be recalled to those at our own doors whose lives are sustained by a continual warfare against daily recurring want. And if we waste some charity and find, as we often do, indolence and ingratitude was not the divine mission of our Master compelled to cry out? Were there not often cleansed and none return to give thanks save one stranger? The disciple is not above his Lord.

The families relieved number 189, of the heads of these, 51 are widows, most of the husbands are women deserted by their husbands. The remaining few infirm, sick, or intemperate; 396 children belong to these families—many of them found unable to attend school for want of clothes and shoes.

We have been aided by contributions from various quarters. A donation from a Temperance Association, Young Men's Gymnastic Association, proceeds of a lecture from Prof. Kidd, and dry goods, shoes, batting, and other necessaries, from merchants of our city.

From the beginning of December until the last of March, we distributed 4 655 lbs flour, 247 pairs shoes, 152 yards wool flannel; 319 do cotton flannel, 858 do calico, 467 do muslin, 114 do jear; 26 lbs. coffee, 46 do sugar, 12 do tea, 155 quarts molasses, 51 bushels potatoes, 16 do corn meal, 500 lbs. buckwheat meal, 30 do rice, 112 do soap, 209 quarts beans, 27 lbs. candles, 24 do crackers; a dozen of pairs of lbs. beef, 16 pairs stockings, 4 bonnets, a number of made garments, 14 comforts, 14 quarts salt, $2 in cash, a few brooms, and 9,100 bushels of coal.

We are again indebted to those gentlemen who have so often collected for us, and are glad of this opportunity to renew our thanks.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President—Mrs. Wm. Robinson; Vice President—Mrs. Trevor; Treasurer—Mrs. R. D. Thompson; Secretary—Miss E. H. Morrison; Managers—Mrs. Patterson, Brading, Irwin, Kramer, Gibson, Brunot, Hays, Dale, Hussey, Palmer, Jennings and Poindexter; Misses Tassey, Herron, Whitten, Fleming and Cooper.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A young lad named Daniel Hanly, aged about 16 years, had his head crushed so badly on Saturday morning last, at the locks at Felix's Dam, Berks co., that he was instantly killed. Young Hanly was in the act of crossing the lock on the levers, when he slipped and fell into the water. The wickets having been drawn, the gates slammed together and caught his head, literally mashing it into a jelly.

A MAN KILLS HIS OWN DAUGHTER.—On Friday, last, Mr. Jacob Hoffa, of Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, was out with a portion of his family gathering chestnuts, and had with him a gun, the trigger of which was caught by a twig, discharging the gun, the contents of which entered the body of his daughter, Rebecca, an interesting girl, aged 16 years. She expired about three hours afterwards.

KILLED IN A ROLLING MILL.—A young German named Conrad Woolf, aged about seventeen years, was killed in the rolling mill at Johnstown, on Thursday night of last week. While reaching across the rolls for an oil can, his knit jacket caught in the machinery, and he was drawn through between the rolls, receiving terrible injuries, from which he died in about an hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening last, says the Uniontown (Pa.) *Genius*, about dark, as Jefferson Bute and George Crop were returning home from this place in a farm wagon, the wagon upset and fell upon Mr. Bute and killed him almost instantly. Crop was not seriously injured. Mr. Bute leaves a wife and eight children.

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS AND BLACK EYED SUSAN.—These two interesting pieces will be produced at the Pittsburgh Theatre to night, and the star actor Mr. Neafie will appear in the leading characters of both. A visit to the Theatre this evening will undoubtedly prove profitable.

DUFF'S COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH.—Among the established institutions of the Iron City, is Duff's celebrated Commercial College. In all vicissitudes of business it always prospers, and over all opposition it invariably triumphs. Other institutions of a similar kind have attempted to occupy the field so well filled by Duff, but have invariably failed when brought in competition with the superior management and talent that stands at the heads of all departments of the Duff institution. To-day this college is without a peer in the West, and attracts pupils not only from Western Pennsylvania, but from almost every section of the Union.—*Washington Review.*

Federal Losses at Leesburg.

Col. Hink's report of the Leesburg battle, published here for the first time this morning, creates some excitement. His estimate of our loss (over nine hundred men) is greater than the War Department has acknowledged at any time, but officers who were engaged in the battle and understood all the facts, assert that Colonel Hink's estimate is under, rather than over the mark. It also appears that the troops under Colonel Baker were thrown into a temporary panic by the death of their leader and the stampede into which they were led, and retreated precipitately towards the river. This agrees perfectly with facts long ago in the hands of newspaper men here, but which were withheld from publication for fear that the government would complain. So far as the conduct of the government is concerned in the temporary suppression of the facts in this affair, it seems that at the very outset the President and Cabinet and our leading military men were fully acquainted with the worst fact, but as they came by telegraph and were gathered in a moment of excitement *they were not credited*. It was, therefore, not so much because the government wished to conceal the facts from the people that the order was given prohibiting their transmission by telegraph, as it was that the government did not believe the statements made by the officers at Edward's Ferry to be true. The official reports which are rapidly coming in will show that the wildest reports were scarcely exaggerations.

FOR CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer ANGLO-SAXON, B. Dalzell, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to [oc2] D. H. LEWIS, Agent.

MONEY LOST—SEVEN DOLLARS.—on FIVE and a TWO—on Pittsburgh banks It belonged to the wife of a soldier, who is in much distress at its loss—all she had. A liberal reward will be paid the finder, if left at THIS OFFICE.

GRAIN AND SEED WANTED.—
10,000 bushels Rye,
30,000 do Oats,
100 barrels Clover Seed,
100 do Timothy Seed,
For which cash will be paid at a fair market price by
HALAN HOKEY & CO.,
No. 80 Water street.
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THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 1.—The following letter from Lieut. General Scott was received by the President on Thursday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington City, Oct. 31, 1861.

To the Hon Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War:

Sir: For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse, or walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that a 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 late prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name 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 that it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with 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 of 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, your obedient servant.

(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet meeting was convened on Friday morning at nine 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, would not be declined. Gen. McClellan was thereupon, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would devolve upon him. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. On 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 the 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 a parricidal rebellion. (Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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

President—This honor overwhelms me. It overpays all the 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 unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well. I know that the country has its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise; their labors are 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 prayer to God for this Administration and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over its enemies, and that speedily.

The President then took leave of Gen. Scott, giving him his hand, and saying that he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added: General, you will naturally feel 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 find 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, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable privations of your counsel and society, which they so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable hereafter 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 Secretary of War will 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 is 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 high sense of 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 the momentous period of your 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 counsels and sage experience. It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasantest relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire cooperation 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, which has protected you amidst 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,

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

To Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, Present.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The steamer Resolute came up to the Yard yesterday afternoon, and went down to the flotilla again in an hour or two. The Pasey came up last night and left the yard early this morning. Both steamers report affairs unchanged down the river. The rebel steamer George Page is still cooped up in Quantico creek, but has worked her way sufficiently far in to be out of sight from the Maryland side.

The work on our batteries is progressing finely, and a number of guns and mortars have been mounted. A few oyter pungies ran the blockade now and then, and yesterday a schooner is said to have passed down.

Experimental firing with a ten inch mortar was made at the Navy Yard this morning with a charge of three pounds of powder, and at an elevation of 45°. A shell not charged, weighing 102 pounds, was projected to a distance of 1400 yards—the time of flight being about 17 seconds. The firing demonstrated the possibility of considerable accuracy may be attained with the old fashioned mortar, and that a distance of from 1000 yards to 2500 yards. They are a very effective weapon.

DARNESTOWN, Nov. 1.—It may not be generally known that the Hon. John Strothers, the uncompromising Unionist of Berkley Springs, has been released by his captors, and is now enjoying good health at his own residence. His son, Porte Crayon, is attached to the engineer corps of Gen. Banks's division.

Gov. Blair, of Michigan, and suite, were yesterday guests of Brigadier General Williams, of the 3d brigade, and a citizen of Michigan.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Borussia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 1.—The steamship Borussia, from Liverpool on the 23d ultimo, bound for New York, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock this morning. The advices obtained are three days later.

The steamships Bohemian and Edinburg arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the American blockade, again complains that it is not effectual, and reminds the Washington Government that foreign Governments are bound to recognize only a real blockade. It reminds the people of Lancashire that the running of the blockade by the Bermuda shows that the cutting off the cotton supply is the work of the South as much as the North. It also seems quite true that all cotton exportation has been forbidden by the rebel government, in order that foreign nations, especially England, may be forced to take sides in the American quarrel.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.—Cotton is buoyant and has advanced ⅛@¼d.; sales of last two days, 45,000 bales. Flour dull; Wheat declining; Corn heavy and 9d.@1s. lower. Beef inactive; Pork quiet but steady; Bacon steady; Lard quiet at 48@50s.; Tallow firmer and advanced 1s.

The King and Queen of Prussia were enthusiastically received at Danzig and in Berlin.

An imperial patent orders that taxes similar to those collected last year, be assessed throughout Austria.

There is a great abundance of money in the Bank of England, and no change, with indications of continuance. Consols were quoted at 92¾@93¼ for money, and 92½ for account.

The Paris *Patrie* says the English Admiralty has decided upon plating the ships of war already built with iron. If the experiment succeeds England could have twenty such vessels in one year. The Admiralty had also determined on numerous defensive measures in India, China, the Red Sea and at Malta.

The London *Times* says it is evident in the face of an English credit of £3,000,000, that difficulty will be experienced in preventing recruiting in England.

On the Paris bourse rentes ruled at 76f 95c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE,
November 1, 1861.

To the United States Marshal of Maryland and Provost Marshal of the City of Baltimore:

Information has come to my knowledge that certain individuals, who formerly resided in this State, and are known to have been recently in this vicinity, bearing arms against the authority and the forces of the United States, have returned to their former homes with the intention of taking part in the election of the 6th of November, thus carrying out at the polls the treason they have committed in the field; and there is reason also to believe that other individuals, lately residents of Maryland, who have been engaged in similar acts of hostility to the United States, and in actively aiding and abetting those in arms against the United States, are about to participate in the election for the same treasonable purposes, with the hope of carrying over the State by disloyal votes to the cause of rebellion and treason; I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me to arrest all persons in rebellion against the United States, require you to take into custody all such persons, in any of the election districts or precincts in which they may appear at the polls to effect their criminal attempt to convert the elective franchise into an engine for the subversion of the Government and for the encouragement and support of its enemies.

In furtherance of this object, I request the judges of election of the several districts and precincts of the State, when satisfied of such person shall present himself and offer to vote, to commit him until he can be taken into custody by authority of the United States; and I call on all good and loyal citizens to support the judges of election, the U. S. Marshal and his deputies, and the Provost Marshal of Baltimore and his police, in their efforts to secure a full and fair expression of the voice of the people of Maryland, and at the same time to prevent the ballot box from being polluted by treasonable votes. [Signed:] JOHN A. DIX,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 29.—The total killed, wounded and missing of the body guard is 51. The killed and wounded of the rebels, according to their own statement, is almost 80. The Home Guard appears to have been our strongest. They captured and brought back Maj. White, who was a prisoner, and the 14 rebels who were taking him to Price's camp. Last night about 20 of them were charged on Lieut. Col. John H. Price and 12 other rebels, killing one of them, 12 miles south of here, and bringing all the rest on, and they are now prisoners in our camp. The rear division of our army is coming up to me by forced marches. Gens. Pope and Hunter's commands are expected here this evening, and McKinstry's to-morrow. All our troops are in the best of spirits and full of enthusiasm. Gen. Fremont has taken possession of the flouring mills in this county, and is rapidly gathering supplies for the army. Price is near the Arkansas line. It is doubtful whether he will give us battle. The rebel officers thought that the body guard that made the attack was 2500 strong, and on their retreat swore at their men for a set of cowards. We got about 60 of their camp kettles, dropped in their flight. Our advance is at Osceola, 15 miles south of here. Fifteen of the body guard were buried yesterday afternoon with military honors. The Benton Cadets, Holman's Sharpshooters, Gen. Fremont and staff, all the suffering and wounded guards, and a large number of citizens, male and female, followed in the procession. The bodies were buried in one grave, into which Gen. Fremont cast the first earth.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Evening.—Flour opened dull but closed firmer, though prices are unchanged: super $3 25@3 37; Wheat closed firmer, but there was not much doing; red at 90@95c. Corn closed firmer at 26@27c. Rye at 42@43c, and barley 45@50c, and to good demand. Whisky steady at 19½c. Provisions dull, and not much doing: mess pork, dull and prices drooping owing to the light demand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Evening.—Cotton firm at 32c. FLOUR firm: 5000 bbls sold at $3 10@3 65 for State, and $3@3 10 for Ohio. Wheat firm; sales of 20,000 bush at $1 20@1 22 for Chicago spring, and $1 25@1 28 for Milwaukee club. Corn firm; sales 110,000 bush at 60@61c. Whisky at 20½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Breadstuffs firm; 3000 bbls of Flour sold at $5 12½@5 62. Wheat is steady; 9,000 bush western red sold at $1 32@1 33, and white at $1 40@1 45. Corn unchanged; 8,000 bush yellow sold at 61@62c. Whisky at 21@22.

Mills Burned at Philadelphia.

The Craig Woollen mills on 12th street, Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon. The loss is over $100,000, and two hundred operatives are thrown out of employment. The mills were engaged on government contracts. The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The mills belonged to the estate of Seth Craig, deceased; also, the boilers, engine and driving machinery. Ten looms have alone been mounted. A few oyter pungies ran the blockade now and then, and yesterday a schooner is said to have passed down.

Experimental firing with a ten inch mortar was made at the Navy Yard this morning with a charge of three pounds of powder, and at an elevation of 45°. A shell not charged, weighing 102 pounds, was projected to a distance of 1400 yards—the time of flight being about 17 seconds. The firing demonstrated the possibility of considerable accuracy may be attained with the old fashioned mortar, and that a distance of from 1000 yards to 2500 yards. They are a very effective weapon.

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From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 31.—A misunderstanding is said to exist between Governor Curtin and Colonel Thomas A. Zeigler, which it is supposed will probably lead to the disbanding of his regiment. The Philadelphia papers frequently confound this regiment with that of Colonel Jacob Ziegler, known as the McClellan regiment. The latter has no difficulty with the Governor.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for The Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

FRIDAY, November