THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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A. SCHOYER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in CRUDE AND REFINED CARBON OILS, GLASS, IRON, NAILS, &c., No. 163 Liberty street. mh27:dly

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WILSON & M'CANDLESS, (Special Partner,) COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in PRODUCE, No. 70 Water street, Pittsburgh.

MEANS & COFFIN, successors to M'CANDLESS, Means & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. my6

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JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy7

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se24:1y

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Merchants visiting our city can buy from us at lower prices than in Philadelphia or New York.
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OVAL LAMP CHIMNIES,
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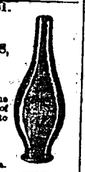

These Chimnies are intended for the flat flame, which heating all parts of the glass equally, does not expose it to cracking.
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N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms. my11:dly

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DRIED BEEF;
SMALL LARD, in barrels and kegs;
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oct3 HERRON & COLLIER.

Pittsburgh Gazette.
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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12.

Cassius M. Clay--A Hoax.

Somebody sent to a certain D. C. Birdsall, of New York, a card, bearing the name of Cassius M. Clay, asking satisfaction for offensive language used by the former in a political speech. Not feeling inclined to fight, which was sensible enough, Mr. Birdsall published the card, with a reply, in the New York papers; but soon discovered that he had been made the victim of a hoax. Mr. Clay had written no such card. We only notice it because we see the correspondence published as verity in the Pittsburgh *Post* of this morning.

The Press on the Removal of Gen. McClellan.

With the exception of the Satanic and Pro-Slavery organs, such as the New York *Herald* and *World*, and other lesser luminaries of their spheres, the press of the country receives the news with either high satisfaction or calm acquiescence. The sensation telegrams of the *Herald* were mere fabrications; either by some supple correspondent at Washington or by the able hands in the office at home. Whether we look to the great cities of the East or the West, we find no indications of excitement over the event. The announcement of it, though it was a surprise, and has revived the drooping hopes of myriads, has not very violently agitated even those who were once the strongest partisans of the late Commander of the Army of the Potomac. The *Post* of this city grumbles a little for form's sake, but utters not a word of complaint:

"Immense pressure was used to crush him, and those who used it never would be satisfied so long as he was continued in command. We have been looking for his removal for six months, and *our only regret is that it didn't take place before.* Let those who have control of the Administration, to whose councils [? counsels] and exactions the President has at length given way, have the control of our army, by having the selection of its Generals. This will, at least, prevent them from conspiring to embarrass both the government and our armies, and may produce a feeling of unanimity in both which will suddenly and safely crush the rebellion."

The clause we put in *Italics* will strike the reader as a little curious; but let it pass.

Interesting Letter from the Army--How the Enemy has Escaped--A Northeast Snow Storm--Hope and Disappointment.

The following letter from the headquarters of Gen. Franklin will be read with interest:

WHITEHAVEN, Va., Nov. 7, 1862.

We are encamped to-day on the Manassas Gap railroad, 45 miles from Washington, and 50 miles from Gen. Lee. As I expected weeks ago, the rebels have again escaped us. The moment this west army commenced crossing the Potomac, Gen. Longstreet, commanding the largest corps in General Lee's army, also commenced moving across the Blue Ridge at Ashby and Chester Gaps, and was safe behind the Rappahannock before General Pleasanton and Gen. Stuart's formidable cavalry, who were leading him into the valley of the Shenandoah. Jackson is still reported to be in the valley, but I doubt it. If he is, then nothing will be more easy than for him to escape, and it must seem like folly to pursue him when we have been so often tricked and foiled. Six months ago to-day I stopped at this same little railroad station while scouts were pursuing the Army of the Rappahannock in a chase after Jackson. With that splendid army we chased the rebel General through three hills and up the valley of the Shenandoah; but all that we caught was a few hundred half-starved and ragged stragglers, and a good whipping at Port Republic. Jackson eluded the grasp of 70,000 men then, arriving from different points, and he will certainly be able to slip away from Gen. Sigel now, good a General as he is.

The scene presented along the line of this railroad this morning is one of the most picturesque imaginable. A fierce north-east snow storm is now raging. From Thoroughfare Gap to Front Royal, a vast army of more than 200,000 is encamped. Immediately around this station, every hill and meadow and forest seems filled with troops. In the woods the monks has been laid aside and the ax taken up, and on all sides the wrash of falling timber is constantly heard. Huge camp fires are blazing and crackling beneath the trees and out upon the meadows. Groups of chilled and snow-covered soldiers are standing around the fires, cursing General Lee, who is forever leading them on, but seldom offering battle, or discussing the recent elections in the Northern States. The New York papers, just received via Harper's Ferry, announcing with a flourish of trumpets that General Lee's entire army has been hemmed in in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and that General McClellan will get to Richmond before him, evokes no little merriment. "Shicksa's Gap, Ashby's Gap, Hooperville Gap, and Manassas Gap are all said to be ours; and so they are, and what, in the name of Heaven, has there been for the past ten days to prevent their being in our possession.

The simple fact of having reached these Gaps in swinging this tremendous army along the base of the Blue Ridge, has been heralded in telegrams from the headquarters of the Commanding General as a victory. Nothing could be more absurd. By the main body of the army not a shot has been fired or a rebel seen since it crossed the Potomac. General Pleasanton followed where Gen. Stuart led, and quite as many were wounded on our side as on the enemy's. Stuart captured an entire company of our cavalry, but I have not heard of our having taken anything more than the usual number of stragglers.

The marching of this great army from Maryland, and especially that of Gen. Franklin's corps from the vicinity of Hagerstown has been most admirable. The soldiers all carried their knapsacks, guns, shelter tents and blankets, on their backs, and marched so rapidly that they were supposed by some of the planters along the road to be upon a double quick. All, too, were in admirable spirits, and sang and joked and chatted as if a summer's instead of a cold winter's campaign was before them. Congratulations, too, were constantly being expressed that this time we had got them (the rebels;) that "Little Mac" knew what he was about, and would hammer the rabble to jelly before they got out of the Valley. This morning, however, as the truth begins to steal through the army, not a little murmuring is heard, and fears are being entertained that we are to go into winter quarters in this, the most desolate and thoroughly scraped portion of Virginia.

THE SOUTH NEARLY EXHAUSTED.—The Newbern *Progress* says that the rebel conscription gained some 40,000 men by the Conscription act in North Carolina alone, and the examining physicians pronounce three-fourths of them as unfit for military duty.

MAJOR GENERAL ROSECRANS's division of Gen. Rosecrans' army is to be detached from General McCook's army corps, and, after being reinforced, will act as an independent column. What direction it is to take, is not yet known.

How McClellan "Played Himself Out"--His Disobedience of Orders and Insubordination.

The following most interesting letter appears in the New York *Tribune*, of Monday, with the remark that, though it had been received several days ago, its publication seemed improper so long as the Government saw fit to continue Gen. McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac. As the President has now removed him from that important post, the public should know the facts related in the letter, which justify and explain the removal:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1862.

Whatever may be the views of reporters with the different army corps of the Army of the Potomac, it is very certain that no expectation is entertained here in circles that should be well informed, of a forward movement against the enemy, such as will necessitate a general engagement with the main bulk of the rebel army.

For this state of things the country should understand that neither the Secretary of War nor Gen. Halleck, nor any members of the Cabinet, save two, can in any manner be held responsible.

That early in October peremptory orders were sent to the commanding General of the Army of the Potomac to cross into Virginia and give battle to the enemy, is now a well understood and admitted fact. These orders, it is said, have been repeated in various forms, until finally, on its being found that no intention of obeying them was manifested, the whole case was officially submitted to the President for such action as he should see fit, and as he alone, under the recent legislation of Congress, possessed the power of taking.

Doubtless moved, however, by that generosity which is one of the most amiable features of his character, the President has persistently refused to attach to the military offense of disregard of orders, that significance which of right belongs to it in all well regulated armies. Still hoping for the best—still unwilling in his own somewhat curious phrase "to estrange the affections of the Democratic party," still satisfying himself, or trying to be satisfied with excuses which have been proved unfounded as soon as made, the President, it is confidently alleged, next added his own orders, both in official form and by letter, to General McClellan; and finally (against the protest of five members of his Cabinet, including the Secretary of War, so rumor alleges) Mr. Lincoln even went the length of paying a visit to the camps of Antietam, this visit having for its object to obtain, by force of personal representations and such arguments as the case demanded, that result so necessary to the country, which the orders of the General-in-Chief and his own orders had thus far failed to produce.

Before setting forth on this strange adventure—a Commander-in-Chief going to beg that obedience which it was his undoubted right to demand—the President is said to have been warned by its Secretary of War that such a visit might be taken advantage of by the officer to whom it was addressed, as releasing him from all subordination and responsibility to any authority less than that of the President in person; and this anticipation has since proved to have been a true prophecy. Gen. McClellan since that day having addressed all his telegrams and reports direct to the President, from whom alone he has received instructions.

Under this state of things it is obviously to the President that the country must look for any measures calculated to give decisive activity to the main army of the Union in Virginia; and to him should go all of the many hundred promptings from different parts of the country, and representing nearly all the great interests of the North, who are now almost daily visiting this city, commissioned by their constituents to protest against the inactivity which has consumed the substance, paralyzed the energies, blighted the hopes and almost utterly destroyed the confidence of so many true friends of our cause, throughout the loyal States and in Europe.

"How long is this thing to last?" is the eager inquiry on every hand. That it cannot last long is evident; and no one can know this better than the Secretary of State, who is acquainted with the temper of European nations, and who must know that they cannot much longer refuse recognition to the so-called Southern Confederacy unless the armies of the Union be immediately and decisively carried in triumph to the heart of the rebellious States. No one can possibly know this better than the Secretary of State, and knowing this, and fully realizing its importance, it is believed that, with his usual clear judgment, he will no longer persist in upholding the General who has thus far been chiefly known on the war as the obstacle to everything like decisive movement, having for their object to "crush out the rebellion."

Up to this time, Mr. Seward, for reasons doubtless satisfactory to his judgment, has been the unflinching and all-powerful advocate of the Fabian policy of delay—a policy as certainly ruinous to us in our peculiar circumstances as it was beneficial to Rome. And even Mr. Blair, it is said, has at last lost faith and patience with the General whom he so long aided Mr. Seward in supporting, and now declares himself ready for a change of commanders.

It should be added that it is one of the President's peculiarities—to some degree the result of his legal education—that he always reserves a door open on every question at once; and that, far from dogging with himself in favor of those views which are most in accordance with his desire, he rather runs into the opposite extreme of magnifying and attaching undue weight to the obstacles which appear in his course.

Just as Gen. McClellan seems invariably to look at the enemy through a magnifying telescope of the most wonderful caliber, while reviewing his own troops through the proportionately diminishing end of the same instrument—so the President occasionally falls into the error of exaggerating in his own mind the power of that small active minority of Progressive Northern Democrats, while disregarding or at least wholly failing to appreciate at its true value, that gigantic tide of loyal sentiment and undying devotion to the Union, which has already sent more than a million armed confessors to fight by land and water for the standard of their political faith.

Many who know Mr. Lincoln, and have studied his character, believe that this habit of his intellect has become chronic and incurable; while others, with more faith—and these the better informed—attribute the President's long toleration of the inactivity and want of decisive purpose, displayed in the command of the army of the Potomac, to the shrewd conviction that, left to himself, the General of that army (to use the vernacular) would "soon play himself out," and exhaust the patience even of his most enthusiastic partisans; while, if removed, or treated with anything that could, by false rhetoric or unscrupulous misstatements, be made to wear the character of harshness, he would instantly obtain a new lease of Democratic sympathy as "a martyr"—a Democratic officer; faithful to the Union, but stricken down in consequence of having political difference with the Republican Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

This latter is the view of the case most widely entertained among intelligent men; but the whole point must so soon be cleared up that speculation would appear unnecessary. Before this letter's publication, Mr. Lincoln will have before him the data showing precisely what effect his efforts "not to estrange the affections of the Democratic party" have had upon the voters of the State of New York. With these data before him, and with the country clamoring for an activity which does not appear possible so long as General McClellan remains in command, we confidently anticipate that a change of the military programme will be quickly made and firmly acted upon.

THE NEW Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that a few days ago a number of runaway negroes arrived on the banks of the Ohio, below that city opposite where a regiment of Indiana soldiers were stationed. The negroes stated that they were runaway slaves, and wanted to get into Indiana. The Hoosier soldiers informed them that if they attempted to cross the river they would fire upon them.

WATER is now introduced into San Francisco through an aqueduct extending to Lake Honda, a distance of some thirty-two miles. Through this flume, which is sixteen by thirty inches in its dimensions, water flows at the rate of three millions of gallons per day.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The last steamer from Europe brings us the following:

Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., the Submarine Telegraph contractors, have written a letter to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of which the following is an extract:

In reply to your inquiries, we beg to state that we are perfectly confident that a good and durable submarine cable can be laid direct from Ireland to Newfoundland, and are willing to undertake the contract upon the following conditions:

First—That we shall be paid each week our actual requirements for labor and material.

Second—That when the cable is laid and in working order, we shall receive for our time, service, and profit, twenty per cent. on the actual cost of the line, in shares of the Company, deliverable to us in twelve equal monthly instalments at the end of each successive