Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.		54
12 " M.	00	50
3 " P. M.		46½
Barometer		29 7-20

The Obey Homicide.

On Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, the case of Thomas B. Keenan, charged with the murder of John A. Obey, was resumed.

Dr. W. D. Kearns was sworn and testified to the character of the wounds received by Obey. When he first saw the deceased, he was lying on a settee in the house of Mr. Scott; the small intestines and the omentum were protruding through the wound in the left side of the abdomen. Another wound was found immediately over the scapula, or shoulder blade—not deep, but extending down some four inches. This wound was superficial, not entering the cavity of the chest. Another wound was found over the left hypochondriac region, penetrating to the outer edge of the liver.

The District Attorney asked the witness if the wounds could have been inflicted with an instrument such as the knife in evidence [producing it.]

Defendant's counsel objected—for the reason that the question was leading; that the answer would be a matter of opinion; that the question was not within the rule authorizing experts to give an opinion, but matter of fact for the jury.

The Court overruled the objection, and the question was submitted to writing. Exceptions taken.

The witness answered—The wound was made by an instrument similar to this, if this is not the knife. The wound in the abdomen was not a stab, but a sweeping cut. The wound on the back was a stab.

The cross-examination was very lengthy, and mainly upon the point whether the wound in the abdomen and the wound over the shoulder blade were not made by different instruments. The witness was very decided in the opinion that both wounds could have been made by the same knife.

Wm. M. Tate, sworn—Was attracted by the disorder on the street; came out of my gate and heard that the men were fighting on the car; I ran to the car; the back platform was full of men; caught hold of the back window, on the left hand side, and threw myself up on the car. Obey and two other men were engaged tussling; one of them had Obey by the shoulders; the other had him by the haunches, and appeared to be on the seat; while they were in that position, Obey was cut by some person on the right hand side—the person striking between the men who had hold of Obey; four thrusts were made by the same hand with the knife, and as Obey turned kind of doubled there was another cut made, which took Obey in the shoulder blade. This was all the cutting that I saw, and a rush was made to get Obey out. I saw two men rush out at the front of the car, and get off at the right hand side. I ran around the car and stopped the two men in the street. One of them was the prisoner, and the other was a short, heavy built German. [Knife exhibited.] The knife was used very quickly, and I cannot judge of its appearance. The blade was between four and a half and six inches long. Cannot say who held the knife, although I could see the hand every time it came up. Obey, immediately after coming out of the car, identified the person who cut him.

Counsel for the prosecution then proposed to ask the witness whether Obey did not accuse said point out the defendant as the person who had stabbed him.

Defendant's counsel objected—because the question was leading; that the testimony was not offered as a "dying declaration," and that it was no part of the *res gestae*.

Court overruled the objection.

Witness continued—Keenan was standing on the brick pavement, on the right hand side of Penn street, between two men who had taken hold of him. Obey came up within three feet of Keenan and stated: "that is the man who cut me." He spoke loud enough for all on the pavement to have heard him. This was probably five minutes after the stabbing occurred.

Cross-examined—Obey spoke loud enough for any person to have heard him, with ordinary hearing; cannot say that Keenan heard him; Keenan had a very ugly nose, which was bleeding freely. Obey did not say that Keenan was the *only* man that cut him—he said: "That's the man that stabbed me." Keenan did not say anything but "O, God." When I first looked into the car, I saw some person getting up from the floor; this was half a minute before the cutting commenced.

James Little, sworn—My attention was attracted by hustling women out of the car; ran towards the car; as I reached the car, heard the cry raised, "a knife!" "a knife!" The first impression I got of the inside of the car, was a general rushing forward to get out of the way. The first I saw of the scuffling, was a person in the act of raising up as if he had struck a blow which I did not see, and then striking again. I observed the blade of a knife in the hand of the person striking, and noticed also that he had a bloody nose. He struck three or four blows, in quick succession, on the back, but none of them seemed to be effective, except the first. I made a rush at the window to reach the individual who was striking; I thought I could reach him over Obey, but he moved back. Obey's head was at that time nearly down on the cushion of the car seat, and he was pushing back with his elbows, and leaning over holding the wound in his abdomen. I could not reach the man who was striking, and I rushed round to the door, only a step or two, and just then Obey came out of the door, and I caught him in my arms. I threw my arm around his shoulders to steady him; he looked in my face as if in great agony, and, with emphasis, exclaimed: "I'm cut—my guts are cut out." I still kept my eyes on the party who I supposed did the cutting, and leaving Obey in the hands of another man, I ran round the rear platform of the car; on the way, I gathered up a couple of bricks and a paving stone. The whole party seemed to design going up Lumber street, towards the Outer Depot. As soon as I headed them, I ordered them to stop. I looked among them, but did not see the bloody nose. I hallooed to the crowd: "Point out the man who cut Obey." I saw an individual with his back towards me and his hands up to his face. I drew the paving stone and rushed around to see whether it was the same bloody or smashed nose I had seen in the car. I raised the stone, not knowing but that he still held the knife. Looked to see if he had the knife, but just then Mr. Gillespie grabbed him by the coat. This person I recognized as the prisoner. As Obey came round the car, we turned the prisoner round facing him. He said: "That's the man who cut me; I'm sure that's the man who cut me." The prisoner was then taken to the Alderman's office.

The knife was then shown to the witness, and he stated that the blade he saw in the hand of the defendant was similar to that—being a straight blade, and about the same width, but not quite so long. That was the impression he had.

Wm. Obey, sworn—Am brother of the deceased. [Clothing exhibited.] That was my brother's clothing. It was taken off him after he was cut. [The coat, pants, vest, shirt, and drawers, with the cuts in them, corresponding to the wounds, were offered in evidence.]

Defendant's counsel objected, but the Court overruled the objection, and the clothing was admitted in evidence.

Witness continued—About nine o'clock Sunday night my brother told me that he could not live. He then stated to me as he had done before, that "Thomas Keenan was the man who had given him the fatal cut." It was the cut in the back that he complained of the most. He said nothing about any other cut. He thought he was bleeding internally from the wound in the back. He asked me if I noticed his difficulty in breathing.

Theodore Power, sworn—Took charge of the car after Obey died; found a knife in the car, under the cushion, several days after the cutting. Was raising the cushion, and the knife fell out. [Knife exhibited, and identified by the witness.]

On cross-examination, witness stated that it could not have been more than a week after the cutting when he found the knife. The cushions had not been lifted before, as it was the conductor's duty to lift them. Did not know who had charge of the car from the time Obey was cut till he died.

Court adjourned until nine o'clock Wednesday morning.

The Dixmont Branch of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

This noble institution, named Dixmont, in honor of that most excellent lady, Miss Dix, whose life has been a labor of benevolence and love towards that unhappy portion of the human family who are laboring under that most sad and terrible of maladies, insanity, is now ready for the reception of patients. It is situated on a beautiful eminence overlooking the Ohio river, seven miles below this city.

Most admirably have the building committee, the architect, and all concerned, performed their part. The report of the architect, which will be found below, will give a better idea of the building than we can give.

Yesterday afternoon a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen, at the invitation of the managers, visited the institution, and spent a few hours most delightfully. Taking the cars at the Allegheny depot, at 12 o'clock, in about twenty minutes they arrived at the Dixmont Station, whence a short walk brought them to the edifice, where they were received by several of the managers and by Dr. Joseph A. Reed, the Superintendent, and shown through the spacious building. After a short time spent in that way, they all assembled in the chapel, when Thomas Bakewell, Esq., took the chair, and after a few remarks, called upon the Rev. Dr. Howard, who opened the meeting with an impressive and appropriate prayer.

This was followed by the reading of an informal report by the President, which we would be glad to insert at length, but we find our space so much pre-occupied this morning that we can only give a brief extract:

"The building has been erected in a durable and substantial manner by Messrs. PATTERSON and other contractors, under the supervision of Mr. KERR, the architect, and the machinery and apparatus have been constructed according to the most improved models, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Burkenbrine, of Philadelphia, to all of whom the managers return thanks for their care and attention.

"Arrangements have been made by which Dr. Reed and the insane patients will be removed from their present abode in a few days, when the Hospital in the Ninth Ward, which has been tendered to the government for the accommodation of sick and wounded volunteers, will be placed under the care of Dr. Ray; and when the government shall cease to require it, it will be applied to the reception and care of those persons who may be suffering from disease or accident."

Brief and appropriate addresses were then made by ex-Governor Johnston, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, and the Rev. A. W. Passavant, and the exercises in the chapel were closed by the benediction by the last named gentleman.

The company then repaired to the large hall, where an excellent dinner awaited them, of which all partook, in the midst of much social enjoyment.

That done, the company visited every part of the edifice, from the lofty tower, from which there is a grand and extensive prospect, to the basement, where wonderful skill has been displayed in the management of the heating, ventilating, water, culinary and hoisting apparatus. Nothing seems to be wanting to give comfort, save labor, and secure quiet, all of which are highly essential in an establishment of this kind.

The building is 350 feet in length, by 150 in width, and of admirable proportions, presenting a beautiful and imposing exterior, and is as substantial as stone, brick, wood and iron can make it. The institution owns 280 acres of ground, much of which is covered with timber, and when improved the grounds will be very beautiful; while gardening and other agriculture will be extensively carried on. On the bank of the river two substantial stone buildings have been erected, for the purpose of pumping water and machinery, &c.

The company returned in the evening, highly gratified with all they saw and heard; and in behalf of all who were present, we return most cordial thanks to the managers and to Dr. Reed for their hospitality and kindness.

The hospital proper consists of a central building, 61 feet front by 130 feet deep, and four stories in height, arranged for the use of the officers, visitors, culinary departments, and with a chapel, 40 by 57 feet, store rooms, &c. On each side of this central building extends wings 104 feet front by 38 feet deep and three stories in height, arranged with halls and dormitories for the use of the patients, each wing furnishing, with a building at the end, 45 feet front by 55 feet deep and four stories in height, parlors, dining rooms, &c., for the use of the patients.

The whole buildings are erected with brick walls, iron covered roofs and stair-ways of stone, and with a view to future extensions of wings to accommodate in all 300 patients.

The hospital is entirely heated by steam pipes placed in the cellar, of which there are now 26,000 feet placed and ready to give ample heat, with all other requisite supplies of hot and cold water to kitchens and bath rooms.

Detached from the main buildings is first a building for the laundry, bakery and boiler rooms, 45 feet by 55 feet and two stories in height, built of stone and covered with iron, in which are placed two Cornish boilers six feet in diameter and twenty feet long, and a plain boiler three feet in diameter by twenty feet long for summer use, with two steam engines, one connected with a fan twelve feet in diameter to supply fresh air to the main buildings, and the other being used to drive two Shaker washing machines, one wringer and a mangle, which are placed in the laundry or second story, and where is also a steam drying closet.

Another building, erected of stone and covered with iron, contains a boiler and two steam pumps, to draw water from the river and send it to the reservoir, which is placed on the hill, 220 feet from the river, and about 100 feet above the main buildings. It is capable of containing 144,000 gallons, sending the water over all parts of the whole buildings, with a powerful head. Another building, 30 feet by 60 and 3 stories high, built of stone and covered with iron, is now being finished to hold a gas apparatus, capable of supplying 5,000 feet daily, and the gas pipes are laid throughout the buildings ready for use.

Central Board of Education.

A meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11th. Present: Messrs. Brush, Harrison, Hunter, Lowe, Marshall, McAuley, and Sergeant.

Mr. McAuley was appointed President *pro tem.* The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The monthly reports of the Principals of the High and Colored Schools were read and ordered to be filed. The monthly report of the Secretary was read and ordered to be filed. A bill of Henry Price, of $2, for glazing at Colored School, was referred to the Committee on Colored School.

Mr. Brush, from the Committee on Colored School, reported in favor of purchasing textbooks for the Colored School to the amount of $27 76; also a book-case for use of said school. The report was accepted, and the Committee authorized to purchase the books and book-case, as recommended.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to affix an "Internal Revenue Stamp" to all warrants for an amount exceeding $20 drawn by this Board after this date, and that he be authorized to purchase the required stamps.

On motion, adjourned.

WINTER CLOTHING.—One of the most brilliant assortments of materials for gentlemens' and boys' overcoats, business and school suits, that has ever been displayed in this city, can now be seen and examined at Carnaghan's fashionable clothing and merchant tailoring establishment, Federal street, near the Diamond, Allegheny city. Goods of this description are now on a rising market, and the wise will at once lay in a stock of clothing sufficient to last them for a while, and for any description of gentlemen or boys' clothing, there is no better place than Carnaghan's.

MAJ. T. GIBSON.—We are gratified to learn that this gallant young officer has been commissioned as Major of the 1st Battalion 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Major G. is a son of James A. Gibson, Esq., of Pine township, and entered the service as Captain in the Second Virginia Regiment. During the service in Western Virginia, he was promoted to the rank of Major, but resigned to enter the cavalry service. He has attained an important position, and will doubtless make a good officer.

SALES OF STOCK by J. G. Davis, Auctioneer, last evening, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street:

Mechanics' Bank	$53 75
Citizens' Bank	54 25
Allegheny Bank	69 50
South Western Company	50 00
Merchants' and Manufacturers Bank	58 00

Col. Schoonmaker's Regiment.

CAMP MONTGOMERY, Nov. 11, 1862.

Eds. Gazette—Having seen a statement in some of the journals that "the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry were dissatisfied with their commander, and that the officers of ten companies had sent a memorial to his Excellency, Governor Curtin, to have an efficient officer appointed to take command of said regiment," permit me to say that the above statements are untrue. There are at present twelve companies in the 14th, that are well satisfied with their gallant Colonel, and will sustain him at all hazard. Some few days since the Lieutenant Colonel was called away on important business, and the Colonel's presence was required at Harrisburg—the command of the regiment being left in the safekeeping of Major Vanvorhees, of the 3d battalion, and while in command he attempted to reorganize the regiment, throwing out Colonel Schoonmaker. Soon as the Colonel returned, Major Vanvorhees was ousted, and a competent commander appointed to fill the place of one who proved so unfaithful to his trust and friends.

The companies are nearly all mustered, and full to the maximum number. The Greene county companies are no doubt dissatisfied—so is the Vanvorhees company; but all the companies composing the organization of the 14th have every confidence in their Colonel; the Secretary of War has confidence in him; and all we ask is that the Government officials do their duty, and let us in the field at the earliest opportunity. All the company officers have elected by their votes Col. Schoonmaker as their commander. The companies that complain of him belong to Colonel Stockton's regiment, the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the men that are now making the most noise plead to go with him and under his command. Truly yours,

A., of 14th P. C.

The National Convention.

The "call" for this Convention was sent out for the consideration of the people while their hearts were oppressed with the McClellan nightmare. And consequently, there was hardly an intelligent loyal man but signed that call the moment it was presented to him. The removal of this chief weight from off the public heart has caused a healthy flow of the vital fluid to every part; but there is ample "room and verge" for a National Convention to occupy, although a worse than open traitor no longer commands our armies. The great question of unconditional support of, and obedience to the lawful Government, *in the full exercise of its war powers in time of war*, as well as in its peace powers in the time of peace, may, with great propriety, engage the attention of the popular mind. Patriotic addresses from such a Convention of the people would cheer and encourage the soldier on the field of strife, and instruct the people of other lands as to our objects in this war, viz: the defence of our free institutions against the assassin-like attack of the aristocracy of slavery. No similar gathering of the people has been had for a long time, and it can certainly do no harm for the loyal masses to meet again and feel each others' warm heart beat and pledge anew to the government of their fathers—their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. E.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—The Eureka Insurance Company yesterday elected the following Directors: J. H. Shoenberger, W. K. Nimick, W. I. Anderson, James I. Bennett, R. D. Cochran, G. W. Cass, J. A. Caughey, R. T. Leech, Jr., W. W. Martin, D. McCandless, I. M. Pennock, A. D. Smith.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—The winter is upon us, and we must provide ourselves with the material to keep us comfortable. A good and well-made overcoat is the very article, and we don't know of any place where our readers can get one that will look as well, and at the same time withstand the most severe weather, as at W. H. McGee & Co.'s, corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. Their stock of overcoatings, business and dress clothing, pantaloons of all descriptions, are well assorted, and of the latest style. The gentlemen's furnishing goods department is all that a purchaser would wish. Call on McGee & Co. if you desire a nice suit.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, merchant tailor, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the East with his new stock of fall and winter goods. His stock consists of the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring a neat fitting garment, and at prices lower than at any other tailoring establishment in the city, would do well to give him an early call. Samuel Graham, merchant tailor, No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of dysentery, scurvy and fever, were Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Therefore let every volunteer see that he is supplied with them. Only 25 cents per pot or box. 228

NOTICE to the property owners of this city is hereby given, that any repairs needed about their houses will be done promptly, if they leave their order at Cuthbert's Carpenter and Joining Shop, on Virginia alley, just above Smithfield street.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 6m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are being offered by Barker & Co., 59 Market street, in Silks, Shawls, Cloaks and Dress Goods, at least we should judge so when they offer to sell at last year's prices. To say the least, it is worth one's while to test the matter, and we advise our readers to do so.

GIFT BOOK STORE.—A fresh supply of those splendid Photograph Albums just received at the Gift Book Store, 118 Wood street. For sale at greatly reduced prices, and a valuable gift worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars given with each.

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

PITTOCK, opposite the Postoffice, obliges the public, after the Postoffice is closed, with postage stamps.

MAGIC CHEESEBOX HOLDER at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

DIARIES, for 1863, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

DIED:

GIBTY—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 11th, at 10 o'clock, of diptheria, FRANK MAY GIBTY, aged 2 years and 2 weeks.

The funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 765 Penn street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAYS—On Monday evening, Nov. 10th, WALTER FORWARD, youngest son of James H. and Mary Hays, of Lower St. Clair township.

The funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock p m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

GORMLEY—On Tuesday evening, PATRICK D. GORMLEY, aged 23 years.

His funeral will take place on THURSDAY MORNING, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of John W. McCarthy, Splane's Court, Fifth street, opp site *Gazett's* office, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A business man, with $4000 cash, would like to connect himself with an established Wholesale Grocery House. For particulars address WILLIAM MURDOCK, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov11:2t

$4,000 TO $6,000.—Wanted to borrow for two years or five years, the above sum, secured on improved real estate near the city line, of more than three times that value. Interest will be promptly paid, as agreed; principal when due, with no trouble to the lender. Advertiser would like to have a proposition stating rate of interest, through Post Office Box 185, which shall have prompt attention. This might be a good investment for a Guardian, Executor of an estate, or trust inside of any description. nov3

TIMOTHY SEED—5 bbls for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1862.

DEATHS IN THE HOSPITAL.

Sergt. Patrick Curty, Co. E, 27th Ind., and D. H. Durand, K, 20th Mich., died in the hospital here.

RETURNED HOME.

President Lincoln and family moved back to the White House, to-day, from the Soldiers' Home.

APOLOGIZED.

A. D. Richardson, chief correspondent of the *Tribune*, with Burnside's army, who was run down yesterday by six bullies on McClellan's staff, moved by drunkenness and a spirit of hostility to the *Tribune*, embittered by McClellan's name, made a formal apology.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S REVIEW.

Yesterday Burnside had a review, which Fitz John Porter and a few other of McClellan's partizan officers, turned into ovation. Much powder was wasted.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

To-night Gen. McClellan arrived here in a special train, which was decorated with flags, and saluted by artillery and troops drawn up in line.

GEN. SYKES

Is the only officer of rank who offered to resign on the reception of the news of McClellan's removal, and proposed that the regulars should lay down their arms. McClellan advised him not to do so.

REBEL OPINION OF OUR CAVALRY.

Stuart's cavaliers, recently taken prisoners, express great contempt for our cavalry, but pronounce the Eighth Illinois foemen worthy of their sabres.

GEN. SCOTT'S

Reply to Buchanan will appear in to-morrow's *Intelligencer*.

LIEUTENANT ASH,

Of the Second Dragoons, in command of thirty regular cavalrymen, foraged ten miles south of Warrenton yesterday, and met the 15th rebel cavalry. He charged through and through it, and put it to flight. Lieut. Ash received a sabre cut in the head and two bullets. He was engaged in a desperate hand to hand fight with a rebel Captain, who had the muzzle of his revolver at his breast, when he was fired upon by one of Lieut. Ash's men, thus saving his commander's life. They lost eight in killed and wounded. The rebels lost fourteen.

POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The rebel army is believed to be massed at Culpepper. They have a second force in our immediate front.

GEN. GORMAN

Is here, and it is reported that he will be assigned to a command in the department of the West.

PERSONAL.

During Gen. Averill's absence, Col. Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, commands his brigade.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Inquirer* says:

Late intelligence from General Burnside's headquarters reports that all was going on as usual.

The evidences that the army intends to stand by the President are overwhelming. A strong and determined purpose is perceptible to-day among military men that the Administration shall not be worried by any confusion caused by political tricksters. "Onward" is now the word.

Gen. Hooker has been assigned to the command of the army corps heretofore commanded by Gen. Fitz John Porter, who has been ordered to Washington to stand a trial for misconduct at Bull Run, as charged by Gen. Pope.

The recognition on the part of the Government of the right of the Pennsylvania Militia to perfect their own company and regimental organizations, has infused a new feeling of confidence among them. No troops in the army will be braver than our State Militia.

Latest from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—The *Journal* says the rebel force under Gen. Wheeler was within fifteen miles of Munfordsville, last night, when reinforcements were ordered forward. Gen. Gilbert was in sufficient force to protect Green River bridge.

Rumors prevail that General Rosecrans ordered the trains proceeding from Louisville towards Nashville to return, in the absence of any telegraphic communication. From the reporter of the New York Associated Press at Nashville we infer that all is quiet.

Lieut. Johnson, of the 17th Regiment Kentucky Union Volunteers, brother of Adam R. Johnson, the rebel guerrilla chief in Green River county, tendered his resignation to Maj. Gen. Cook, alleging as a reason the publication by the President of his Emancipation Proclamation, when Gen. Cook ordered him to be arrested and sent to the military prison in irons. After ten or fifteen days confinement, no charges having been preferred, Gen. Boyle released him, ordering him to join his regiment without delay. Johnson again tendered his resignation on the same grounds, when he was placed under arrest and dismissed from the service in disgrace, and his insignia of office stripped from him in the presence of the whole regiment. Gen. Rosecrans' orders on the subject were read at the head of the regiment. Johnson was sent back of our lines to report to Gen. Boyle, and directed not to re-enter the lines.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—The Southern line was working to Nashville, between noon and five o'clock this afternoon to-day. At a latter hour it gave out, and was probably cut by the guerrillas, south of Gallatin, Tennessee, to which place it is now in operation.

From Gen. Rosecrans' Command.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, under the above date, says:

Gen. Rosecrans and staff arrived last night, having left Bowling Green at 6 o'clock that morning on a train to Mitchellville, making the remainder of the trip, 40 miles, on horseback, without interruption by the guerrillas. The forests are blazing along the greater portion of the route, and many dwellings are destroyed. The country looks painfully desolate. The inhabitants, forage and stock are nearly all gone.

The reports about the starving situation of Nashville were fanciful. About 20,000 bushels of corn and other substances were in store when Gen. McCook's corps arrived. The recent attack of the enemy was a reconnoissance and feint to enable Morgan's guerrillas to destroy the railroad bridge. We lost 30 killed and wounded in the attack. Gen. McCook has driven most of the rebel guerrillas clear back from the city.

The rebels are still in considerable force at Murfreesboro, but are retreating as rapidly as possible beyond the Tennessee river, destroying everything as they retire.

A supply train of 100 wagons arrived from Mitchellsville last night.

Gen. Rosecrans has occupied Gen. Buell's old headquarters.

Reported Rebel Raid into Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 11.—It is reported this afternoon that the rebels were in Mercersburg and advancing on Chambersburg. It is probably unfounded, and caused by squads of Union cavalry purchasing horses.

Gen. M'Clellan.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Gen. M'Clellan has just arrived and passes through to Philadelphia, in the seven o'clock, p. m., train. He goes through from thence by special train for Trenton.

Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Navy Department has received voluminous despatches from Rear-Admiral Farragut, dated Pensacola Bay, Oct. 15th. After stating that Galveston, Corpus Christi, and Sabine City and the adjacent waters, are now in our possession, he says that a short time ago he went down the coast of Texas, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Kittredge, with the bark Arthur, the little steamer Sachem, and a launch, with which force he said he could take Corpus Christi, and the waters adjacent, whence we heard of so many small craft running to Havana. He succeeded very well—took the places, made several captures, and compelled the enemy to burn several of their vessels. But on one occasion, venturing on shore with his small boat, he was surrounded and taken prisoner, and carried to Houston, where they paroled him on condition that he should go North, and not serve until regularly exchanged.

Admiral Farragut next sent the Kingston, Acting Master Crocker commanding, with the Rachel Sein, and a launch, with a howitzer, to Sabine Pass. He, too, succeeded well. He found at the bar one of the mortar schooners, Henry Janes, Acting Master Pennington commanding, whom he invited to take part with him, which he did, and, according to Acting Master Crocker's report, performed his duty with great credit. They took the fort, and are still going ahead finely, having taken several prizes, one of which arrived here yesterday with dispatches. I next sent Col. Piershan with the gunboats Owasco, Harriet Lane, Clifton and Westfield, to take Galveston, which he did in a short time, and without the loss of a man. It appears that the first shot from the Owasco exploded directly over the heads of the men at and around the big gun, their main reliance, and the enemy left. A flag of truce was hoisted, and the preliminaries arranged for a surrender, which took place on the 9th inst. Corpus Christi and the adjacent waters are all still held by the Sachem and other small vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Maj. Gen. M'Clellan and personal staff left Warrenton at 11 to-day. On reaching Warrenton Junction a salute was fired. The troops which had been drawn up in line, afterwards broke ranks, when the soldiers crowded round him, and many eagerly called for a few parting words. He said in response, while on the platform of the cars:

"I wish you to stand by Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will be well. Good bye."

To this there arose a spontaneous and enthusiastic response.

The troops were also drawn up in line at Bristow Station and Manassas Junction, where salutes were fired, and where M'Clellan was complimented with enthusiastic cheers.

The party arrived here this afternoon, just in time to take the five o'clock train for Trenton, the cars being detained, owing to some impediment on the track. Gen. McClellan was recognized by the many soldiers quartered in that vicinity, when he was greeted with oft repeated cheers.

The following farewell order was read to the troops composing the Army of the Potomac, yesterday morning, on dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR RECTORSTOWN, VA., Nov. 7th, 1862.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac: An order of the President devolves upon Major General Burnside the command of this army. In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear you. As an army, you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will probably live in our nation's history as the glorious deeds you have achieved, our peril and fatigue, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled, are the strongest assertions which can exist among men that we are united still by an indissoluble tie. We will ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country, and the nationality of its people. G. B. MCCLELLAN,

Major General U. S. Army.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, reports that a small force of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance yesterday morning at Salem, which is thirteen miles from Warrenton. They were hovering in the rear of our army, evidently watching our movements, and to cut off the transportation of supplies. The information received respecting the rebel army, shows that A. P. and D. H. Hill's commands were encamped in and around Culpepper Court House, yesterday, and that Longstreet's command lies between Culpepper and Gordonsville, while Jackson holds Chester and Manassas Gaps. There was heavy firing in the front yesterday, between Pleasonton and Stuart, but the result was of no importance.

Gen. Bayard still remains at Rappahannock Station, with the enemy in force on the opposite side of the river. The troops are in a comfortable and healthful condition, being well clothed, with ample supplies of food.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in regard to the tax on advertisements, that the last proviso of section 88th of the Excise law exempts a newspaper, whose total circulation does not exceed two thousand copies, from all taxes on advertisements, and the last proviso, but one of the same section, exempts the receipts for advertisements to the amount of $1,000, consequently they will be assessed only the excess over $1,000, and then only when their circulation exceeds two thousand copies.

The agent of the Associated Press is authorised by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to say that the reports of Cabinet divisions upon the measures of the Administration, which have gained some currency, are altogether false.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, Nov. 10, 1862.

General Order, No. 183.—First—The Military Commission, of which Major General David Hunter, United States Volunteers, is President, appointed to meet in the City of Washington, on the 25th of September, pursuant to Special Orders No. 255, of September 23d, 1862—"To investigate the circumstances of the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry," having reported that Col. Thomas H. Ford, 32d Ohio Volunteers, conducted the defense of Maryland Heights without ability, abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the estimation of the Commission, for a command in the service, the said Colonel Thomas H. Ford is, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States.

2d. The Commission having reported that the behavior of the 126th New York infantry was disgraceful, and that Major William H. Baird, for his bad conduct, ought to be dismissed. The said Major Baird, of the 126th New York volunteers, is, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States.

3d. The Commission having reported that Brig. Gen. Julius White, U. S. volunteers, acted with decided capability and courage, merits its approbation; and having found nothing in the conduct of the subordinate officers brought before the Commission, are released from arrest, and will report for duty.

Counterfeiting Establishments Broken Up—Rector of Trinity Church.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The greatest haul of counterfeiting apparatus that has been recovered for years, was made by John Jenkins, Deputy U. S. Marshal of Philadelphia, assisted by Benjamin Franklin, Chief of Detective Police of Philadelphia, and Sergeant Edward Tryon, of the Eighteenth Ward police, of Philadelphia. They succeeded in arresting a man named George White, 50 years of age, whose place of residence is No. 233 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and place of business No. 88 Cedar street, New York, under the assumed name of T. H. Bentley & Co. White was formerly employed by the American Bank Note Company. All the paraphernalia of the counterfeiting business was secured. The finished plates and vignettes, as also those in progress of engraving, bearing the hand of a master workman. Finished plates on the following Banks were secured: Commercial Bank, Glen Falls Bank, 5s; Bank of Orange county, N. Y., 5s; Pocasset Bank of Falls River, 2s; Liberty Bank, of Providence, R. I., 2s; Westbury Bank, of Connecticut, 5s and 10s; Farmers Bank, of Reading Penna., 1s; Cuyler's Bank, of Palmyra, Penna., 5s; and Manufacturers Bank, of Troy, N. Y., 5s. Both establishments were broken up, and the prisoner handed over to the Deputy Superintendent, Folk, of Brooklyn, to await a hearing on Monday.

Rev. Morgan Dix, a son of Gen. Dix, has been chosen Rector of Trinity church, vice Dr. Berrian, deceased.

Telegraph Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Flour held firmly, and there is a fair demand; sales 800 bbls, at $4.56 for superfine, and $5.12½ for extra family, the regular rate; much held higher. Rye-flour firm, at $3.00. Corn meal at $3.00. There is more demand for Wheat, and 6,000 bushels red sold at $1.46@1.48. Rye: 5,000 bushels sold at 95@97. Corn in fair request, and 4,000 bushels yellow sold at 74c. Oats unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels Delaware at 42c. Coffee held firmly. In Provisions there is more doing; sales of Mess Pork at $13,25; hams at 9@11c; sides at 8¾@9c, and shoulders at 5¾@6¾c. Lard steady at 10¼@10½c in bbls, and 11c for kegs. Clover-seed sold at $5.00@5.25; Flax-seed at $2.00. Whisky held at 40c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Noon.—Flour declined 5c; 10,000 bbls sold at $5.00@5.00 for State, $5.90@7.00 for Ohio and $5.85@6.10 for Southern. Wheat has declined 1c; sales of 80,000 bush at $1.17@1.26 for Chicago Spring, $1.25@1.32 for Milwaukee Club, $1.40@1.44 for red, $1.44@1.47 for Michigan and $1.48 for extra choice. Corn declined; 40,000 bush sold at 71@72½c for western and 67@69c for eastern. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky is dull at 37c.

Sterling Exchange is firm at 46¾ per cent. premium. Gold firm at 32¾. Demand Notes 28¾. Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island 81¾; Cumberland Coal 13¾; Illinois Central Railroad 78¾; Michigan Southern 85; New York Central 106; Reading 77¾; Virginia 6's 64¾; Missouri 6's 52¾; Georgia 6's 88; Tennessee 6's 64½; Illinois War Loan 103¾; Treasury 7 3-10's 104; Coupons, 1881, 103¾.

The cotton market is firm; sales of 2,000 bales at 62½c. Coffee firm; total stock in port 68,000 bags; Rio sold at 29½@33c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Evening.—Cotton buoyant; 1,000 bales sold at 62½@63c. Flour lower; 16,500 bbls sold. Wheat rather better at the close of the market; 18,000 bush sold; white $1.50@1.52. Corn active; 89,000 bush sold. Pork buoyant, mess closing at $13, and prime at $11.50. Lard steady. Whisky steady at 37@37½. Sugar buoyant at 10¼@11¼. Coffee quiet. Molasses firm. Freights dull.

Stocks lower, but closing firmer. Gold 32¼@32½.

OPENING—

On THURSDAY, 13th inst.,

We will open one of the finest lots of Goods brought to market this season, consisting of

SILKS, plain and figured;

DRESS GOODS,

in many new varieties,

EMPRESS CLOTH, REPS, CASHMERES,

MERINOS, DARATHENS,

POPLINS, EPINGLINE, CHINTZES, VELOURS,

VELONTE REPS,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES,

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,

MERINO UNDERWEAR,

together with a full stock of

Domestics, Muslin Shirtings and Sheetings,

FLANNELS,

Welsh, Shaker, Colored, Barred and Striped, for

SHIRTING,

BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, IRISH LINENS.

A splendid stock of WOOL AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS. We will also have on the same day a

Cloak Opening.

At which will be exhibited a full assortment of

Plush Cloaks, in Black and Colors,

at all prices, and an assortment of

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTH CLOAKS,

to which we invite the especial attention of our friends and the public generally.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
(successors to Geo. R. White & Co.,