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NEW ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1861

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the DELTA are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of twenty cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Attention Sabre Tribe Boys.

By O. Lemmon, Hanks & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Hanks' Chartres street, winter clothing full sheet shirts.

A BUBBLE BURSTED.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT seems to be in a precious bad way. If we may believe very late and apparently authentic information, the valiant warrior, the skillful General, the accomplished statesman, has been disgraced, and is succeeded by one General HUNTER, whose name has put fifteen the stamp of somewhat fame as often and as notoriously as that of FREMONT himself.

We hope the news will prove true. Probably among the Abolition leaders of Lincolndom no man is so thoroughly abominated as the South as this miserable trickster and traitor. Born in a Southern State; reared in the city of Charleston, amidst every possible influence calculated to frame his character in a Southern mould, his inherent baseness imbued him with as taste for the low cunning, the sordid ambition, the boundless cupidity, and the cold-blooded indifference to principle which distinguish the worst specimens of the Yankee race. From FREMONT's entrance into public life to the present time, he has given evidence of the possession of all these unenviable qualities. They are conjoined, moreover, to an innate imbecility which provokes contempt, while his wickedness inspires detestation.

Look at his career since he left California, and assumed the command of the Federal forces in Missouri. It is difficult to determine whether the badness or the hatefulness most luxuriantly developed in him. No sooner had he reached Missouri them, with just the excess of zeal which might be expected from an upstart adventurer clad in a little brief authority, he proceeded to issue a proclamation in reference to the confiscation and emancipation of slaves so atrocious that even his Abolition master, LINCOLN, was compelled to rebuke him for his temerity. The rest of his conduct was in keeping with this supervisionable demonstration. He put on the airs of a sovereign, and was followed by a princely train. He surrounded himself with a body-guard, splendidly appointed and accoutred. He appointed and displaced his subordinates, as if his authority had been paramount, and without the smallest respect for his superiors. He was guilty of the most astonishing acts of profligacy, and squandered the public moneys as if they were valueless. Without he achieved nothing. Maugre his boastfulness and bravado, his windy threats to annihilate the Confederates, he had not at the period of his displacement flashed his maiden sword, or even engaged in a skirmish with the enemy. In fact FREMONT proved himself a mere empty sack, reverberating much sound, but filled with air alone—a soap bubble, which, when pricked, is reduced to a nullity. His incompetence is in a direct ratio to his self-conceit, and both are incalculable. We are told indeed that incapacity and profligacy are assigned as the reasons for his dismissal. They must have been monstrous to have constrained LINCOLN to so decided a measure.

FREMONT has ever been considered an unmitigated humbug by those who know him best, and we think it exceedingly likely that now that he has been divested of military rank, he will exhibit himself in his native insignificance. The conjecture has been ventured that he will resist the order depriving him of his military grade, and that his popularity among the soldiers under him, and in the West generally, is such that he may rely upon material support in his revolt. We doubt this greatly. We do not believe FREMONT would have the courage to disobey the orders of the Federal Executive, and if he sheltered such a desire, which would be in perfect harmony with his treacherous nature, there is no reason to suppose that he would be supported by the forces under him. In fact it is pretty well understood that the complaints which led to his disgrace emanated from the principal officers in his command. But we have said enough of this worthless creature. He is one of those stray waifs, utterly and irredeemably depraved, which fortune sometimes takes a strange pleasure in sporting with, keeping them dancing for awhile on the crest of the billows, and finally shattering them to pieces and leaving them to perish. Unless we mistake FREMONT himself and the people of Yankeedom, the would-be President of 1856, and the aspirant for the succession of 1864, has about reached the end of his tether. Public opinion will gibbet him too high for his admirers to take him down.

SMALL CHANGE.

There is a universal outcry for small change. The banks and the city have partially supplied the demand by issuing notes of the denominations of one, two and three dollars; but this, though a manifest convenience as far as it goes, does not wholly meet the requirements of business and domestic purchases. The fractional part of a dollar are exceedingly difficult to obtain. Doubtless there is abundant silver in the city, but we all know that the moment the precious metals command a premium, they are hoarded. Hence the trouble and annoyance experienced by housekeepers in marketing, and in buying articles of less than the value of a dollar. Butchers, bakers and shopkeepers refuse to part with silver, and either decline selling their small wares, or are constrained to give credit. No law can reach the case. It is out of the question to force people to give silver for notes, when the coin is worth eight or ten per cent. more than paper. It will either be kept and accumulated, or sold to the brokers.

What is to be done? Every day the difficulties and embarrassments attendant on the condition of things increase. It is evident that if no remedy be applied, in a few weeks individuals will undertake to circulate their respective obligations, and the city will be inundated with irresponsible slips pasted issued by Tom, Dick and Harry, for sums varying from five cents to one dollar. An incovertible currency is a serious evil at all times, but at present it is not complained of, because circumstances render it unavoidable, and because our banking institutions are all in a sound and healthy state, and capable of resuming specie payments at any time with entire and absolute safety. The banks, however, have not judged it necessary to put forth notes of less denomination than one dollar, nor has the city adopted this measure, although, if we mistake not, the ordinance authorizing the issue of small notes provided for those representing the fractional parts of a dollar. The case is clear. The public need small change. Silver is scarce, and becomes daily a scarcer article in the currency. Notes of twenty-five and fifty cents value can alone supply the vacuum. It is infinitely better in every respect that such notes should be issued by a responsible corporation, than that the town should be flooded with our tickets—easily counterfeited—and private slips pasted as a cent of spurious and imperfect substitute for small change. If notes representing the half or fourth of a dollar are indispensable, let them be issued by the city, and they will be received with confidence.

The Cincinnati correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says the paymaster of the Yankee soldiers at that place is followed by floods of whisky, and "the most delightful means of riot and robbery have been of common occurrence!" Not a very rose-colored picture, cuddikins. Wonder if there men have a certificate of good moral character in their pockets?

A LOVE CRUISE.—The steamer Key Stone State arrived at the Philadelphia navy yard on the 30th ult. She sailed from that city on the 19th, July, and has since traveled fifteen thousand miles in search of the "Chesapeake Rebels." During the cruise she called in to every port where it was known the Rebels were in the habit of sculling, but always "just in time" to be too late to secure the little gentlemen.

MORE THOUGH.—The Fort Smith Times says that President Davis has made a call upon the Governor of Arkansas for 3000 more troops, and that a draft will have to be resorted to in some of the counties in the State that can be spared in sending volunteers.

NAVY NEWS FROM.—The Treasury Department of the Confederate Government, which was much embarrassed in its financial operations some weeks ago, by the scarcity of bank note paper, is now independent of the Northern manufacturers, the Franklin Paper Manufactory, of Richmond, having commenced to furnish note paper of a quality equal to any lithographic paper.

Remarkable Tribute.—A British Ship Sold Of Gulcoolge by the Blockaders.—The Charleston News of October 30th says:

A ship arrived off the bar on Sunday morning bearing British colors. We understand she has repeatedly been ordered and made a prize of by the Lincoln blockaders. We expect fuller information on the subject soon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS ERA.]

From Memphis.

Congressional and Presidential Elections.

Memphis, November 7.—The vote of this city for Presidential electors came up 2500. For Congress, Gentry's majority is 1357.

Home Star St. Louis.

Bad St. Louis, November 7.—Precinct of Bay St. Louis, Hancock county, Mississippi: For Presidential electors, 407 votes. For Congress, J. McRae 218, J. T. Lamphin 181.

[HIGHT. POST & TECHS.]

From Richmond.

Important Letter from General Beauregard.

Richmond, November 7.—The Whig of this morning publishes the following interesting letter:

CENTREVILLE, (within hearing of the one-) my's guns) September 3, 1861.

To the Editors of Richmond Whig:

Gentlemen—My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on relative to the publication of a synopsis of my report of the battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do this acknowledged authority. The President is the sole judge of whether officer shall be made public. I, individually, do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department think it proper and necessary to the success of our cause. In the meanwhile I entreat my friends not to trouble themselves about refuting slanders and calumnies aimed at me. Abilities, on a certain occasion, compelled to an extraordinary method to accupy the minds of his tendencies. Let, then, that upon which I have the same purpose for me in this instance. It certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and self-seeking, the lowest civic vice, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say that I prefer the respect and esteem of my country-men to the admiration and envy of the world. I hope for the sake of our cause and country to be able, with the assistance and aid of Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies, but I have nothing to suit of the country's Government, or the cause of liberty, by making their force (Judge Hunt) amounting to 30,000 strong. They had received large supplies of clothing, medicines and other articles, and rifled cannon were expected daily from Richmond on the 27th ult. Price says he will make a stand at Neosho, and wait for Fremont a reasonable time. He expects to whip him easily, and then take up his line of march for St. Louis, or Central Missouri, and go into winter quarters. Hunt was at Glasgow on the 27th, and on several squads of soldiers crossing the river for Price's army. Price's troops are here, who have been concentrated at Springfield, the battle of Lexington, will start back to join him.

From Washington.

Scout on the Line of Stolland Officers.

Washington, November 4—Lincoln's order places South on the list of retired officers, with a reduction of current pay, commences and all to-morrow. McClellan issued an order on the 1st ult. assuming the command of the armies of the United States. Lincoln told McClellan that the position was assigned him on the suggestion of Scott, and with the unanimous concurrency of the Cabinet.

Leave from Government.

Savannah, November 7—7:40 P. M.—Seven Federal vessels passed the battery at Bay Point this morning, and were getting within range of Fort Walker and battery. The batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head returned the fire. Several guns in our batteries were dismounted. The top to the Federal vessels is unknown. The firing continued about half hour, but it is expected they will attempt a landing to-night, when more work is expected.

From Memphis.

Southern Sentiments Columbus.

Memphis, November 7.—The Federal gunboats have been bombarding Columbus, Ky. 15 shots fired there was a land attack also, but the particulars are prevented by the restrictions upon the telegraph.

Illness Sabre G. Beauregard Made Brigadier-General.

The Hon. J. T. Breckinridge is appointed a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army.

Yankee Pleasure.—The number of Yankee prisoners captured and brought to this city since the commencement of the present war is 1000, of which number 500 have been sent for safe-keeping to forts in Louisiana, 150 to Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor, and 150 to Columbia, South Carolina. The number now remaining in Richmond, in the different tobacco factories, is about 1000. Some half dozen factories are devoted to the accommodation of the Northern chaff and wheat.—*Rich. Examiner.*

"FIRST-RATE—FIRE."—We learn that while the Mobile Cavalry Regiment was on picket duty, Friday 18th, some of the Opelousas Light Infantry was out on duty about two hours before daylight. When daylight came he saw the picket line of Federal pickets, of five or three hundred yards, and the following dialogue ensued:

Opelousas, (at the top of his voice)—How are you?

Picket—Good morning; how are you this morning?

Opelousas—You are a pretty darn rascal to be out here fighting for money.

Yankee—You are a liar! I'm fighting for the pension of it!—*Iowa Southerner.*

The Second Engagement at Lexington.

The London *Democratic Mirror* gives the detailed account of the battle near Lexington on the 12th, and also the following account of the engagement the next day:

On Tuesday morning, the 12th, the enemy sent over a flag of truce, requesting permission to bury their dead. This of course granted. Gen. Evans then proposed further operations, and two old soldiers, who had been on the march some six days previous, manipulated a truce for five days previous, commencing the day of date. But the enemy, taking advantage of this respite, commenced strengthening their position near Edwards's Ferry, and were discovered to be planting a battery in the edge of a field south of the Ferry. General Evans at once ordered Colonel Burbridge to attack the Yankees at this point, and ordered the Seventh Missouri and Eighteenth to sustain him. The Thirteenth was marched to this point it was left on the previous evening, reaching there at 2 P. M., and formed into line, with the apparent design of making the attack near Dallas's Ferry, but at about three o'clock the regiment silently retreated its steps to the road leading to Kephart's mill, down which it marched, and halted near the battery. It was then halted, and the companies of Captains Eckford and McElroy threw out an skirmishers. So well and silently was this march conducted that the Yankees were taken completely by surprise, the skirmishers getting within thirty yards of them before being fired upon, the advanced companies retirned the fire and were quickly joined by the regiment, when, upon reaching the fence, delivered a well directed fire upon the retreating Yankees. The regiment, with deafening shouts, leaped the fence, making for the enemy's battery several hundred yards in advance, and firing several volleys, until it reached a ravine and halted. During this running fire of the regiment, the enemy opened upon it with shot and shell from the three guns on this side the river, and from their batteries on the opposite side, killing, however, but two of our men, Lieutenant Fisher and private Simmons, of Captain McElroy's company. The loss of the enemy was between forty and fifty.

The lateness of the hour, being then nearly night, prevented a simultaneous attack by the Seventeenth and Eighteenth, and Col. Burbridge was compelled to draw off his regiment—otherwise the battery would have been taken and our list of prisoners largely increased.

The enemy was at least four thousand strong at Edwards's Ferry on Tuesday, and were protected by heavy batteries on the opposite side of the river, besides a large number of rifle pits on his side.

On Wednesday morning General Evans withdrew his forces a few miles south of town to await reinforcements, but was then ordered back to occupy the ground on the river, and there was nothing for them to do.

Mr Russell's last letter to the London Times is chiefly occupied with the consideration of affairs in Maryland. He thinks that Baltimore firmly bound that nothing save a liberating Southern army can break her chains. We re-publish some passages:

APPROACHES AND SECESSION.

It is impossible, I think, to deny that the gross majority of the loudmouthed and of the respectable classes of Maryland are in favor of Secession principles, and that they hate the New England States as cordially as the South swears dislike the Yankees. It is not that they are slaveholders so much as that they maintain slaveholding is guaranteed by the Constitution, and that the Union is the sole security for your Maryland—in a very high crimeroral. If his ancestors did not come over with Lord Baltimore to escape religious persecution, they were actuated by similar motives. He is generally Catholic and aristocratic, as his father was two centuries ago. In no part of the Union has strong labor been so problem—nowhere will so many men be found ready to condemn slavery on principle, provided it may be legally right. They say "We keep our slaves because we cannot get rid of them at once. Leave us alone, and the thing will die out of itself." And then they are fearfully outnumbered by the majority of Black Republicans and Abolitionists, and on the curses of universal suffrage. So the commercial classes the property of New York, attained, as they are, by dint of political wisdom, have a like grievance. The mechanics arise out of an aristocratic sentiment, founded on pride of birth and extent of possessions, fostered by slavery and generated by the contrast of neighboring States, on the one hand, and an ignorant impudence of a result of republican institutions, which, however unexposed, was perfectly legitimate. A man who holds his lands by virtue of a charter signed by Lord Baltimore, is as great an aristocrat in feeling, and recently as keenly the rule of the many, as though he were owner of estates recorded in Domesday, and descended from Dick Turpin.

The great merchants are affected by the atmosphere in which they live, and Baltimore has somewhat the pretensions of an old commercial town in England, struggling against manufactures and Chartism. Some considerable towns have sprung up in the State recently, which are the rallying points for the Abolitionists, and which have served to turn the side of the gentlemen, but, generally speaking, the majority of the people in most of the counties are opposed to the Government, and there are few hundred proprietors who are not South-ern Rights men. Many families have representatives in the Confederate States, and all the efforts of the Federals have not sufficed to prevent intelligence and aid being sent across the Potomac into Virginia, and could not frustrate the attempts of large bodies of armed gentlemen and others, on horse and on foot, to join their friends. It was only the other day I was speaking to a gentleman who mentioned that he had a large number of relatives in the Southern army, as if it were a matter of common propriety. "And how do they get over?" Why, they belonged to a body of cavalry which we have had for many years, composed of the young gentlemen of the county, to keep the negro insurrections down. They heard one night that the negroes were going to rise, and appearance justified the rumor. So they assembled, and sent in word to the General at Baltimore that they had met, and that they would probably require some aid. He ordered them at once to disband, or to wait till he sent out an officer to make each of them take the oath of allegiance. Deeply offended by this conduct, nearly all of them rode off, crossed the river that night, and joined the enemy.

FEMALE SECESSIONISTS.

The women have embraced Beauregardism with the greatest devotion, and their beauty and grace render them powerful emissaries. It may be true that the State has been nearly disarmed by frequent and rigid searches, but if there are not boxes, and flags, and cousins of the orthodox colors forthcoming in profusion, whenever the Confederates make their appearance, I am much deceived in the ingenuity and zeal of the fair Marylanders. On my first visit to Baltimore there was a report that the Bonnie Blue Flag had been detected in some place, and the feeling which displayed itself was certainly not one of regret. On my second visit, on my way from Fortress Monroe, Baltimore had the air of Warsaw. Pickets at the street corners, patrols in the thoroughfares, camps on the hills, soldiers cooking in the public places, the people sullen and sturdy. The report had been promulgated to the Legislature respecting the secession of the police, and the Blackguards were satisfied they had been very badly used. But from the Irish there were strong hopes that "the tyranny would be overpowered when the Confederates invaded Maryland; and it must have been a bitter disappointment, particularly after the battle of Manassas, to find there were no traces of their dear relations, and their voices were no distant as ever.

Beauregard's Compliment to the Victors of Leesburg.

Upon hearing the news of Gen. Evans's brilliant victory near Leesburg, Gen. Beauregard issued the following general order to the First Corps of the army of the Potomac:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 84.

Headquarters First Corps Army of Potomac,
Near Centreville, Va. Oct. 23, 1861.

The General commanding has the honor to his army corps General Orders No. 47, dated October 22, 1861, from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, most well blessed of the occasion to express to the officers and men of his command, officers and men, by the brilliant achievement of their comrades in arms, of the Seventh Brigade, on the 21st inst., will be assured of our ability to cope successfully with the foe, arrayed against us in whatsoever force he may offer battle. Under the inspiration of a just cause, defending all we hold dear on earth, we speedily hope, and with the manifest aid of the God of Battles, we can and must drive our invaders from the soil of Virginia, despite their numbers and their long accumulated war equipage.

Soldiers of the First Corps! Your enemy is demoralized by these defeats; his numbers give but temporary confidence, which at all times you can dissipate in an instant, by contrasting the valor and prowess of your ranks in the facing him. After the success of the Seventh Brigade in the conflict of the 21st October, no odds must discourage or make you doubtful of victory, when you are called upon by your General to engage in battle.

By command of Gen. Beauregard.

[Signed] THOS. JORDAN, A. A. General.

GEN. M. G. EVANS.—The editor of the Anderson *Gazette* (Tennessee) thus editorials in reference to the glorious victory at Leesburg:

Colonel is proved of late. We know General Evans well; he is a native of Marion district in this State, and a nobler fellow never lived. While Cadets together at West Point we were in intimate association with the Gen. Evans, and was intimately acquainted of kindness, and gentleman, and generous, and will always endear him to us. By his success a handsome man, and troubled with a jocular philosophy in the lays, which cannot but endear him to those that know him. By his kindness of manner and nobility of soul, he always attracted to himself a host of friends and admirers, who will hail with delight the noble stand he is now attaching on the battle fields of his country. That he has a natural antipathy to the Yankee nation, none can deny who ever threw him throughout, and which we could illustrate by several anecdotes had we the time. This antipathy cannot be in his very bones; and we have no doubt that it whetted his desire confidentially for pitching into the Yankees at Leesburg, and which he will always do with a "vim," whenever and wherever the chance is afforded him. But it won't do for us to talk about "old times," or we won't leave Union to stop; so we will close by saying that Gen. Evans's colonel was Wade Hampton, and that he was a brave, high-toned gentleman, and the same spirit that actuated your friend does not lose it, for then perchance you may have "plaster and codfish for two." We rejoice with Evans in his glorious successes, and hope that the God of battles will ever have him, for a leader, true son the South has never had.

Letter from Lincolndom.

Washington, October 30.—It is understood that Gen. McClellan has issued an order for shooting four soldiers found guilty of sleeping at their picket posts.

Some members of the Thirty-third New York, going to gross misconduct, to-day got into a quarrel with citizens in the neighborhood of Georgetown. Two of the former were severely wounded. General Hancock sent out a detachment and promptly placed the soldiers under arrest.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Washington, October 30.—I think I have sufficient authority for explicitly declaring the statement that the army on the Potomac would go into winter quarters, within the lines of Washington, contemplate or intimidate. No such purpose is entertained by the Government, and no such suggestion has been made by Gen. McClellan.

Within the last fortnight the activity of preparation has been greater than for any time the last two months; of course an army is to remain in and around Washington to defend the capital, and doubtless a large camp of instruction for men and horses. Winter barracks will also be provided.

The *Tribune's* story of the running away of Commodore Dupont's clerk appears to be a "cull."

WORLD'S DISPATCH.

The President has assured papties that a forward movement by the army is determined on, but as what time it is not proper to state.

Our correspondent speaks of wrecking out in competent officers, and says the advantage the South has had over us is in their superior regimental and company officers. We are repairing this matter slowly, but at the same time all who are deserving promotion from the ranks are certain to receive it in due time.

Philadelphia, October 30.—Thomas Quigley, David Mullens and Edward Rockford were convicted of piracy last evening.

The submarine battery, captured off Savannah, bound to Havana, arrived at the Navy Yard.

A brother of Alex. McKinstry, a Philadelphian, and private Secretary to Commodore Du Pont, publishes a card constituting a rumor that he (McKinstry) had absconded with the sealed orders, maps and charts of the great naval expedition, and saying that he has taken measures to hold accountable all who have contributed to this dissemination of an innocent man.

New York, October 30.—Speculate say there is no truth in the statement of the intended resignations of McClellan and Scott, also that no order for the removal of Fremont has been issued. Gen. McClellan complains that copying clerks in the War Department have given newspaper correspondents copies of military orders issued from his headquarters, but the evil will be corrected. A letter from Commodore Dupont, dated Sunday evening, makes no mention of the reported robbery of his private instructions.

Philadelphia, October 31.—The loss by the burning of Craig's mills is over $100,000, of which $25,000 is insured on the machinery, including $15,000 in the Etna Company of Hartford. The building contained 266 looms belonging to weavers who depended on weaving themselves. Two hundred and five operatives were thrown out of employment.

New York, October 31.—The jury in the Savannah pirates' case report that they were unable to agree, whereupon judge Nelson ordered the jury to be discharged, and they were discharged for further consideration.

New York, October 30.—The *Tribune* publishes a lengthy report of Adjutant General Thomas in regard to Fremont's rule in Missouri, and in the statement that Gen. Hunter, his second in command, gave a reluctant opinion that Fremont was incompetent for his extensive command. This, also, is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri. Full details were given of all operations in Missouri, and the report states that Fremont's order to march was issued to an army in a condition of the greatest destitution, miserably equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation.

In regard to Kentucky, it is stated that Gen. Sherman's decision that 60,000 Kentucky men are ready, though he is willing to fight the enemy with what he has. No large bodies of troops can be raised in that State, and its defence must devolve upon the free States of the West.

The Patent Office.

The following is a list of letters-patent granted by the Commissioners of Patents of the Confederate States during the month of October:

James Lynch, of Petersburg, for an improvement in cannon.

Arthur E. Hall, of South Quay, Va., for an improvement in camp bedsteads.

Edwin J. Park, of Memphis, Tenn., for an improvement in tanning leather.

Elias M. Davis, of Holly Springs, Miss., for an improvement in cotton ties.

Robert C. Bernard, of Rocky Mount, Va., for improvement in gun locks.

Joseph Thomas, of Batesville, Ark., for an improvement in bullet moulds.

Daniel Oswalt, of Cobahatchie, Ala., for improved method of tanning leather.

Alfred G. Hears, of Arkadelphia, Ark., for improved machine for measuring distances.

H. S. Blood, of New Orleans, La., for improvement in horse railroad switches.

R. C. Howe, of Richmond, Va., for improved device for a camp chest and bed.

Henry C. Goodrich, of Augusta, Ga., for improvement in bullet moulds.

The Richmond *Whig* states that thirty-one patents have been issued since the organization of the Department, and various applications are now pending. The office is already self-sustaining, as it was designed to be, and there is every reason to anticipate an increase of business. The time within which patent rights granted by the old Patent Office to the citizens of the South may be revived is drawing to a close, and persons desiring to avail themselves of the provision of the patent laws should not longer neglect to protect their interests in this respect. The exhibition room connected with the Confederate Patent Office is not ready for the reception of models of patented inventions, but will be in the course of a month.

FROM THE POTOMAC.—Says the Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th:

The latest advices received from the line of the Potomac represent that the enemy, including Banks's entire column, had fallen back from the line of the river opposite Leesburg, and that there was not a Federal picket left over on the Maryland side, in the neighborhood of the town. A request of the enemy, sent under a flag of truce, to bury his dead in the Leesburg battle had been denied from suspicion; it is understood, of the bad faith of the request.

On the lower Potomac, opposite the Evansport battery, it is reported that about fifteen thousand of the enemy have been massed, with five eighteen pipes of artillery, none of which, however, have been found of adequate range to reach our batteries across the river. There was a large expenditure of powder in daily cannonading, with the uniform result of "nobody hurt."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Common Council—Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This Board met last night—Mr. Bogan in the chair and a quorum present.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A communication from the Mayor was read, transmitting a recommendation from Gen. Lovell, proposing to form a company of military under guns therein, for the purpose of instructing the militia.

Mr. Loeb offered a resolution granting to Maj.-Gen. Lovell permission to enact said parade, which was adopted, and sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Mr. Loeb also offered a resolution annulling the contract between the city and the Gas Company for lighting the city every night in the year.

Mr Loeb then offered the old contract which formerly existed between the city and the Gas Company, and proposed that it be adopted in lieu of the one annulled, provided the Gas Company agree. Adopted. It is estimated that the city will save at least $40,000 per annum by this change.

Mr. Loeb then offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the blockade of the port of New Orleans by the Vandals of the Rebellion has caused, and is causing great loss to the commerce of this city;

And whereas the recent glorious attack by Commodore Farragut, with his "invincible fleet," has demonstrated the fact that with general, properly constructed gun-boats, such as "Mississippi," "Oneida," "Varuna," "Iroquois," etc., the entrance to this port can be forced, and the fleet of the Invaders, and the blockade effectually raised;

Be it therefore resolved by the Common Council of the City of New Orleans, That the sum of $100,000 be appropriated towards the building and construction of twenty similar gun-boats, which shall be constructed, and the sum of at least one million of dollars shall be collected for and paid by the merchants, shippers, and others in this city, interested in the raising of the blockade sooner, and our port opened to commerce.

The report of the Treasurer was read, showing the amount of cash on hand to be $1,000,000.

Mr. Loeb offered a resolution directing the Controller to sell a contract for supplying the fishing smacks with wood for one year. Adopted. Also a resolution providing that in future Assistant Recorders shall have their pay at the end of the month in which they served as Recorders, and in default of doing this, shall have said pay. Adopted.

Board of Aldermen.—This Board met last night, Mr. Schubrem in the chair and a quorum present.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A communication from the City Treasurer announced the total issue of small notes up to date amounted to $187,325. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board of Assistants, by message, asked concurrence in the following:

A resolution appropriating $750 for repairing the armory of the Confederate Guards. Concurred in.

A resolution amending the contract for lighting the oil lamps of the city. Concurred in.

A preamble and resolution for repairing the pavement in the Jackson Square. Referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution for selling the contract for cleaning Galvez Street. Referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

Several petitions were read and appropriately referred.

Among them was a petition from the owners of the steamboats now lying at the wharves, asking to be relieved from the payment of wharfage. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Also a petition from the lessees of the Sailors' Home, asking relief from the terms of their lease, in consideration of the times. Referred to Finance Committee.

A report from the Committee on the Free Market was referred to the Volunteer Relief Committee, and ordered to be published.

Mr. Cox offered a preamble and resolution amending the ordinance relative to the sleeps of the city. Referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

Also a resolution for erecting bridges in the Third District. Referred to same committee.

The Committee on Streets and Landings recommended concurrence in a resolution for rejecting the contract of John Laborde for keeping in repair the Magnolia Bridge, and directing the Surveyor to have the bridge repaired. Concurred in.

Also a resolution granting the City Railroad Company the privilege to put down T iron. Concurred in.

Also a resolution granting permission to J. H. Hoagland to establish a horse market on the corner of Basin and Bienville streets. Referred back to committee.

Also, a resolution granting permission to Hinrich & Sonig to erect gas ovens on the levee, near post 17. Concurred in.

The Board of Assistants asked concurrence in a resolution granting permission to Gen. Lovell to erect a tilting parapet for the mounting of guns on barbette for the purpose of drilling the militia. Concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

Captain Israel Gibbons.—Our friend and William comrade of the *Crescent*, Israel Gibbons, Esq., is now in the city, having returned from Columbus, Kentucky, at which place he was taken prisoner by the Confederates at the battle of Belmont, and taken to Richmond. Captain Gibbons will return to Columbus early next week, and say letters addressed to him care of Colonel Kennedy's Battalion, or to the Confederate Guards, will be duly delivered.

Serious Affray Between Boys.—Two little boys, named Jack Dumas, aged thirteen, and Germaine Crayon, aged twelve years, whose mothers keep stalls in the Second District meat market, on the levee, got into a quarrel and a fight in the market at five o'clock yesterday morning. Dumas proved the strongest of the two, and was thrashing Germaine, when the latter got loose, and running to a butcher's stall, seized a meat cleaver, and, turning, threw it at Dumas. The point entered the left shoulder, on the left side of the spine, indicating a wound that will probably result in his death. Germaine then ran off and went up home to his mother's house, on Jackson street, Fourth District. Dumas was carried to his home, on St. Philip street. When market was over, officer Ramos, correctly supposing that Germaine had gone home, followed the mother to her residence, and after she found he was wished to see her son, brought the boy. Recorder Quatinel committed him to the Parish Prison to await an examination.

Fight Between Sisters.—Estelle Lorette, f. w. c., was arrested at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, by officer Radue, on Bienville street, between Bienville and Conondelet streets, for cutting her sister. It seems that these two lovelies were jealous of each other, and finally came to blows, when Estelle drew a pocket knife and cut her sister in the face, which it struck splitting the skin, its bright steel glittering in the sunlight, and then—it does seem, with lightning rapidity, open the little finger of her sister's hand.

Mr. Edward Sonnebalk.—The remains of this gentleman, whose sudden death we mentioned yesterday, were removed from the house corner of Burgundy and Conondelet streets to the Second District police station, and buried by his friends last evening. He was a native of Germany, 40 years of age. Coroner Smith was called up at midnight and required to the house. He found that death had been caused by disease of the stomach, and had by suffocation. Dr. Delaup.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—Wm. Schmidt was tried for striking Mary Shaw in the face, while she was standing in the door of her own house, on Prytania street, and found guilty of an assault.

The case of Elizabeth Baily, Alfred Mitchell and John Roach, charged with assault and battery, was dismissed by nol. pros.

Recorder Quatinel's Court.—John Cunningham, who keeps the stables at No. 83 Franklin street, had officer John Bentley arrested and held to bail to answer the charge of malicious mischief. It seems that his accusation is only brought because Bentley had not settled for the damage done to his horse and buggy. Bentley was then first, and brought back rather the worse for a collision.

Adam Eberhard was held to bail to answer the charge of assaulting Henry Hafner terribly about the head and face, in a coffee house on Carondelet walk.

Thomas Ryan, charged by Emmanuel Anne Soon, charged with larceny by Josephine Schneider; Wiley Barron, f. m. c., accused of beating J. B. Lancaster, f. m. c.; Charles Brown, charged with assault and battery by E. Benedich.

BIRD.

On Wednesday, the 6th November instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., PIERRE AUGUSTE DELACHAISE, aged 1 year, 1 month and 10 days, only child of the Undersigned Founder and Dugue pointers are invited, without further notice, to attend the Funeral This Afternoon (Friday) at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Henry Dugue, No. 205 Bienville street, between Dauphin and Bourbon sts.

Yesterday, the 7th November, 1861, after a long and painful illness, JEAN BAPTISTE DUCHONE aged 45 years, and a native of the city of New Orleans. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from his late residence on Craps street, near Elysian Fields street, This Afternoon, (Friday) at 4 o'clock, precisely.

ON THE PART OF HIS FAMILY.

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Manchester.

The members of the above Association are requested to meet at their Hall, corner of Gravier and Adaptes Fields streets, for the purpose of attending the Funeral of our late Brother, JOHN ALLEN, This (Friday) Evening, at half past three o'clock, precisely.

By order of the President.

AUG. LABORDE, Secy.

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops, New Orleans, Nov. 6, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 40—1. In obedience to orders from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, all assistant and subordinate officers, civil, military and sailors employed in the construction of works for the Navy Department of the Confederate States are hereby

II. The particular attention of company officers is called to Paragraph 1, Chap. 1, Regulations, and the attention of the detail named class of persons to the regular company drills in the boats in which they reside.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
ERNEST FORSTALL, Aid de Camp. nov 8

Bourgeoisie Siege Artillery.

ATTENTION!

THE turnout which was to have taken place on Friday, at 10 o'clock, P. M., is postponed to Sunday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., sharp. Meeting in full uniform at the Armory, corner of Camatte and Elysian Fields streets. On Friday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., regular drill.

By order of the Captain.
E. M. DEBAUN, Secretary. nov 8

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE Annual Election for seven Directors of this Company will take place on Monday, the 11th instant, at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.

J. V. CHAERY,
nov 8 Secretary.

Notice.

THE contract passed between the undersigned and Mons. Tornelon and Adolphe for the action of a steam Sawmill over Bayou Bienvenue, in the Lake Borgne, is annulled, the bailiffs having abandoned said house. The undersigned hereby notifies the creditors of these parties that he is now hurling a suit against for account of the bailiffs.

J. CORNU.
nov 8

Twenty-five Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for the delivery of the slave HENRY HARRIS, who ran away about ten days since. He is about 22 years old, dark complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on his forehead and bushy hair.

H. M. WRIGHT,
nov 8 Corner Esplanade and St. Claude streets.

Whisky.

250 BBLS. Bourbon and Rye WHISKIES; in eighth cents instalmen BRANDY. WORKMAN & MOSES, 65 Magazine street.

OLD RYE WHISKY—10 demijohns Old Rye Whiskey, 1858, for sale by LOUIS F. MARNY, 50 Toulouse st

CHERRY—75 cases various brands healthy cherry: 50 cases, one dozen each, C. C. 1858; C. C. Spices, 1858; Cumberlands Manila, 1861; Bitters, 1861, for sale by LOUIS F. MARNY, 50 Toulouse st

EMPTY BOTTLES—20 hampers (100 each) Brandy Bottles, standard; 20 hampers (100 each) Madeira, stamped; 50 hampers (100 each) Claret, stamped, for sale by LOUIS F. MARNY, 50 Toulouse st

CHAMPAGNE—20 boxes Vin, Imperial, Sec; 30 boxes Dominic, Sec, vintage of 1857, in sorts, and Mots; 6 boxes Sillery, Sec and Imperial, 1857, for sale by LOUIS F. MARNY, 50 Toulouse st

MUSCAT WINE—26 boxes old Muscatel, for sale by LOUIS F. MARNY, 50 Toulouse st

INFORME—20 cases superior old claret wine: 10 half tierces
100 boxes claret wine, Leopold M. André;
116 " " Gustave Lamothe;
116 " " Chateau St. Julien;
75 " " Chateau Lafite;
75 " " St. Julien, plain;
75 " " Chateau Larose;
1 " white wine, Haut Sauternes;
50 " Chateau Lamothe;
50 " " Margaux;
50 " abatonis, Red, Sauternes;
50 " assorted cordials, Chateau Filt;
25 " kinds, St. Peraud;
25 " Barsac & Sauternes;
10 cases Rhenish brandy, 4th proof;
40 quarter pipes cognac, Jas. Hennessy, 4th proof;
70 " " Chs. Jobit & Co.;
10 " " Martell;
10 " " Ricard;
10 " " Otard, old, 1st proof;
5 " " Gourdy, old, 1st proof;
5 " " Dupuy, old, 1st proof;
4 pipes Holland gin, demijohns, 1858.
For sale by LOUIS F. MARNY,
nov 8 50 Toulouse st.

HAMS—50 Hermes Bedford & Bigg's, superior Hams for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL,
nov 8 27 and 29 Tchoupitoulas st

ALMONDS—30 bales Longboards, soft shell almonds; 25 barrels shelled