fend the Confederate States hitherto, in their now called, exceeds if that be possible, the battle tion in its history second in deeds to none of her the U.S. Circuit Court room this afternoon, so to-day. Among them stories that General Mcconflict with their enemies, and to be unto them of Bull Run in the variety of reports that have sisters. These patriotic demonstrations have been eager is the desire of the public to hear the closing Clellan has resigned, and that his resignation will

and shame: Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, the impending conflict, do hereby set apart FRI- ber; to have advanced to Virginia, and to have in this city, showing that the volunteer contribu-DAY, the 15th day of November, as a day of retreated into Maryland; to hold a position on tions of North Carolina to the troops have much fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby the "sacred soil" from whence they cannot be exceeded those of wealthier and more populous invite the Reverend Clergy, and the people of driven, and to have abandoned the position for fear States. these Confederate States, to repair on that day to of being cut off from their supports. plore the blessing of Almighty God upon our that have reached us during the past three days, the First Maryland Regiment, is an instance of their usual places of public worship, and to imarms, that He may give us victory over our ene- will serve at least to prove to the seekers after liberal generosity on the part of North Caro'inians tion, and secure to us the restoration of peace a well: and prosperity.

of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President. R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State.

We Need not Fear Odds .- Gen. Beauregard, upon hearing the news of Gen. Evans's brilliant victory at Leesburg, issued the following General Orders to the First Corps of the Army of the

HEADQUARTERS, 1st Corps Army of the Potomac, Near Centreville, Va., Oct. 23d, 1861. General Orders No. 64.

The General Commanding, in communicating to his army corps General Orders No. 47, dated October 22d 1861, from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, must avail himself of the occasion to express his confident hope that all of his command, officers and men, by the brilliant achievement of their comrades in arms, of the 7th 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, or worth diving for, 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 1st Corps: - Your enemy is de

moralized by these defeats; his numbers give but temporary confidence, which at all times you can dissipate in an instant, when animated by the resolution to conquer or die facing him. After the success of the 7th Brigade in the conflict of the 21st October, no odds must discourage or make the Confederates kept up a murderous fire on you doubtful of victory, when you are called upon by your General to engage in battle. By Command of General Beauregard,

THOS. JORDAN, A. A. General.

Comments of the Northern Press-Cowardice charged to their Officers .- The North is not pleased with the result of the "ram" affair at New Orleans, and thinks it "was discreditable to the officer in command." The Washington correspondent tells what is thought of it in Washington in the following blunt style. He writes:

The official dispatch has not told all the facts From other intelligence received here the affair appears to be most discreditable to the officer in command. A panic appears to have seized those in authority, and the officer commanding one of the ships abandoned her, and ordered a slow match to be applied to the magazine. The ship was saved from destruction only by a junior officer refusing to carry out the order, and taking the responsibility

One of the officers has been ordered home to take his trial by court martial. There is no excuse for a failure to capture the whole of the rebel fleet. The Secretary of the Navy, and Assistant Secretary Fox, have taken the matter up warmly, and will order a court of inquiry into the whole affair.

The Herald adds, editorially:

It was owing to the fright and imbecility of our naval officers that the rebel flotilla was not captured or destroyed. Let the whole matter be thoroughly sifted. We are placed in possession of some facts from the official dispatch of Captain Pope. But there are other facts still behind,

A Lincoln Army Feud.-The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that a bitter controversy is springing up between the friends of Gen. Baker and the friends of Gen. Stone, under whose orders Col. Baker advanced to show that Col. Baker acted without orders, and on the other that he was sacrificed through the ignorance or incompetency of Stone. As is getting to be the case in almost every instance, the officers of the regular army and those of the volunteer forces are arrayed against each other, and there is more crimination and recrimination than is beneficial to the service. The regulars Island .- Associated Press, Oct. 24. intimate that nothing but a defeat could have been expected when a movement was entrusted to volunteers, while the volunteers say that every movement is so hampered and embarrassed by the regulars that nothing but disaster can follow.

It is said that the matter has attracted the attention of the Administration, having been presented by Senators now in this city, and in such a way as to involve the necessity of some action that will give the volunteer forces fair consideramatters in which they have an interest as their numbers and their personal sacrifices entitle them the order issued by General McClellan attracts stroyed. much attention. In declaring that the troops comprising Gen. Stone's division will, when they next meet the enemy, retrieve the check "for which they are not accountable," he implies a blunder, and a responsibility somewhere, and one that requires more to be said and "by authority"

War to keep off a worse War .- The New Orleans Bee says General McClellan is reported to have replied to some person who asked him, if he really thought he could conquer the Confederate States, that it was as impossible for the United States to subjugate the South, as it is for the South to subjugate the United States, and that they (the United States) were keeping up the war because, it they had not a common enemy in the South, they would fall to fighting among themselves. We doubt, with the Bee, whether McClellan ever gave utterance to any such opinion; but we have no doubt that in his heart he

It is estimated that, since the commencement of the war, the Confederates have taken 10,000

A glance at some of the contradicting accounts

The Union forces engaged were only about Given under my hand and the seal 1,800 .- Associated Press, Oct. 22.

The force on our side was 1,736 men. - Ass ciated Press, Oct. 24.

been thrown across the river, from 8,000 to 10,-000. Col. Baker took command. Gen. Stone gave him 7,500 men, being Col. Baker's own brigade and the Tammany regiment, with cavalry and as much artilley as the enemy had, and the residue of the 15th and 20th Massachusetts, being the best regiments he had .- Statement of Capt. Colburn, Aid to Gen. McClellan, Tribun- Oct. 25. The Confederate forces number some 4,000

Associated Press, Oct. 22. The Confederate force supposed to be from 4, 000 to 10,000 -- Second despatch, same date. The number of the enemy is supposed to have

been between 13,000 and 30,000. Associated Press, Oct. 24. Our total killed, wounded, and missing was

about 200 .- Washington Star, Oct. 22. We have lost about 1,000 men in killed, wound ed, and missing .- N. Y. Tribune, Cet. 23.

Killed, wounded, and missing, from official data, 620 .- Associated Press, Oct. 24. Our forces lost in killed and wounded about 500 men.-Philadelphia Press, Oct. 23.

The California regiment lost 505 out of 684 N. Y. World, Oct. 23. The 15th Massachusetts regiment, left on the Virginia shore after the boats were swamped,

that the enemy took comparatively few prisoners consequence. - Associated Press, Oct. 23. The scene at the river side was borrible in the extreme. The Confederates came to the edge of which they had succeeded in laying but which the hill, and fired down upon our retreating mass-

those struggling in the water. Associated Press, Oct. 23. The most reliable accounts from the Upper Potomae, this morning, state that our troops had them more than the seeing of numbers of the returned to their positions in far better order than was anticipated, and now hold the Virginia tached to their feet, rolling wheelbarrows of coal. side of the Potomac .- Associated Press Despatch, One of them relates that a Fed told him if he October 20

The latest intelligence from the Union army in Virginia, opposite Leesburg, received by the have to kill him first, and he added, "I meant it, War Department, conveys intelligence of Gen. Mc- too, for I should prefer death any time to those Clellan's arrival there at 8 P. M. yesterday, finding | iron things about my legs." all quiet, and the commands of Gens. Stone and Banks in excellent condition, and fine positions Rip Raps-sneaking around in his usual hangon the Southern or Western side of the river. Washington Star, Oct. 23.

General McClellan was with Gen. Banks yesterday, and was at the army ferries at 8 o'clock they decline any farther alliance with the South last night, when, on consultation with Banks and Virginia equal to any emergency that could post while the prisoners themselves were not at liberty sibly occur. - Cor. Philadelphia Press, Oct. 23. to reply as they would have desired to this base All accounts agree that our forces were suc-

cessful in crossing the river, and gained a most important strategie point. Philadelphia Press, Oct. 23.

For the moment it would appear, it belongs to language, and intimating that none but a coward the right wing to open the business. In front of would take such an occasion to make such a pro-Washington our forces are held back with a steady reign, and forbidden to occupy positions which it is certain are to be had at any moment-waiting until the movement of Banks shall have made an advance practicable. The latter is and afterwards told the men to resist such a sugnow crossing the Potomac with a large force of excellent troops, heavily increased of late, which will come out in the investigation which that he will be in ample strength to carry according to report. There is hardly a doubt will no doubt be ordered by the Secretary of the all before him, and then probably the army will raise the cry, which, until it is heard there should be suppressed everywhere else-"On to Richmond."-Boston Advertiser, Oct. 24.

The object of the movement (crossing the river) the Virginia shore, that his division, and that upon Leesburg. It is attempted on the one side of Gen. Banks, could be safely transferred to the soil of Virginia .- Washington Star, Oct. 22.

Yesterday, on learning that a large force of the nemy were approaching, and had arrived at two points above and below and in the immediate vicinity of the ferry, it was judged advisable to withdraw the portion of our troops from the Virginia shore, both at Edwards' Ferry and Harrison's

Federal Vandalism on the Potomac .- The Fredericksburg Herald, of the 1st, says,-

On Sunday last an old family residence on the Potomac, some two miles below Mathias' Point, belonging to John Washington, Esq., of Caroline county, was heavily bombarded by a launch in the river; the cannon balls going right through and through the brick walls. On Monday or their wants, in this respect, had all been supplied, Tuesday the enemy landed and applied the incention and such a voice in the determination of diary's torch to the house, and burnt it to the ground. Not satisfied with this gallant feat, they next fired the barn, the outhouses, and fito. In this connection the closing sentence of nally the negro cabins, all of which were de

> Gen. Butler .- This retired hero made a speech at Roxbury, Mass., on the 24th ult., in which he said .-

"In my judgment, unless this rebellion can be quelled, and that within a short period, we shall become involved in a war such as this world never yet has seen, not only with the South, but induced to take part with it. I trust we may oon fight, not only on the banks of the Potomac the shores of and in South Carolina, lighted by is too good not to be true, or to be lost. the smoking and rebellious cities.

Gen. Samuel Houston.—The telegraph has reorted the death of Gen. Houston, of Texas, but one of his sermons the worshippers of wealth are we have reason for doubting the statement. We visited with this terrible but just sentence: "They learn from C. C. Clute, Esq., General Superin- believe in no god but mammon, no devil but the tendent of the Texas Telegraph Company, that he absence of gold, no damnation but being poor, was not dead on the 21st of October. He had and no hell but an empty purse.' been very sick, but was improving.

against a certain measure, though the ballot box very quiver of his lips." "Yes," said Peel, "and should be placed in the jaws of hell. To this the the arrow coming out of it." The poet was tell-

THE BULLETINS OF THE LEESBURG BATTLE. | North Carolina's Contributions to the War .- | The Trial of the Privateers in New York .- | From the Maryland News Sheet, of the 26th, The gallant State of North Carolina is demon- The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia New York Times, of the 28th ult. WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God, the published in Baltimore, we copy the following: strating a spirit and generosity of patriotism in Ledger, under date of 28th instant, says:

The subjoined letter, received by us on Saturtroops in the field, has not overlooked the neces- if these men were wrong, so were their predecessors. sities of needy regiments from other States:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 31st.

R. F. Walker, Manager Richmond Examiner:

Dear Sir: I herewith enclose you a check for two undred and sixty-four dollars, contributed by citizens The total number of men conjectured to have of this town for the benefit of the First Maryland Regiment, which you will please hand over to whoever is authorized to receive contributions for them. In making this collection, I am greatly indebted to Mr. H. L. yrover, not only for his liberal contribution, but for his influence, as one of the "Coffee Committee," in appropriating a part of that fund to this meritorous cause.

Contributed as follows:

"From profits on coffee, by the committee," \$100;

H. L. Myrover, \$50; A. A. McKethan, \$10; Henry Lilly, \$10: James Kyle, \$10: T. S. Lutterlob, \$5; A. Johnson, Jr., \$5; John D. Searr, \$5; George McNeill. \$5; J. H. Hall. \$5; S. Boon. \$5; John D. Williams, \$5; J. W. Sandford. \$5; George W. Williams. \$5; J. W. Lett, \$5; D. A. Ray, \$5; T. Waddill, \$3; J. Utley, \$3; A. McLean, \$3; W. McIntyre, \$3; A. M. Johnson, \$2; John Shaw, \$1; W. T. Rhodes, \$1; C. A. McMillan, \$1; J. W. Baker, \$1; Cash. \$1; W. C. Troy, \$10. Total, \$264. Respectfully yours, W. C. TROY Respectfully yours,

The above sum is in the hands of the Manager of the Examiner, who will take pleasure in paying it over to the authorized agent of the First Maryland Regiment, on application at this office. Richmond Examiner, 4th.

Released Hatterns Prisoners .- The editor of the Norfolk Day Book publishes the following report of a conversation had with the released

They represent much dissatisfaction among the Federal troops; that many of them endorse the made a desperate resistance, and it is believed action of the South, and hope for her ultimate success. An attempt was made by some of the Federal soldiers at Old Point to blow up the magazine there by means of a train of powder was discovered before an opportunity was had to The one boat filled and sunk, and those who fire it. Quite a number of the Northern soldiers did not attempt to swim across were forced to expressed a desire, on their departure, to go surrender. Many were drowned in crossing, and South with them.

The number of men at the Point is estimated at 6,000. At the Rip Raps there are but 170 men-Among the various little amusements for our men while at the Rip Raps, none seemed to please Northern delinquents with a ball and chain atdidn't behave himself they would do him in the same way, whereupon he told him they would

The notorious Charles Henry Foster is at the dog manner. He had the impudence and lack of manliness to make a dishonorable proposition to our men there. The proposition was, that and "enlist as soldiers under the Stars and Stripes. one, it was decided that they had a force in We are happy, however, to be able to say, that suggestion, yet they had the satisfaction of witnessing the mortification of Foster, occasioned by a peremptory order from the officer in command of the Rip Raps, forbidding him to utter such

Foster plead, as an excuse for his conduct that he had been instructed to make the proposition by Gen. Wool; this the officer flatly denied gestion if made to them again.

Two deserters from our ranks joined the enemy at the Rip Raps a short time before our men left They were both Georgians, and deserted from Magruder's forces.

While our men were in Castle William, at New York, passengers on the boats would take occasion, when passing there, to tantalize them with cheers for Hatteras. They bore it patiently of Gen. Stone, was to secure the command of for some time; but finally replied to these cheers on one occasion, by singing out, "three cheers for Bull Run!" After that no more cheers were heard for Hatteras.

> It seems that the Northern soldiers regard the South as having the best officers, and make no hesitation in asserting the same, whenever an opportunity presents.

The returned prisoners report that they left quite a number of their comrades sick, and that there has been sixteen deaths among them since they left Hatteras. The disease is a form of ty-

When they left Hatteras, the prisoners left all their wearing apparel, and consequently stood very much in need of clothing on arriving at New York, and, being among strangers, they did not know for a while what they should do. Those with whom we conversed, state, however, that and expressed their indebtedness for the clothing they then wore to their Captain, L. L. Clements, who had procured the same for them.

A Happy Reply .-- The Memphis Appeal has

An incident is related as having ocurred be tween the officials engaged in the exchange of prisoners at Columbus, the other day. After the preliminaries were arranged, a repast was partaken of, during which one of the Federal officers, rising, proposed "The memory of George Wash-The company instantly rose, when ington. with those powers who, by lust of gain, will be Gen. Polk responded, "The memory of George Washington, the first rebel." The toast, our informant says, was drank in ominous silence by or on the shores of North Carolina, but even on the Federal officers who were present. The story

> The Passion for Wealth .- Dr. South often spoke the truth with a scorching tongue. In

Very Like .- Moore said to Peel, on looking at Henry Ward Beecher says he intends to vote the picture of an Irish orator, "You can see the

been made concerning it—officially and otherwise various and extensive. The troops of the old argument for the defence of the privateersmen, be accepted, that a court of inquiry is to be or-And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto be accepted, that a court of inquiry is to be or.

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto be accepted, that a court of inquiry is to be or.

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto be accepted, that a court of inquiry is to be or.

Brady. Previous to Mr. by Hon. James T. Brady. Previous to Mr. by Hon. James T. Brady, however, Mr. Duke, one of the associate ascertain upon whose authority it was ordered, that the Government telegraphers and the North-like His hand, and acknowledge that not unto the defend on the late movement toward Leesburg, to be accepted, that a court of inquiry is to be or.

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto the defend on the late movement toward Leesburg, to be accepted, that a court of inquiry is to be or.

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto the defend on the late movement toward Leesburg, to be accepted, that a court of inquiry is to be or.

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto the defend on the late movement toward Leesburg, to be accepted, that a court of inquiry is to be or.

Brady, however, Mr. Duke, one of the associate ascertain upon whose authority it was ordered, that the Government telegraphers and the North-late ascertain upon whose authority it was ordered, that the Government telegraphers and the North-late ascertain upon whose authority it was ordered. and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appear to the service of our cause, and the service of our cause, we appear to the service of our cause, and the service of our Few place any reliance on the first of these reports, and put them to confusion heroic courage, and denounced for their want of suppressing infamous mercantile speculations in spirit. They are said to have maintained their the war; and she has shown a generosity unri- do for this Government to put its head under its and almost everybody credited the latter. ground, and to have been driven from it; to have valled in contributions of clothing, money, &c., wing, like the ostrich, and suppose that other ground, and to have been driven from it; to have lost a great number to her troops, the records of the Passport office, countries were not watching its actions and the The Washington correspondent of the New York

Mr. Sullivan followed on the same side. appealed to the jury to meet the issue like men, 10 matter what pressure might be brought to bear upon them from political causes, and to do justice day, exclosing a draft for \$264 for the benefit of by discharging the prisoners. They must bear n mind that the Government of the Confederate States had the same right to issue letters of mies, preserve our homes and altars from pollu- truth, that it still lies, as of old, at the bottom of which, in its munificent provisions for their own marque that our revolutionary forefathers had, and

Mr. Brady then addressed the jury. He recretted that the trial had been called on at this uncture, when the public mind was so prone te excitement; yet the city of New York was showig by it that free speech and freedom of opinion were not yet extinct. He then went on at great length to review the cause of the war, and passed to a careful analysis of the testimony that had been submitted. In the course of his argument, the learned gentleman spoke very plainly in regard to Mr. Lincoln, and other members of the for Jeff. Davis, as well as his clients. Neverthebe continued to morrow.

News from Norfolk .- An alien enemy who ecently left Norfolk gives the following gratifyig information to the Philadelphia Bulletin :-

At the Portsmouth Navy Yard the steamer Merrimae is being fitted out by the rebels, who hope much from her future achievements. She will carry a battery of twelve thirty-two pound rifle cannon, and her bow will be armed with a roof against shot and shell.

narding the exit from James river.

Louisville Journal says there is searcely a of Gen. Scott and a portion of the Cabinet was pr socks: Mrs A H Rose, 3 yds flannel; Mrs B B Rose steamer reaching New York now without bring-ing cotton from England, on account of Eastern further that Gen. McClellan had threatened to to be used for special manufacturing purposes as an experiment, but the bulk was American cotton NASHVILLE, Nov. 3.—A special dispatch to the Wood, 64 yds flannel; Miss Mary Wood, 1 pr socks; Mrs margin even for shipment by steamer, remains the account, says he had never overdrawn.

command writes:

"Our company has dug pits under its tents to depth varying from 2 to 4 feet, according to the nature of the soil. In the red clay of the backs of the pits, a small fire place is excavated, from which a sloping tunnel is worked to the top of the ground, in the rear of the tents. On the upper aperture thus made, a diminutive chimney of brick or clay, and sticks is erected; and so we are entrenched against the winter terrors of the North and East. A very little fire suffices for comfort. Gen. Holmes suggested this plan, which he once tried on the Rocky Mountains massed. They have eighteen pieces of artillery, with complete success."-Pet. Express.

Female Patriotism .- There is no feature of the present Revolution, that will be regarded cannonading, with the uniform result of "nobody hereafter, as more beautiful and attractive, than hurt.' the universal and self-sacrificing devotion of the women. From childhood to venerable age, the same spirit animates all—the same pure flame of patriotism burns in every bosom. In a late list of contributions to the Soldiers'

Relief Society, we notice the following:

"One pair of Socks, from a lady 86 years of age, her first attempt at knitting."

And, upon enquiry, we find that this lady is the last surviving, lineal descendant, of the Revolutionary statesman and soldier, who gave utterance to the famous sentiment, "Millions for de tence, but not a cent for tribute."

Nothing can be more touching or encouraging than the personal tribute, and personal participation of all, from the youngest to the most aged in providing comfort for our brave defenders. When the history of the Revolution is written, the patriotism of woman, modest as well as true, no less heroic than gentle, will grace its brightest ed at the Navy Department the report of Compage. - Charleston Mercury.

What Makes a Good Army Officer?-The ountry is full of men ever since the war began, who are willing to enter the army, if they can be officers, but good officers-men who are worth stitutes a good officer? It is not enough for a disciplinarian. But what does that mean? To be morose, harsh and churlish-never to recog- them five times, training it well forward. nize a private as an acquaintance and friend, who s often a better man than he is-to speak to men, vet firm in doing it. An officer of volunteers near. should be a father among his men-he must make them love him, if he would have them to respect your instructions I withdrew, and waited within pathize with them, provide for them, ought to be drummed out of camp. The first duty of an scemed delighted when one steamer began moving prisoners, while the Hessians have captured about Wheeling Argus says: Every man has a right to ing this to one of his countrymen, who answered, the dying. With such officers we shall be invincible.-Raleigh Standard.

Washington Rumors and News .- From the

A Variety of Rumors - Capture of Norfolk by The battle of Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff, as it is the existing war that bids fair to give her a posinize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto unto Him belongeth the victory; and in bumble dependence more His Abrichts and their correspondents have come bumble dependence more His Abrichts and their correspondents have come bumble dependence more His Abrichts and their correspondents have come bumble dependence more His Abrichts and their correspondents have come of the associate ascertain upon whose authority it was ordered, to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm out of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in the arm of the most glori-to any public from either of my sons in humble dependence upon His Almighty strength to concerning it. It has been celebrated as a sent to the service of our country some of the production of the distribution of the distributi and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Him, that He may set at naught the ef-

Gen. Scott trying to supercede McClellan .-Herald writes:

An effort is making, under the superintendence of Gen. Scott, to supercede General McClellan with General Hallock, who is on his way here from California. The change would create a new revolution in military and civic circles, where the ber sick is more than they can attend to. greatest confidence is entertained for Gen. Mc-Pressure upon McClellan - More About Fre-

siderable pressure upon General McClellan, urging him to a battle near Bull Run as speedily as made to supplant McClellan.

Much speculation is indulged in relative to the effect of Fremont's removal. Many believe that he will be declared Military Dietator.

Important Reports from Washington .- We re ceived intelligence by telegraph from Manassas yesterday, said to have been brought by passen-Government, so much so, that at times, his friends gers, to the effect that an announcement appeared were apprehensive he was making a special plea in the Baltimore Sun, of Saturday last, that Gen. Scott had resigned, and that Secretaries Seward, less, his eloquence frequently elicited bursts of Cameron, and Blair, had all withdrawn from Linapplause from the audience, which the court, coln's Cabinet. This information was communihowever, promptly repressed. The argument will cated to us by two correspondents, and while it may appear like vague speculation to assign any cause for such an explosion at the Federal headquarters, the report is that it was caused by Mc-Clellan's refusal to make an attack on our forces. which was the policy advocated by the four offi-cials above named. We decline making any further comment, in the absence of a confirmation of the statement, and give it to our readers as we received it .- Richmond Disp steh, 5th.

Reported Rupture of Lincoln's Cabinet .- A eel plough, projecting six feet under water, dispatch was received last evening from Manas-'he steamer is iron-clad throughout, and her sas, stating that a gentleman entitled to credit, ecks are protected by a covering of railroad iron who had just escaped from Washington and crossn the form of an arch, which it is hoped will be ed into our lines, had given information that Gen. Scott, together with Messrs. Seward and Cameron. When the Merrimae is completed she will be of the Lincoln Cabinet, had resigned. Since the above was written, some confirmation

statements. The information reaches here through | Miss Sarah Ward, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr socks: Miss Phere. Cotton Supply in the United States.—The passenger, the two concurring, that the resignation passenger, the two concurring, that the resignation Rose, 1 pr socks: Miss Martha A Rose. nanufacturers. The New York World states that resign if the remainder of the Cabinet insisted Blackman, I blanker, Mr Jas Johnson, I blanker, Mrs the Edinburgh and other vessels brought about upon making an issue with him in their demands than their demands than their demands the Edinburgh and other vessels brought about upon making an issue with him in their demands than their demands than their demands the Edinburgh and other vessels brought about upon making an issue with him in their demands than their demands than their demands the experiment of the Edinburgh and other vessels brought about upon making an issue with him in their demands the experiment of the Edinburgh and other vessels brought about upon making an issue with him in their demands the experiment of the Edinburgh and other vessels brought about upon making an issue with him in their demands the experiment of the Edinburgh and other vessels brought about upon making an issue with him in their demands the experiment of the Edinburgh and other vessels brought about upon making an issue with him in their demands the experiment of the Edinburgh and other vessels brought about upon making an issue with him in their demands the experiment of the Edinburgh and other vessels brought about upon making an issue with him in their demands the experiment of the experime 1,800 bales last week, some of which was Surat, of an advance movement .- Rich, Examiner, 5th. blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Winifred Lee, 2 prs socks;

eshipped. This unusual movement is due, of New York Tribune dated Washington, October Winifred Tart. 4 pre socks; Mrs Westbrook Lee, 2 pre course, to a difference in price between the Liver- 28th, says that General Scott will voluntarily gloves, 7 flannel shirts. 2 counterpanes, 1 lot goese ool and New York markets. Middling uplands, retire from his rank and its duties within ten ool and New York markets. Middling uplands. retire from his rank and its duties within ten Mary B Lee, 3 doz goose quills; Miss Charlotte Hood, se great staple of the South, have been selling in days, solely on account of his physical infirmities. 6 yds flannel, 3 prs socks; Miss John C Blackman. 3 Liverpool for some time past at four cents per Under an act of Congress he will continue to re- prs socks; Mr Wm McLam. 2 prs socks; Mr Wm J Me ound less than in New York, the price being ceive his pay. Hon. Jefferson Davis, when Se- Lam. 1 pr seeks; Mr Arthul Lee, cash 50 cents; Mr espectively seventeen and twenty-one cents, cretary of War, overhauled the long standing re Since then both markets have gone up one cent, count of Scott with the Government, and brought Westbrook Lee, 50 cents, Mr Venderick Bryan, 25 ces but the relative proportion, which leaves a good him largely in debt. Cameron, who has recast Mr Monroe L. c. 50 cents; Mr Jas H Johnson, 10 cent

Important to Soldiers.—On the Potomac our BURG, Nov. 4.—The Lynchburg Republican has Richard Bryan, 25 cents: Mr J R Peacock, 10 ce troops are already preparing to defend themselves been favoured with a private letter, written by Mr A D Young, 25 cents; Mr J B Young, 25 cents; Mr J troops are already preparing to defend themselves against the cold. A member of Gen. Holmes's the wife of one of our officers, stating that our Mr John Tari, Sr. 25 cents; Wm H Jernegan, 50 cents troops occupy Charleston, Kanawha county, to Mr John A Smith, 50 cents; Mr R A Lassiter. the number of thirteen hundred. This force is composed of Col. Jenkins' cavalry and Col Phillips' Georgia Legion. General Floyd was in supporting distance, and was expected in Charleston in a few days. The effect of this occupation is to cut off supplies from Roseneranz and Cox, thus wool; Mr J T Tart, 25 cents; Mr Jas W Lee, 25 cents: causing them to surrender or retreat precipitately Mr Sam'l T Young. 25 cents; Mr James Lee, 50 cents from the Kanawha Valley via Somerville.

From the Potomac .- On the Lower Potomac, opposite the Evansport battery, it is reported that about fifteen thousand of the enemy had been 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

Attempt to Land Men of North Carolina Coast .- The New York Herald of the 27th ult., has the following dispatch:

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 25 .- The Cambridge is in from the blockade off Beaufort, and reports that the Albatross lost two men, drowned, in a portion in price is, of course, owing to the excess fruitless attempt to land a few men South of of one and the deficiency of the other, for supply Beaufort.

The Fremont Feud.-NASHVILLE. Nov. 3 .-On the 26th ultimo an order was issued from the Commander-in-Chief that Fremont should surrender his command to the next in authority, and General Hunter sent General Curtiss to St. Louis to take the place of Fremont, unless he was actually in the presence of the enemy or pursuing him for battle.

The North Carolina Coast-Engagement with the Enemy at Hatteras .- There has been receivmander Hunter, dated off the North Carolina coast, from which we make the following extract:

CONFEDERATE STEAMER CURLEW, Oct. 30. At dawn on yesterday we started, and on our way looked in at Beacon Island and Ocracoke, made officers. There is no difficulty in getting but saw nothing with certainty of the enemy at or near either place. We then started for Hatrisking are not so easily obtained. But what con- teras Inlet, and, when near the position of the inner buoy, the enemy opened fire upon us from man to be a good tactician or strategist—these he the fort and two of their steamers, without injury. ought to be-but the chief thing, if a man has sense | On coming within easy range, I sighted the rifled enough to be an officer, is to have a heart, and to gun at the Harriet Lane and fired, the fort and keep it in the right place. He must be a good two steamers continuing to fire at us as rapidly as possible. We fired six shells and, as the course hold one's head up and to be as stiff as steelyards of the steamer was necessarily changed to keep to drink whiskey and swear like a Turk-to in the narrow channel, we fired the stern gun at It is uncertain whether the enemy sustained

any injury, although many of the crew and ofwhite men, as if they were dogs or slaves? None ficers think the fourth shell took effect amidships of it. That may do for Lincoln's hirelings, but of a very long three mastered steamer, lying near it will never do for our citizen soldiery. Such the Harriet Lane, and another burst betweeen treatment will break the spirit and destroy the the two. A small steamer seemed employed towtrue courage of any man-it makes machines or ing the merchant vessels either out of danger or brutes of them. No. It is to be strict in enforcing wholesome and proper rules, but mild, twenty-three shells at us, only one of which came Feeling that I had carried out the spirit of

him. He must be reasonable, just and wise in half a mile of the buoy, hoping to draw the small his demands, and they will follow him to the steamer outside, when we fired the stern gun. The death. Above all, he must care for their souls. fort returned the shot, whereon we stood back An officer who does not visit his sick often, sym- and fired another shell, then took our departure. All hands displayed great enthusiasm and

and 3 steamers. Only 1 vessel in the offing.

A CARD. To the Public.

BEING informed by a gentleman of Fayetteville, of high standing, that some one had told him, reserving the name, that I had rec'd a letter from Capt. Blocker, my son, and I had read said letter at a muster ground in my neighborhood to a crowd, and had advis ed people not to volunteer. I pronounce the above false in every particular. I never did read any letter when this letter was read. I would advise who is slan dering me with this to read 15th Psalm.

It has occurred to me since giving notice of my send-ing on Dr Millard to the 14th Regiment in Western Virginia, that I should have said more fully that there was no reason to do this on account of the Doctors of the Regiment not doing their duty. No hegiment is better provided with Doctors, in my judgment, and none deserve more praise for doing their duty; but the num

J. C. BLOCKER. The above statement is correct; and further, the le-

er read contained no recommendation not to volumee mont.-Washington, Oct. 29.-There is con- but simply, as Mr. Blocker says, referred to my own case as an invalid. After it was read I obtained se recruits on the ground, and another gentleman five will add an expression of my entire confidence in and possible. It is rumored that efforts are being warm regard for Capt. Blocker as an officer and a gen-

> FOR THE OBSERVER. MEADOW DISTRICT, JOHNSTON Co., N. C.,

Messrs E J. Hale & Sons: - Having been appointed Committee in this District by the "Soldier's Aid So ciery," the following contributions have been collected and sent forward for distribution, which you will please publish: Mrs John Eason, 4 flannel shirts, 2 blankets, 6 pre

socks, 2 prs gloves; Mrs Thos Underwood, 2 flamed chiefs, 2 prs drawers, 5 prs socks, 2 counterpanes, bandages, sage and pepper: Miss Mary C Underwood, a pres socks; Mrs Troy Eldridge, 6 yds flannel, 2 blankets prs socks; Miss Martha M Eldridge, 2 prs socks; Miss atharine Eldridge, 3 yds flannel, 3 prs socks; Mis Emily Eldridge, i pr drawers, 1 flannel shar; Mrs. J. Hood, Sr. 6 yds flannel, 3 prs socks; Mrs Allen John ocks: Miss Susan Eldridge, 6 prs socks: Mrs Moses A Lee, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Aifred Altman, 1 counterpan I flannel shirt, 2 prs socks; Miss Sarah Altman, 1 pr ocks; Miss Julia Peacock, 1 pr socks; Mrs Joel Lee, yds flannel, 1 blanket, 4 prs socks; Mrs Jas W Lee, 4 eds flantel, 2 prs socks: Miss Charlotte Peacock, 6 yds dannel; Miss Susan Pencock, I pr socks; Miss Polls Eld idge, I counterpane, 6 prs socks; Miss Nancy Bare oot, 1 pr socks; Miss Spicey Barefoot, 1 pr socks; Miss M E W Lee, 1 pr pants, 1 counterpane; Miss Charlotte A Pencock, 3 prs socks; Mrs Zilpha Jernegan, 1 biankat, | pr socks; Mrs Henry Smith, 2 prs socks; Mrs Marapps. 1 pr socks; Mrs Burrell Simons, 2 prs socks Mrs G P Rose. I blanket, 2 prs socks; Mr Reuben Shepard, 3 vds flannel; Miss Melissa Lee, 1 pr socks; run down towards Newport News, and will en-deavor to sink some of the Federal vessels now has been obtained of the rather extraordinary socks: Miss Alcey M Britt, 2 prs socks, 2 prs gloves. quills: Miss Lieneasor Lee, 3 doz goose quills; Miss A J Lee, cash 25 cents; Mr M A Lee, 25 cents; Mr J C Hood, Sr. 25 cents; Mr Wm G Morgan, 25 cents; Mr Mr J B Barefoot, 25 cents: Mr Jesse J Weaver, 25 cts Important from Western Virginia.—LYNCH- George, 50 cents; Joel Laughon, 25 cents; Mr J L Mr Jesse Lee, 25 cents; Mr Wm Wood, 25 cents; Mr Joel M Lee, 25 cents; Mr Joab Lee, 25 cents; Mr G P Rose, 50 cents: Mr Wm H R Lee, 25 cents: Mr Yathan Tart, 25 cents: Mr Wm Tart, 25 cents; Mr M Lee. 2 cents; Mr Bryant Jones, 25 cents; D W Lee, 25 cents Mrs J C Eason, 4 flannel shirts, 5 prs socks; Joanna and Zilpha, servants of Col Enson, 1 pr socks each

Mrs. J. C. EASON, Mrs. B. ROSE, Mrs. WESTBROOK LEE.

McCarter & Dawson, 116 Meeting street, have ready for the press a "Southern School Diction ary," which has been edited and compiled by a competent hand, and has been approved by many good teachers to whom the manuscript has been submitted .- Charleston Courier.

Disproportion in price of Corn, Pork and Bacon.—To the Editor of the Examiner:—On the Rappahannock river corn is \$2 50 per barrel bacon over twenty cents per pound. This dispreand demand regulate prices. In looking over some agricultural works, we find from some experiments that have been made that 100 pounds of corn fed to a hog, in good condition, will produce from eighteen pounds to over twenty pounds of pork-say twenty pounds of pork. This is equal to one pound of pork to five pound of corn a barrel of corn of five bushels, fifty-six pounds to the bushel, would be two hundred and eighty pounds; this divided by five pounds would give fifty-six pounds of pork, the produce of a barre of corn:

56 pounds of pork, say at ten cents per pound One barrel of corn at

Gain on the barrel of corn converted into pork, Making a barrel of corn equal to

A further view of this matter may not be amiss. We have often heard it said that, on good pasture, one barrel of corn to raise and one to fatten, would produce 100 pounds of pork; this is 50 pounds of pork to the barrel of corn. The former estimate was 56 pounds of pork to the barrel-the difference only 6 pounds. Experiments show that 100 bounds of pork will make about 65 lbs. of bacon. 65 lbs. of bacon at 20 cents per pound \$13.00

2 barrels of corn at \$2.50 Gain on 2 barrels of corn converted into

Making a barrel of corn equal to That being the half of \$13, the produce, in bacon of 2 barrels of corn.

The 65 pounds of bacon, the produce of 10 pounds of pork, includes only the joints and sides; the head, feet, backbone and leaf-fat can go to offset the expense of pasture, salting, making, &c. The expense to market of the pork and bacon ompared to the corn, would be small, and go to increase the disproportion in price.

"Anatomists say that man changes every ears. Therefore," says the inimitable Junes 'my tailor should not remind me of the bill l

contracted in 1854-I ain't the man!" What great phrenologist had a name most expressive of his profession as a searcher of heads

A boy's construction of a proverb. "Spoil the rod and spare the child."

THU DISAST with Mr. turn from travelled (as he co about 11 The gun South, to rible gale as Mr. L 50 or 100 had 75 h board to

The Cap Vance's Col. Van men were pany to Mr. Law places. they had (doubtles dals, he in the sar rifled car Mr. Ls the steam and a qui the sea. other ves said they water ra deep. A ces, thou that fort land on v by the di to the oce We think

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