AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL STATES.

THE FINANCIAL REVULSION AT THE SOUTH.

CONTINUED COMPLICATIONS ABOUT THE COTTON LOAN—COTTON NOT SO POWERFUL A MONARCH IN THE SOUTH AFTER ALL, ETC.

A gentleman just from the South via Nashville, on his way to Covington, Ky., where he intends remaining until the war is over, brings the startling and interesting information that the great financial measure of the rebel government, known as the "cotton loan," has exploded, and King Cotton is dethroned, and many of his disappointed subjects are in a state of revolt. Among many schemes of finance in the South were two more prominent than all others—one was for the Confederate government to become (what Biddle and Postlethwaite found to themselves and the United States Bank so disastrous many years since) the controllers of the entire cotton crop. To this end, it was proposed that the Confederate government should found a national bank, and issue their post notes, payable two years after date, valuing the strictly middling cotton at ten cents per pound, higher and lower grades in proportion, according to classification. The scheme contemplated the issuing of $200,000,000 on this basis, and then $100,000,000 more on the contingency of the large profits. The advocates of this measure believed government would realize to the sale of the cotton, which they confidently predicted would be largely over $100,000,000, after defraying all expenses attending it. This latter feature excited the ever grasping cupidity of the cotton planters, who thought they might arrange a plan which would serve the government as well, and themselves better. The planters, who are ever grasping, though often improvident and wasteful, knew well that their true interest is in having an abundant and depreciated currency which would tend to elevate their commodity nominally, as was the case in the palmy days of the famous "Brandon" and other Mississippi bank issues. To this end it was agreed between the Confederate government and the planters that the government should receive, as a loan from the planters, whatever they, in their one-sided liberality and patriotism, might choose to subscribe, and the government to issue to them its eight per cent bonds at ten cents per pound for cotton, and when the cotton was sold to the needy Englishman for fifteen to twenty cents a pound, as the planters affected to believe it would be, they to get the excess in a further issue of irredeemable Confederate bonds. This latter plan was fully adopted, and the best orators of the whole South campaigned Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee and all the cotton region for additions to the "cotton loan," proclaiming to the world, through the Southern newspapers, the loyalty and liberality of the Southern planters, and the great success of the loan, which they confidently represented would, by January 1, 1862, reach $200,000,000. Under this arrangement the cunning and sharp planter, who owes all, and in many instances more than his crop would bring, was paraded through the Southern press as a loaner to his government of fifty or sixty thousand dollars, when in fact he could not divert from the channel of his honest and just creditors one thousand dollars, and in fact only wanted to convert his crop into some convertibility, not caring whether the money went to nothing, as he intended to pay it out immediately. The time has now arrived when the cotton planter sees there is no chance to realize anything for his cotton, and he is now notifying the government that he is ready to deliver his portion of the loan, when, to his amazement, he is coolly met by a proclamation from the new Secretary of the Confederate Treasury that government ignores the whole arrangement, and the planter all at once finds himself surrounded by his cotton bales, which will not aid him in appeasing the demands of urgent and suffering creditors, and poor, humbled King Cotton finds himself prostrate and unable to feed, clothe, or in any way provide for the necessities or comforts of his most opulent and prominent subjects. The arguments by which Mr. Secretary Memminger drives at his ignoring the cotton loan are the expense and difficulty in storing, protecting and taking care of the cotton, the danger of inviting invasion, confiscation, &c., and in lieu he calls on the patriotism of the Southern banks to extend the circulation of their irredeemable issue to the relief of the planters. The whole truth is, secessionism has devastated and destroyed all commercial value in the South. The Union Bank of Tennessee stock was selling in Philadelphia when South Carolina went out at 115; now it is freely offered in Louisville for 50 cents, and can likely be bought for 45 or less. In March last the Southern States had about one hundred and twenty-seven millions in gold and silver; in spite of all the concern and watchfulness of the Confederate government it has run down to ninety or to one hundred millions at most, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the government it would have been much more reduced had it not been for the fact that an unusual amount of sterling exchange was held by the banks, which state of things grew out of the fact that the banks stopped specie payment early in the season, and, consequently they did not remit their exchange to New York to be cashed, as usual, for the purpose of redeeming their circulation; and what also tended to keep the exchange in the country is the fact that sterling exchange was down in April and May lower than it has been but once in twenty-five years, reaching the depressed point of 98 a 93¾, when the real par (valuing the sovereign at $4 85, the standard by law) is 108¾. Intelligent men have been heard to express a conviction that from the plentifulness of sterling exchange the Confederates must be in possession of monetary aid from England. Such is not the case, from the fact that the great staples of cotton and tobacco, at present in the South, are without price or sale. If England were aiding them it would be by advances on these commodities, which would consequently have a price. The facts in the case are that sterling exchange appears to be more plenty than it really is, as the banks cannot get the coin into the country in exchange for it, and from the further fact that very large balances are now being drawn for, as shipping cotton to Liverpool from the South has realized immense profits, in many cases over 100 per cent; and as they only drew for what the value of the cotton was when shipped, hence they have the balance to draw against now. A banker of Louisville tells of a sharp practice of the Nashville banks in redeeming their checks on New York which were dishonored. The bank held their checks for their own notes or Confederate money at 10 per cent premium, and now when they are returned they will only return the currency paid for the exchange, well knowing this is worthless to the holder here; but, to facilitate and oblige the disappointed customer, they will frank sterling at 120, which they purchased in April at 93 to 95.

ADDITIONAL SOUTHERN ITEMS.

From our files of Southern papers we make the following summary of additional news:—

THE SOUTHERN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Among the candidates for Congress at the recent election were J. D. C. Atkins, Ninth district, Virginia; B. D. Nabers and D. M. Currin, Eleventh district, Virginia; C. L. Buck, Fourth district, Mississippi, and J. H. Patterson, Fourth district, Arkansas. B. H. Hill declined the nomination for Congress in the First district of Georgia, but intimated a wish for a seat in the Senate.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Greensboro' *Beacon* says that the cotton crop of that section, especially on the sandy lands, is rather better than was expected some weeks ago. The present impression is that it will not vary much from that of last year.

In Rapids parish, says the Alexandria *Democrat*, "the planters in the cotton picking line have done a good week's work, while our sugar planters have been steaming and rolling away on half matured cane, with a poor yield."

THE SUGAR CROP.

The Plaquemine *Rice Planter* says:—We understand that several sugar planters have commenced grinding. The quality of the new sugar is said to be fair. It would appear that the cane yields very little.

The Pointe Coupee *Echo* of the 19th says:—During the week a number of the sugar planters have commenced grinding, and are now making good sugar. The yield of the cane is about an average one.

The West Baton Rouge *Planter* of the 19th says:—Sugar making progresses steadily, the yield usually being fair, and, in some places, excellent. All the sugar that we have seen is excellent.

The Plaquemine *Rice Planter* also says:—It has been raining again this week—Thursday night without cessation—thus putting back our planters in taking off their crops. The sugar made will be much less than anticipated.

SICKNESS IN CAMP.

The editor of the Clinton *Patriot*, who has just visited Camp Moore, Tennessee, says there are quite a number of cases of measles in the camp.

The yellow fever is also prevailing at East Baton Rouge.

THE COAST DEFENCE OF GEORGIA.

The Attakapas *Register* says that four gunboats for the protection of the coast of St. Mary and adjacent parishes against the forays of the federals are nearly ready for service.

VIRGINIA RACES.

In the two mile race on October 25, over the Fairfax course, near Richmond, both heats were won by Doswell's Ninette. Time, 3:51½, 3:48. The track was very heavy and there was a large attendance.

A FEMALE SPY.

[From the Columbus correspondence (Oct. 23) of the Memphis Appeal.]

A spy in crinoline was brought into headquarters this morning, from somewhere in the neighborhood of Mayfield, who gave her name as Mrs. Sheppard. She says she is a native of New York, and has lived in Memphis, to which place she pretended to be making her way when she drew upon herself the attention of parties who brought her to this city and delivered her over to General Pillow. She has not had a hearing at the time of writing.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Oct. 24, 1861.

No freight will be received at the river by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company except with the privilege of storing and insuring at expense of owners until it can be shipped. The demands of the government upon the company for rolling stock, to transport troops and munitions of war, has rendered this course necessary. W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator J. H. McDougall, of California; D. W. Corwin, of Cincinnati; J. H. Bowles, of Kentucky; D. W. Job, of England; S. Mora, of Cuba; W. Barrister, of England; H. Legar, of Liverpool; J. S. Turnbull, United States Army, and J. H. Warren and lady, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. H. Corning and G. S. Ingham, of the United States Army; Hon. C. Vibbard and A. A. Sumner, of Albany; S. E. Robbins and F. Woodbridge, of Vermont; C. Phelps, of Buffalo; Captain R. B. Coleman, of Baltimore; H. R. Mygatt, of Oxford; J. W. Colburn and E. S. Poon, of Boston; S. Drullard, of Buffalo; Dr. Batchelder, of Massachusetts, and C. H. McCormack, of Chicago, have arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Charles C. McConnell, W. S. Collier, G. Vanderbilt and T. Wood, all of the United States Army; Henry Reese, of Philadelphia; M. F. Maury, E. Bill and R. M. Taylor, of Cleveland, Ohio; D. T. Parker, of Kansas; A. G. Clark, of St. Louis, and C. C. Woolworth, of Kansas, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BATTLE AT BELMONT, MISSOURI.

The Ground Hotly Contested for Two Miles and a Half—Bravery of the Union Troops—The Rebel Camp Totally Destroyed, and a Large Number of Prisoners Taken—The Loss of the Union Troops—The Kentucky Rebels Reinforce Those of Missouri—A Second Bloody Engagement—Narrow Escape of the Generals Commanding, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Times.]

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 7, 1861.

A desperate battle occurred at Belmont this morning. Last night a strong force of federals, comprising the Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-first Illinois, Seventh Iowa, Taylor's Battery, Delano's Cavalry, and some other troops, which amid the excitement it is impossible to ascertain, left here on the steamers Alex. Scott, Chancellor, Memphis and Keystone State—the gunboats Tyler and Lexington accompanying.

The troops were landed on Lucas Bend, three miles above Columbus, formed in line of battle there, and marched upon the camp of the enemy.

Gen. McClernand was in command of the Cairo troops, Col. Dougherty of those from Bird's Point, and General Grant of the entire force.

For two and a half miles, up to the camp of the enemy, through the woods, the ground was hotly contested, but the enemy were driven back.

Colonel Buford was assigned the right, Fouke the centre and Logan the left.

The disposition of the rebel forces I could not ascertain.

Colonel Buford's regiment carried the first United States flag into the rebels' camp.

When Colonel Fouke reached the open field, he found Colonel Dougherty on his right.

Colonel Dougherty's Twenty-second regiment captured the enemy's battery of twelve guns, but Fouke's regiment suffered most from their fire.

The Twenty-second and Thirtieth regiments were at right angles, leaving the Thirtieth nearly in front of the batteries and the Twenty-second to one side of them.

The Thirtieth then charged into an ambuscade, encountering desperate resistance.

Being reinforced by Logan's Thirty-first, the enemy were routed with great loss, and sixty prisoners taken.

The enemy's camp was fired and totally destroyed.

The batteries on the Kentucky shore, finding our troops in possession of their Missouri camp, opened fire upon them.

Lieutenant Hettman, with Company F of the Thirtieth, which had been sent by Colonel Fouke as scouters, here reported that the enemy were crossing from Kentucky, threatening our rear.

The order was given to return to the boats, when our troops were confronted by several thousand men, who had been sent from Columbus.

Another terrible engagement ensued.

The major portion of our troops reached the boats, but every regiment suffered fearfully.

The following are all the losses I could obtain:—

Thirtieth regiment, Colonel Fouke, one hundred and sixty missing.

Major McClerken, wounded, and captured while leading the centre.

Captain Markley, killed, while assisting Colonel Fouke to rally the men to return the fire in the retreat; he fell at the foot of his column.

Lieutenant Dailery, company K, killed; shot once before, but continued fighting.

Surgeon Gordon, captured; he declared that he would not leave the wounded if his life paid the forfeit for remaining.

Twenty-first regiment, Colonel John A. Logan—Company A, Captain Keese, seventy-one men, twenty estimated missing.

Company B, Captain Cain—Six killed and wounded, two brought in wounded.

Company C, Captain Looney—Captain wounded severely in the breast, McGowan killed, seven wounded, and four or five missing.

Company D, Captain Williams—Two killed, one wounded, and five missing.

Company E, Captain Latoon—Two killed, two wounded and fifteen missing.

Company F, Captain Rigby—Captain struck by spent grapeshot, and thought to be captured; ten killed, Orderly Lappin and private Lawrence among them; six wounded, two of whom are Jesse Sotherfield and P. Hagers; ten missing.

Company G, Captain Strickler—Five missing and two wounded; Lieutenant Strickler slightly.

Company H, Captain Greenleaf—Twenty missing, Second Lieutenant Roberts and Joseph Bowles among them.

Company I, Captain McCook—Thirty missing and many wounded; Dr. McCook and Captain Brochu captured.

Company K, Captain Somerville—Corporal Van Heneng, private J. C. Cole and one other killed; Captain shot in the hand early in the day.

Assistant Surgeon Whitnall was taken prisoner while attending to the wounded.

Five balls passed through the clothing of Lieutenant Colonel White, none hurting him.

Colonel Buford's regiment returned too late for me to obtain the particulars.

The remaining troops are at Bird's Point, and no news is to be obtained from there to-night.

Colonel Dougherty, of the Twenty-second regiment, is reported captured.

Chellen is killed, and four men of his company lost.

Lieutenant Smith was killed.

Taylor's battery lost one gun, and two guns were captured.

About three hundred of the enemy are thought to be killed, and the prisoners are variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty to four hundred.

Among their killed was John V. Wright, Colonel of the Fifteenth Tennessee, an ex-M. C., and a Louisiana Captain.

General Grant had two horses killed under him, and is mentioned by all the men as having conducted himself gallantly.

General McClernand's horse was shot from under him, and the General is universally praised for his bravery on the field.

He mounted the first cannon which was taken.

Captain Bielskie, of his staff, was killed by a cannon ball.

Captain Drasser, also of his staff, had his horse shot from under him.

Major Broeman, Assistant Adjutant General, although everywhere in the thickest of the fight, was the only one of the General's staff officers who was not wounded or unhorsed.

Colonel Lauman, of the Seventh Iowa regiment, is reported dangerously wounded, and Brigade Quartermaster Hatch is wounded in the leg.

Our troops landed at eight o'clock A. M. The battle commenced at eleven o'clock, lasting till sundown. Our boys drove the enemy from their intrenchments with great loss, burned their camp and stores, with all their baggage, took all their cannon, brought home their horses and mules, two field pieces, near 100 prisoners, but were finally forced to retire to our boats, the rebels having received a reinforcement from Columbus.

Our force was about 3,500; the rebels numbered about 7,000.

Generals Grant and McClernand, and Colonel Dougherty, Logan, Fouke and Buford behaved with great gallantry, and were everywhere found in the thickest of the fight.

To the heroic conduct of our officers and men the country owing a lasting gratitude.

Captain Hatch, a Quartermaster, was the last aboard the boat, staying behind to assist all aboard.

Our loss will be between three and five hundred.

NEWS FROM GEN. REYNOLDS' DIVISION.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF FOUR HUNDRED OF OUR MEN AT CHEAT MOUNTAIN.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov. 7.]

A young man who arrived last evening from Beverly, says it is generally believed there that, on Friday last, four hundred of the Ninth Indiana regiment, stationed at Cheat Mountain, were captured by the enemy while on a reconnoissance. It appears that the four hundred men were decoyed into a trap and surrounded by a vastly superior force and compelled to lay down their arms. It is our opinion that this is a mere camp rumor.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

HUTTONVILLE, Nov. 2, 1861.

A report has just reached us that a small party of men from the Twenty-fourth Ohio and the Ninth Indiana, commanded by Major Milroy, of the Ninth, went on a scouting expedition from Cheat Mountain night before last, and succeeded in obtaining some important information with regard to the situation of the enemy. They came almost exactly in the rear of the enemy; but a portion of the party, mistaking the route they should have gone, were unfortunately fired upon by a concealed foe, and withdrew with a loss of two killed and six wounded. The main object of the expedition being the obtaining of information, it was in that respect an entire success. Such scouting parties go out almost every day, and are almost invariably successful in capturing considerable quantities of the enemy's supplies. It is very rarely that they suffer any loss.

SEIZURE OF PARKER H. FRENCH.

[From the Boston Post, Nov. 6.]

An arrest was made yesterday by officers of the United States government, which is regarded as one of the most important that has yet been made since the breaking out of the rebellion. The particulars are as follows, as gathered by one of our reporters:—For several months a man named Parker H. French, alias Lieutenant Carlisle Murray, alias Charles Maxy, has been travelling in various parts of the West and North, for the purpose chiefly of organizing the order known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. He was arrested yesterday morning in Brandford, Conn., a few miles from New Haven, where he had organized a lodge and spread secession sentiments to no small extent. His arrest was made by the Superintendent of the Government Detective Police from Washington, and detective Franklin, of Philadelphia.

French has been stopping in Bradford and vicinity for about six weeks, under the alias of Maxy, and had succeeded in estranging many persons from loyalty to the government. In his possession were found the constitution and by-laws of the Golden Circle, and entire authority from parties at the South for organizing the institution. He also had many other documents of interest and importance. Among them are letters purporting to be from Jeff. Davis, Emerson Etheridge, Parson Brownlow and others, most of which are doubtless forgeries. He is believed to have had much genuine correspondence with influential secessionists. So much had he endeared himself to the people of Brandford that the officers felt compelled, on securing his person, to leave town at once, fearing that an attempt at rescue might be made. They took the cars for Boston, and arrived here last evening. He will be conveyed to Fort Warren this morning.

French is regarded as one of the most accomplished scoundrels in the country. He was one of Walker's right hand men in the Nicaragua affair, and has fought three duels, in one of which he lost his right arm. Through a forged letter, in the name of Parson Brownlow, he obtained the sum of $1,000 from Amos Lawrence, of this city, the money being given in support of the Parson's somewhat famous paper. He has figured in various schemes of villany, particularly in California. He says he has information of parties in Boston who are playing directly into the hands of the secessionists. So emphatically does he assert this that government will cause certain matters to be investigated, and the names of sundry citizens engaged in commerce, particularly with St. John and thence to Southern ports, will be overhauled. Secretary Seward is to make an immediate visit to Boston, and, it is presumed, with some reference to this case.

The government officer, who has made very many of the arrests of traitors now at Fort Warren, regards this arrest as likely to lead to important results. He has been in pursuit of French for a long time, and it was only by the most ingenious plans, carefully executed, that he was at last secured.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH POLK AND PILLOW—SPEECH OF GENERAL PILLOW.

Mr. F. W. Hurtt, of the *Ohio State Journal*, was recently arrested with a young lady from Mississippi, to some point where she could obtain conveyance home. He bought a skiff, paying a man $20 to go with him, and, with the requisite passes, started on his trip.

He reached Columbus in safety, and, immediately on landing, the boat and baggage were placed under guard, while Mr. Hurtt and charge were taken to General Pillow's headquarters. Mr. Hurtt was soon given the liberty of the town, on condition of not inquiring into military secrets. The soldiers were mostly young men, and looked rough and dirty, as if just from camp. They had the appearance of soldiers without uniform. Not much display of rank was seen in any part of the camp. Everything looked emphatically democratic, and while it looked less substantial and comfortable than like places in our army, it looked more as if these persons felt that they were engaged in a sympathetic family affair.

General Pillow was very anxious to give his visiter the secession view of the present crisis, and accordingly lectured him and an audience of officers for nearly two hours on this subject. He spoke in warm terms of the "old government," said the North and South were mutually necessary, and that none but the most urgent reasons could have induced him to take up arms against the Union. The whole cause of the trouble was the selfishness of the North. It imposed heavy tariffs, monopolized commerce, passed personal liberty bills. Not satisfied with the excitement caused by the nomination of Fremont, it elected Lincoln. Even this would not have caused a separation had not Lincoln commenced a "mad career." He could have avoided this war by withdrawing his forces from Sumter. This would have disarmed the South. They could not have successfully pleaded that Lincoln was fighting the South. He should have issued a proclamation to South Carolina, saying that as she had believed that he would not protect her in her rights, he would beg to assure her it was his purpose to administer the government without any partiality—that he would be a just and considerate President, and as an evidence of his good faith towards the South, he would withdraw his garrison from the fort built to protect South Carolina, and not to be turned against her.

The proclamation, after the capture of Sumter and the subsequent "unconstitutional" acts of the President, had made the South lose all confidence in the Northern people. "We are desperate," continued the General, "We can never live with you again. You will not conquer us. You may whip us, but we will fight you when we are whipped, aye, while we are dying. Our young men who have joined our army, have come here ready to die, they expect to die, and die for their homes, their firesides, their liberties, their rights. Their mothers and sisters are at home working for them, and ready to suffer at home as they suffer in the field. You may take away from us everything in your power, we will half starve until we raise our own corn, wheat, hogs, &c., &c. Your threats in this direction only exasperate us, and make us still more determined. Heretofore our market made our products, cotton, rice, sugar, now our necessities will change our crops to our home consumption. Whatever may be the result of this war, we will never trade with you again. You would have to be exceedingly gracious in your advances to us, in case of separation, for us to accept any commercial treaty whatever with you."

Mr. Hurtt answered some of the General's questions, and would have gone on at some length, but as he says, the General had as much to gain in convincing his men of the great justice of the cause, as to let me hear him; and when I did throw in a word to check him; he was plainly displeased, and I held my peace. He commented particularly upon the liberality of the so called Southern confederacy; now they arrested no one; how they did not require Union men to take the oath, &c., &c. I thereupon proposed to be allowed to penetrate the country further, to which he raised no serious objection, if, I would give my written parole. I did not object, and he sent his Major with me to General Polk, with the request that the General would allow me the requisite pass. The Major was called back twice after we started, and, I suppose, further instructions given.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL POLK.

We found General Polk in much more comfortable quarters, and rather more exclusive in his company. He is a fine, large, gray headed man, rather amiable looking, but distant. My case was presented and the permission readily granted. He began to deplore this war, and wondered what our people in the North intended by it. He thought they ought to stop it at once, as they could gain nothing by its continuance, &c. I asked him how he would settle.

Gen. POLK—By giving us all that belongs to us.

Mr. HURTT—What belongs to you?

Gen. POLK—All that has always been acknowledged ours.

Mr. HURTT—Do you want Missouri?

Gen. POLK—Yes; that is ours undoubtedly.

Mr. HURTT—Do you want Kentucky?

Gen. POLK—Of course, the Ohio river has always been considered the line.

Mr. HURTT—But Kentucky don't want you.

Gen. POLK—We must have her.

Mr. HURTT—You want all of Virginia?

Gen. POLK—Of course.

Mr. HURTT—You must have Maryland?

Gen. POLK—Most certainly.

Mr. HURTT—What will you do with Washington?

Gen. POLK—Any trouble about Washington arises from its unfortunate position. We don't want it; remove it if you want it; but Maryland is ours.

Mr. HURTT—Well, General, you will never get Washington.

While this conversation was going on, the Major was communicating something to the General's Adjutant, who handed it to him; upon which I was told that, as there was no necessity of my further progress with the lady, he would have to withdraw his permission to my going any further than Columbus. Thus ended my attempt to try their leniency, and my first night in the rebel camp.

At midnight I was allowed to see my charge on the tram for Memphis. The town is most closely guarded; at every second corner we met a guard, who demanded the countersign. This surprised me, as I had been told that the government of all their towns had been left to the civil authorities, and that they had not proclaimed martial law in a single Southern city. The train sped away and my mission was completed.

Mr. Hurtt was detained all the next day, which was Sunday. He says:—

The table at the hotel was very lean—no butter, no milk—nothing, indeed, but bread, sweet potatoes, beef and coffee. The soldiers do not have uniforms. They all look like men who had congregated together for some desperate purpose, without any idea of its emoluments or honors. I could not help comparing their unquiet and unsubstantial appearance with our boys. They are very earnest, full of the braggadocia and unselfish patriotism.

During the day I became acquainted with Judge Brown, of the Ohio and Mobile Railroad, who told me that General Polk's position was that of the whole South now; that he believed if we had met in the Peace Convention, with conservative men from both sides, our difficulties could then have been settled, but now nothing could be offered that would be seriously considered short of all that Polk had asked.

City Intelligence.

FIRE IN SIXTY-FIRST STREET.—Between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered among some combustible materials in a shed adjoining the printing ink manufactory of John Lightbody, in Sixty-first street, near Second avenue. The flames soon spread to the left wing of the factory, containing oil and turpentine, and before they were extinguished that part of the building was destroyed. Loss estimated at about $8,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Will you please inform my numerous customers that the fire at my factory in Sixty-first street on Sunday morning, will not prevent me from supplying them with their usual quantity of printing ink, as the only damage that occurred was in the building where my linseed oil was stored, and none to the work or machinery?

JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, 24 Beekman street.

November 11, 1861.

FIRE IN MULBERRY STREET.—Shortly after ten o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out on the roof of the frame dwelling house 173 Mulberry street, occupied by Andrew Monahan. It was caused by a defect in the chimney. Damage to furniture about $25; no insurance. The building is owned by Mr. Baldwin. It is damaged about $25; insured.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—Between six and seven o'clock last evening a party of Italians, residing at No. 19 Baxter street, while playing cards for money, a pistol was fired by one of the party, the shot taking effect in the head of a boy about eight years of age, named Charles Cordella. The boy was immediately picked up and conveyed, with the aid of the Sixth ward police, to the hospital, where, upon examination, his wounds were found to be of so serious a nature that but little hopes were entertained for his recovery. Who the parties were that committed the deed is not known; but from what the police could ascertain, it is presumed the pistol was fired by a young man named Demonic Tarino, as he was known to carry a pistol, and was not seen after the shot was fired.

Another Scandal Case at Chicago.

Chicago has recently been greatly exercised over another scandal case. The circumstances are, in brief, that on a recent evening Captain Burns, U. S. A., was found under a bed in one of the chambers in the residence of Mr. Charles A. Rogers, a commission merchant. Mr. Rogers discovered his boots protruding from under a low cottage bed, and gave the alarm. Mr. Rogers, with a Mr. Dickinson, the former having a revolver and the latter a cane, went into the chamber and discovered Burns, in his uniform, lying on his back close to the wall. They demanded of him to come out, which he did, and while resting upon his knee, drew a pistol from his side pocket. Mr. Rogers at that fired, the ball entering Burns' cheek, passing out of his mouth, and carrying with it one or two teeth and a portion of the jaw. Burns instantly returned the fire, the ball taking effect in Rogers' shoulder, and inflicting a flesh wound. Three or four more shots were interchanged without effect, after which Burns rushed from the room. Rogers fired a parting shot just as Burns reached the top of the stairs, and immediately upon the report of the pistol Burns fell headlong down the stairs. Supposing that he was killed or mortally wounded, Rogers and Dickinson hastened down stairs, and found him uninjured, except by the first shot.

On the legal examination it was shown that Burns had always borne the reputation of being a quiet, peaceable and honest man. Until January last he had been in the employ of the American Express Company, having charge of the Pennsylvanian Central freight. Before the marriage of Mrs. Rogers (then Miss Woodworth) an intimacy existed between the lady and Capt. Burns, amounting, in the estimation of the public, to an engagement. Some time in 1860 this intimacy was broken off, and in December of the same year Miss Woodworth married Mr. Charles A. Rogers.

The prosecution contended that Burns had introduced himself in this unusual manner, actuated by feelings of jealousy and revenge, for the commission of some felony. The defence urged in extenuation that an extensive correspondence had passed between the lady and the defendant; that the latter had these epistles in his possession at the time, and was present to deliver them to the lady alone. These are the facts of this mysterious affair, as established by the evidence.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIGHTINGALE.

Another Account of the Late Naval Engagement Near New Orleans—The Union and Rebel Forces Engaged, &c.

The storeship Nightingale, Captain D. B. Horn, arrived here on Saturday morning from the mouth of the Mississippi, and from her officers we are enabled to lay before our readers the following additional particulars of the late fight between our vessels and Hollins' fleet, near New Orleans. It places a somewhat new light upon the matter, and gives some interesting facts:—

Saturday, October 12, at seven o'clock A. M., saw the fleet, which had been up to the passes building a fortification, coming down the river, apparently pursued by the steamers employed by the rebels. About nine o'clock A. M. Lieutenant Selden, of the schooner John N. Genin, came on board, and, seeing the condition we were in, gave orders to send what we could on board the United States bark J. C. Kirbie, and to be ready to abandon the vessel, and, in case of necessity, to fire her. I immediately sent several boat loads of clothing and other personal property to the Kirbie; but all remained on board, with the exception of Mr. Lewis Henry Hudson, prisoner, and John A. Peterson, seaman on the sick list, who were sent to the Kirbie, and Mr. W. H. Aymar and Theodore Lewis, prisoners, who were sent to the United States schooner Frolic for safe keeping, and to be put in irons in case of any trouble, according to orders of Lieutenant Selden.

About half-past eight A. M. the Union fleet—consisting of the sloops-of-war Richmond, Preble and Vincennes and the gunboat Water Witch—was plainly to be seen coming down the river, and, when nearly opposite Pilot Town, the Vincennes ran aground, and Captain Pope, of the Richmond, finding it necessary to save the Vincennes, rounded to, and in doing so was carried on a mud bank by the current—but fortunately lay in a good position, being broadside to the pursuing vessels. The Preble succeeded in getting down the pass without difficulty, and lay off and on the pass during the remainder of the day. The Water Witch rounded to and took a position on the west side of the pass. Soon after the Vincennes ran aground the rebel steamers Ivy, James L. Day, Orlando and another steamer, supposed to be the Marquis de la Habana, and now called the McRay, who were in pursuit, rounded to and took a position on the west side of the pass, and opened fire on the Union ships with their rifled guns, and the Richmond and Water Witch returned with their largest pieces. The Vincennes could not, unfortunately, bring her guns to bear only two or three times, when the rebel steamers would come down on her starboard quarter, when she would improve her chance by discharging her starboard battery.

The rebels kept up a continued and regular fire; the steamers continually kept changing their position to destroy our range. The Water Witch also kept moving about, and was everywhere where she could do the most good. The Richmond treated them occasionally to a broadside from her heavy battery of nine-inch guns. The Vincennes, however, was forced to receive their fire without a chance of returning it. In the height of the engagement the Vincennes threw all of her guns overboard, with the exception of four 68-pounders. It being found impossible to get her off the bank, she was fired and abandoned, and her crew went on board the Richmond. Before the flames had gained much headway it was thought possible to save her, and her men went on board and extinguished the flames. After about an hour and a quarter of hard firing the rebels went up the river again.

The damage to the Union ships was nothing to speak of. The only ship that was touched at all was the Richmond, she being struck in one of her cabin ports by a spent shot, which hardly went through the wood work. The shell was picked up and hove out of the port again by Acting Master Edwin Devins. The Vincennes and Preble were not touched; and if Captain Handy, of the Vincennes, had not hove his guns overboard, the whole squadron would have been in as good condition as they were before the action.

During the afternoon the steamers South Carolina and McClellan came off the pass, and went up the river and took the Vincennes and Richmond in tow, and towed them off the bank, and anchored them outside the bar.

The force of the Union ships was as follows:—

Richmond, twenty-two 9-inch shell guns; two 10-inch do.

Preble, sixteen medium 32's, and four 8-inch shell guns.

Vincennes, sixteen medium 32's, and four 8-inch shell guns.

Water Witch, two 24-lb. howitzers and two 12-lb. rifled guns.

The force of the rebel fleet was:—

Ivy, one 24-lb. rifled gun.

James L. Day, one 24-lb. rifled gun.

Orlando (no guns), intended for boarding.

McRay (no guns), intended for boarding.

Thus ended one of the most disgraceful affairs that it has been the misfortune of the American navy to record.

THE FELLNER MURDER CASE.

Mrs. Marks Conveyed to Freehold, N. J.—She Attempts to Jump Overboard—Her Commitment to the Monmouth County Jail—She Secrets a Knife Under Her Bedding, with a View of Committing Suicide—Her Critical Condition—A Full Confession to be Made—The Spot where the Murder was Committed, &c.

The Fellner murder case has been creating considerable interest in Monmouth county, New Jersey, during the past week, owing to the arrival of Mrs. Marks, one of the parties alleged to be implicated in the murder at Freehold, in charge of the District Attorney, A. C. McLean, Esq.

The prisoner was conveyed from this city on Thursday last, together with Mrs. Adolph Swenzer and her husband, the parties with whom Fellner boarded in Brooklyn.

They were taken by the Camden and Amboy Railroad to Jamesburg, and thence to Freehold, where they were committed to the county jail, in the care of Sheriff Smalley. The New York detectives only accompanied the prisoners as far as the steamboat landing, as District Attorney McLean felt satisfied that he would be able to take them on without any trouble. From the time Mrs. Marks left the house of detention, where she was confined, she became a complete maniac, and on the steamboat it took two or three at times to hold her. She was constantly talking of murdered men and women, and several times screeched out, "I know all," "I know all." She frequently made desperate efforts to free herself from the grasp of those around her, and at one time came very near reaching the side of the boat, and would have undoubtedly thrown herself overboard had not several on the steamer secured her in time. On one occasion she became quite calm, and her attendants sat down beside her, and while in conversation she managed to pick open the wound she had inflicted on her arm a few days ago, which, for a time, bled considerably. It was, however, soon bandaged, and proper precaution taken to prevent a second attempt in the cars. She talked of nothing else but murders, and on reaching the county jail at Freehold was completely exhausted from the excitement she had passed through.

During the evening a temporary examination was held at the county Court House, when Mrs. Marks and Mrs. Swenzer were committed as witnesses, to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will convene in December next. Mr. Swenzer was discharged, as it was found that he had nothing to do in the case, and knew nothing that could warrant his detention. Mrs. Marks and Mrs. Swenzer were then committed to the custody of Sheriff Smalley.

MRS. MARKS' CELL

Is a room about fifteen feet square, neatly fitted up, and everything that could be desired furnished; the floor is carpeted; in one corner is the bed occupied by Mrs. Marks, in the other the one used by Mrs. Swenzer. The latter is constantly in attendance with Mrs. Marks, watches over her with the greatest care, and is paid by the county for her services while there. A stove has also been placed in the room, so as to make it comfortable. Sheriff Smalley and his lady are doing everything that lies in their power to provide for her wants, and to convince her that she will be treated well while in their care. During her first night in prison her mind wandered considerably, and she would frequently call for her sister "Albertina," the one who committed suicide in the Fourteenth ward station house. On Friday morning she appeared more easy at mind, and eat quite a hearty breakfast. During the day she became quite deranged again, and while eating supper attempted to conceal a knife that was sent in with her meals under her bed clothes; her attendant observing her movements, as soon as she turned her head, took it from the place it had been concealed. Mrs. Marks, however, soon discovered her loss, and became quite enraged, and it was a considerable time before she could be again quieted. On Saturday and yesterday she was very feeble, having a second time managed to pick open the wound upon her arm. She is attended by Dr. Vought, of Freehold, who says she is in a very critical condition, and that unless kept quiet there are little hopes of her recovery. He thinks, however, with the kind attention paid her by Mrs. Smally, that he will be able in about a week to restore her to her senses again.

Since the arrest of Mrs. Marks the authorities have been constantly annoyed by a gang of pettifoggers, who have dogged the officers from place to place, using all manner of means and lies to obtain an interview with the prisoner. They have even followed her to Freehold, and represented to the District Attorney that they have in charge the corpse of her sister, Miss Albertina Pilsaum, and want to obtain directions as to the burial from Mrs. Marks. District Attorney McLean has very properly prevented them from seeing her, and will allow no visiters to see her until she has quieted down and has become more reconciled in mind.

Before leaving the city, District Attorney McLean had a long conversation with the prisoner, during which she consented to accompany Mr. McLean to Freehold and agreed to make a full confession of all the facts in connection with the murder. Mr. McLean promised if she gave a full statement of all she knew about the affair, that she should be well taken care of, and be held only as a witness. From what has already been obtained from her there is not the slightest doubt but that Ratzski is the murderer of the deceased, and that Miss Albertina Pilsaum decoyed Fellner to the fatal spot where he was murdered and thrown into the river. Mrs. Marks stated that her sister Albertina had been seduced, under promise of marriage, by Fellner, and that when she found that Fellner was not going to fulfill his promise, she told him that the time, as well as her own, would not be long in this world. He was, however, induced by Mrs. Marks to give her sister seven one hundred franc notes. Ratzski, who was in the confidence of the two sisters, is said to have laughed at the idea of their taking only the above amount, and said that as Fellner was very wealthy, he should be made to give them twice that sum. What advice Ratzski suggested will undoubtedly be given in Mrs. Marks' confession.

THE SPOT WHERE THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED.

From information obtained by our reporter, who has visited the spot where the body of the murdered man was found, there is no doubt that the fatal stabs were inflicted not a hundred rods from where the body of deceased was found, and then thrown into the river. We learn that, on the day Fellner was last seen in New York, a man, answering his description, accompanied by a young lady dressed in black silk, came ashore at Port Monmouth from one of the New York boats; that they proceeded along the road leading up to Middletown