NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. · · · TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIV. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1861. NUMBER 168.

Military Notices.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS, STATE TROOPS, New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 24.—1. The MAJOR-General commanding wishing to see under arms the 7,000 force of the daily increasing volunteer corps of this division, and at the same time examine and inspect the condition and quality of their arms, equipments, etc., orders that the several Brigades and unattached corps of the Division will parade for review and inspection on the days and at the hours herein fixed, and at such places as may be further designated.

2. The Louisiana Legion Brigade, Col. Numa Augustin commanding, to parade for review and inspection on the days and at the hours herein fixed, and at such places as may be further designated.

3. The Second Brigade, Col. Charbonnet commanding, in the absence of the detached corps of Brigadier-General Gladden A. Labeau, will parade on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, at 4 o'clock P. M., at such place and convenient place in the brigade as the Colonel commanding may select.

4. All other organized corps, whose officers have been commissioned by authority of the First Division, and which corps are not attached to any parade, will report to their respective proper officers in the Lafayette Square, First District, on FRIDAY, the 27th September, at 4 o'clock P. M.

5. The Regiment of Native Guards, Colonel Fabre commanding, will parade on the Place d'Armes, Second District, on SUNDAY, the 29th September, at 4 o'clock P. M.

6. The officers in command of the several corps herein charged with the execution of this order in their respective commands.

8. The Major-General relies with confidence on the zeal and activity of the officers in bringing out in the occasion their several commands with their ranks, and knows that they will thus see for themselves and cause to be reported to the Headquarters, a complete and detailed return of the condition and efficiency for military service of the troops under their command.

By order of

JOHN L. LEWIS, Major-General Commanding.

L. K. FORSTALL, Aide-de-Camp. sept 17

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWENTY FIVE YOUNG AND ACTIVE MEN to join one of the Virginia Artillery companies, now in Richmond, Virginia. Apply at Monroe's Restaurant, opposite Bank of Louisiana.

Lieut. W. H. HOLMES, 10 Camp street.

Register, Franklin Courier, Opelousas; Vindicator, Donaldsonville; Banner, Thibodaux, La., please publish once time and send bill and advertisement. sept 18

ORLEANS HOWITZERS—AT A meeting held on Monday evening, this corps, at the Merchants' Exchange, a number of gentlemen offered themselves as a Howitzer company, to be attached to the ORLEANS HOWITZERS. All young men of good standing desirous of joining such a company are requested to meet at Washington Hall, corner Camp and Natchez, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, where applications will be received for membership.

E. H. DUMEE, President pro tem.

J. M. DAY, Secretary pro tem. sept 18

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE GUARDS, Third Regiment, Col. Wheat's Battalion, Sept. 16, 1861.

THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZING FOR active service in the Confederate army. Many respectable men, mechanics and others, have already joined the ranks. Gentlemen who have seen service in other armies of the South, are invited to enroll their names at the Headquarters of the Company, where the full regulations and requirements will be made known. Meeting nightly at the hall in the Odd Fellows' Hall building, Carondelet street, between St. Mary and St. Andrew streets. Fourth Election.

By order:

S. O'LEARY, Captain.

sept 18 tf

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!—A FEW more active and able bodied MEN will be received in the BONNERD GUARDS. A fine opportunity is offered to those wishing to go into immediate active service. Equipments and uniforms furnished.

Apply at the Armory, 61 CONSTANTINE STREET, up stairs.

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT CITY GUARDS, Company B, No. 85 Camp street, June 25, 1861.

COMPANY DRILLS OF THIS CORPS will take place every MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock. Squad Drills every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at the same hour. Members are requested to be punctual, as the Rules for non attendance will be rigidly enforced.

By order:

GEO. SOULE, Captain.

L. P. DAY, D. F. sept 17

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office—Iron Building, corner Camp and Natchez streets.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1861 ..... $699,028 00
Amount of Profits for the year ending 28th of February, 1861 ..... 33,732 74
Amount of Assets for the year ending 28th of February, 1861 ..... 866,430 99

They have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. after paying 8 per cent. interest on outstanding Scrip, and have offered the redemption of Fifty Per Cent. of the scrip issued in 1859.

Interest and redemption Scrip payable on and after the SECOND MONDAY OF MARCH NEXT.

Certificates of Scrip for fractional sums, deliverable on after 1st of June, 1861.

CHARLES KRIGBS, President.
E. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

New Orleans, May 2, 1861. sept 1 tf

THE FLAG OF THE SOUTH,

Neatly Printed in Colors, on

CYCLOPS LETTER PAPER, CARDS or BILL HEADS,

—As well as every description of—

Printing, Ruling and Book-Binding,

Promptly Executed by Steam Power, at

REA'S ROTARY PRESS OFFICE,

Advertising the St. James Hotel. 68 Magazine street,

sept 5 1y W

JAMES T. McFARLAND, CRESCENT CITY CARPENTERING and Jobbing Shop, No. 137 Gravier street, one door from Camp.

STORES AND OFFICES FITTED UP with taste and dispatch.

CISTERNS MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Orders from the country attended to with promptness.

RED RIVER LANDS FOR SALE.

Five Thousand Acres of RED RIVER HOT COTTON LANDS, adjoining the celebrated of Sugar and Cotton, and are as productive as any lands in the State. Plenty of timber on it. Red River, about twenty-eight miles below Alexandria, and are protected from overflow by a strong levee. They have an extensive front on the river, and can be divided into several plantations. Nearness will be taken in payment. For further information, apply to LEVI WILSON, on the premises, or to

WILSON & POMEROY, 17 Carondelet street.

ROBERT L. CRAWLEY—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In Franklin Building,

(Alabama street,)

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Sell Cotton, Molasses and Sugar, and remit promptly as directed.

☞ Mr. Crawley is a very clever gentleman, and worthy of patronage.—Atlanta Intelligencer.

COLEMAN, SORTOR & WITHERS, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 27 Carondelet street.

Particular Notices.

CRESCENT CITY BANK, New Orleans, September 16, 1861.

☞ In compliance with the recommendation of the Executive, the Directors of this Bank have suspended specie payments. Treasury Notes of the Confederate States are received on deposit and accepted in payment of all collections and discount notes.

JULES CASSARD, Cashier.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Sept. 17, 1861.

☞ Parties having notes on collection are notified to which as the same have come to hand we have the Bank to receive Confederate or local notes in payment of their collections, and for the future no paper will be received on collection except in this condition.

GUST. A. FERRET, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.

☞ At a called meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, it was decided to come into Board meeting of the Bank of Louisiana of the Governor of this State, held this day, recommending the banks of New Orleans to suspend specie payments with the object and under regulations therein set forth. Said Proclamation was read; whereupon it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana hereby accedes to the recommendation of the Governor to suspend specie payments for the whole of the Banks, and that the regulations proposed by the Excellency in his Proclamation of this day for the government of the several banks in carrying the suspension to a successful issue, be adopted, as follows:

1. The dividends of the chartered companies, as the Canal, Orleans, Bank of Louisiana, and the Louisiana State Bank, shall not exceed the amount of notes held by them respectively, and the circulation of the Free Banks shall be restricted to the amount of bonds at par on deposit with the Auditor of the State, not in accordance with existing laws.

2. The exportation of specie payments will not take place with the weekly and monthly returns to the Bank of Commerce, nor with the Bankers and Brokers, according to the recommendation herein made.

3. The Banks will receive on deposit and in payment of debts due them, the notes of the Confederate States of America, and pay them out in their ordinary.

4. The usual weekly statements must be made through the Board of Currency, and all balances paid in Confederate Notes or coin.

By order:

sept 17 HUG. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.

☞ Parties having paper on collection in this Bank are hereby notified that we are authorized to receive Treasury Notes of the Confederate States, or local bank notes, in payment of said paper, to with-draw the same, and no paper shall be received on collection when the owners require other than Treasury Notes, or local bank notes, in payment of the same.

By order:

sept 17 HUG. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.

☞ This Bank, in conformity with the recommendation of the Governor, has suspended specie payments. Its dividends, as heretofore, will be made payable in Confederate Notes, which will be received on deposit and accepted in payment of all collections and discount notes.

JULES CASSARD, Cashier.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Sept. 17, 1861.

☞ Parties having notes and bills on collection in this Bank are hereby notified that we are authorized by the Board to receive Confederate or local notes in payment of their collections, and for the future no paper will be received on collection except in this condition.

GUST. A. FERRET, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.

☞ At a called meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, it was decided to come into Board meeting of the Bank of Louisiana of the Governor of this State, held this day, recommending the suspension of specie payments by the banks of New Orleans, with the object and under regulations therein set forth. Said Proclamation was read; whereupon it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Bank of America accedes to the recommendation of the Governor to suspend specie payments, the whole of its banking, and that the regulations proposed by his Excellency in his Proclamation, for the government of the several banks during the suspension, be adopted.

A. N. FORTIER, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.

☞ Persons having notes and bills on collection in this Bank are requested to come and withdraw the same, as we shall not be receive Treasury Notes of the Confederate States, or local bank notes, in payment. And in case, however, paper be received on collection where the owners require other than Treasury Notes, or local bank notes in payment, it will be done at their risk.

By order of the Board:

A. N. FORTIER, Cashier.

OFFICE LOUISIANA STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.

☞ Notice is hereby given that an election for Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, 23th inst., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

A. PICHLET, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.

☞ Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Ordinance No. 2848, approved March 22, 1861, "Authorizing the issue of the Corporation Notes, the Finance Committee of the Common Council, to assemble during twenty days that sealed proposals will be received by them, for the redemption of the bonds issued by the city in lieu of the Confederate States Treasury Notes, for such amount as may be now deposited in the Citizens' Bank, after paying all coupons of interest now due on said bonds.

Sealed Proposals will be received until the 30th September, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of the Finance Committee, No. 1 City Hall, for the redemption of THIRTY-FIVE BONDS, issued in favor of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

Proposals to be addressed to P. S. Wills and J. J. Leeds, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, and to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Pontchartrain Railroad Bonds.

P. S. WILLS,
Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
J. NO. R. LEEDS,
Chairman Finance Committee Board Assistant Aldermen.

sept 17 tf

OFFICE COMMISSIONER SECOND DRAINING DISTRICT, 22 City Hall, New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1861.

☞ Notice is hereby given that, according to law, notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st of September, no money will be received from any delinquent tax payer, on account of the Draining District, and that the Sheriff has instructions to proceed to collect the same, with interest and costs.

By order of the Board of Assessors of the City of New Orleans, I am commanded their rolls of Assessment for the year 1861, and copies thereof having been filed with the Secretary of the Board, at Room 16, City Hall, the same may be seen and examined by any of the delinquents of said city of New Orleans, who may be of the owners of property in said city, from the 10th of Oct. A. C., till 2 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) during THIRTY DAYS, from the 15th inst.

And the Board of Assessors further give notice, that they will meet at their office, Room 16, City Hall, from 10 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th and 25th of September, 1861, to receive their assessments, on application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved.

WM. SALOMON, Secretary of the Board of Assessors.

☞ Southern Pacific Railroad Company

Have opened books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the company, on for the Louisville Institutions of this city, at No. 24 Commercial street, where they may be found from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for a few days. I desire to raise there all friends and stockholders. Be prompt.

R. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, New Orleans, May 31, 1861.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, on the 22d inst., LEWIS BRENAR was elected Cashier, vice C. A. F. RONDEAU, resigned.

J. M. LAFERTE, President.

☞ Merchants' Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., meets every MONDAY EVENING, in Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 2, Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers for the ensuing term: Wm. H. C. Kiss, N. G.; R. A. Howard, V. G.; Wm. H. Little, Sec.; Geo. H. Grell, Treasurer.

☞ Crescent Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in Lodge Room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall.

Officers for the ensuing term—Geo. Swarbrick, N. Grand; M. DeSoussey, V. G.; M. Nichol, Sec. pro tem.; R. B. Meyer, Treasurer; N. Osborn, Per. Sec'y.

Members of other Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

☞ Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, S. of T., meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., No. 83 Gravier street. Officers for the present term—W. H. J. Dreyfous, W. A.; W. W. Cooper, R. S.; H. Long worth, A. R. S.; T. B. Wells, F. S.; A. Jones, Treas.; Ed. Rooks, C.; Joseph Gibbons, A. C.; W. S. Walker, I. S.; A. Anderson, O. S.; S. M. Arnold, Chaplain; Jas. Swan, R. S. to J. O. Nelson. Visiting Committee—H. J. Dreyfous, W. W. Cooper, D. Longworth, Ed. Rooks, Jas. Swan, A. Anderson.

H. LONGWORTH, R. S.

☞ Notice is hereby given that according to the constitution of the Lodge of Sorrow, the Brothers of Pythagoras Lodge, No. 16, will meet at their Lodge Room in Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, on THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, to pay the last sad rites to our late Brother, Jacob Bernard.

Officers—Wm. H. Stewart, W. M.; S. J. Guillet, S. W.; L. P. Hall, J. W.; Thos. Hodgens, D. Visitors, Treasurer; J. W. Simms, Secretary; R. L. Mason, S. D.; Henry E. Belmont, J. D.; Jas. Stone, S. Sen.; Peter

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H. LONGWORTH, R. S.

☞ Dudley Lodge No. 66, F. and A. M.—Regular Communication of this Lodge will be held EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in their Lodge Room in the GRAND LODGE, Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Members of the Craft are fraternally invited to attend.

Officers—Wm. H. Stewart, W. M.; S. J. Guillet, S. W.; L. P. Hall, J. W.; Thos. Hodgens, D. Visitors, Treasurer; J. W. Simms, Secretary; R. L. Mason, S. D.; Henry E. Belmont, J. D.; Jas. Stone, S. Sen.; Peter

COAL OIL AND LAMPS—

—FOR SALE BY

DAVID HILL,

No. 243 Camp street,

Between St. Joseph and Oxford streets, New Orleans.

GAS FITTER AND PLUMBER,

—And Dealer in—

Gas Fixtures, Pipe, Fittings, Plumbing Materials, etc., etc. Dwellings, Stores, Offices, etc., Fitted for Gas or Water, at short notice.

—Also—

Constructs GAS WORKS, for COAL or ROSIN.

Orders left in Box 188 Mechanics' Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

☞ References—Mr. Atchison Hill, No. 3 Chartres street, and Mr. Jas. Hill, No. 3 Chartres street.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1861.

LET THEM SHOW THEIR HANDS.

In our humble opinion the time has come when every resident of this city should come forward and give evidence that he is willing to take up arms in its defence. The day is past when excuses of business, dislike to empty show and Sunday soldiering should be held as valid. Those who really intend standing up in the hour of need and not shirking their duty should show their hands. They should be preparing themselves by earnest training to do good service. Companies, battalions and armies are not formed in a day. A crowd of inexperienced and undrilled men cannot defend themselves against a regularly organized attack. Individual bravery and individual willingness to sacrifice life count for nothing unless brought together and concentrated by discipline. We constantly hear strong and active men, who, while giving expression to a firm determination to fight to the last gasp in defence of the city, at the same time excuse themselves for not connecting themselves with some military company, by saying that they have no time for such sport, or that the weather is too warm or wet for them to expose themselves, loaded down with a heavy musket and knapsack. Are these men really in earnest in their patriotic protestations, or are they in fact slinks, who never intend to draw a rammer or go beyond the length of their wives' apron strings? If they are in earnest, we will remind them that they are acting with the enemies of their country. They are setting an example of inactivity to those who have been inclined to do their duty, the pernicious effects of which are seen and felt in every volunteer corps of the city. To become good soldiers, or even passable soldiers, requires much more than a will. It is necessary that men should undergo the fatigues of company and battalion drill, not for a day, or for a week, but for weeks and months. Raw recruits are not only unreliable in every particular, but often more dangerous to friends than foes. Many gallant armies have been thrown into confusion by the unskillful movements or the cowardly flight of levees made at the moment of action.

It, however, these men, who boast of their intention to fight, at what they call the proper time, are only inventing excuses to escape the duty which every citizen owes to his country, it would be well if the community knew it, and made some provision for their especial benefit. Our people would in this manner have exposed to their view clearly and fully the extent of the danger which surrounds them, and when this is done we are sure measures would be taken to place us in a position more secure and more compatible with the responsibilities resting upon us.

We therefore say, let all show their hands. Let us know friends from enemies. Let us know who are and who are not the patriots and the defenders of their country. We think that the time has arrived when this should be done.

We see that Gen. Lewis has ordered a parade and drill of all the brigades and corps of his division, and we hope that this is the first step in the direction we mention. Men who are too delicate to risk their health or too lazy to forego their comfort can hardly be expected to make very efficient men of war, and they should be known and placed in their proper position.

Letters from Texas.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

GALVESTON, Sept. 7, 1861.

Mr. Editor—We had the pleasure of preaching on the 5th, of H. L. Allen, the Crescent of the 28th and 29th, and the New York Herald and New York News of the 15th.

Gen. Sam Houston was here on the 5th; he is enjoying excellent health.

The South Carolina, off our bar, has been lying quiet lately, but on the 5th she copied a sail and started for it, and headed the Fortuna, fifty-six days from Bremen, in ballast. She was ordered off, but came close enough to exchange signals with her consignees, Kaufman & Kiener. She had instructions that, "if she found Galveston blockaded, to proceed to Tampico for a cargo of logwood." The steamer, after hearing her "to-ti down the island," (as I heard a darkey remark at the time) getting opposite a place called "Hitchcock Pen," ten miles down. She sent two boats in, within one hundred yards of the shore, to sound. They remained but a little while, and she proceeded back to her anchorage. On the 6th the Sam Houston, a pilot-boat belonging to Memphis, and by railroad thence, in the last of this week. By that time, possibly, what should come may have come.

The Philadelphians are about presenting swords to Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety, and Gen. McClellan.

The sword for Major Anderson is of the Damascus pattern, with an eagle and E Pluribus Unum on the blade. The handle is set with four amethysts, surrounded with diamonds. The scabbard is of solid silver, plated gilt gold, and contains the inscription: "The city of Philadelphia to Robert Anderson, U. S. A., May 22, 1861. A loyal city to a loyal soldier—the Hero of Fort Sumter."

The sword for Gen. McClellan, made to the order of Councils, is set with diamonds and pearls. On the handle is the figure of an American eagle attacking a serpent. The two swords cost about $1100.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER AT TRINIDAD.—The Government has received advices from Trinidad, dated August 7th, by which it appears that on the 30th of July the privateer Sumter sailed boldly into the harbor, and reported herself to the authorities of that island as being on a cruise. She was followed from Puerto Cabello, and since she succeeded in getting out of the Mississippi river, she had already captured no less than eleven American vessels. The Sumter landed eight prisoners in a destitute condition. Contributions were made for supplying their immediate wants, and care would be taken of them until they could be shipped to the United States.

The Sumter remained there until the 5th ultimo, and was allowed to supply herself with coals and other necessary outfits.

The British flag was hoisted on the Government flag-staff for her arrival, and the officers of the British vessel Cadmus appeared to be on the most amicable terms with those of the Sumter. The merchants who supplied the coals did it with the consent and approval of the Attorney-General. There had been no American Consul at Trinidad for many months.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN PICKETS. The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington, tells the following story:

An effect was made to-day to check the firing between the pickets near Bailey's Cross Roads. Within a week two of our men were killed, Frank Cook and Daniel Sullivan, of the Second Michigan, and several rebels. This afternoon Capts. Moore and Humphrey, of the Michigan Second, attached a white handkerchief to a stick, as a flag of truce, and left our lines, walking toward the Confederates. When seen approaching, a crowd of rebels, armed, gathered to receive them warmly. Seeing the flag of truce, two only advanced to meet them. One brought a rifle within a few rods. His companion called his attention to it, when it was laid down. The four then met unarmed. The rebel officers introduced themselves as Capts. John C. Porter and Thomas B. Massie, of the Virginia Seventh, and asked if the visit was one of business or courtesy? They were informed that it was a visit of courtesy. They said such a visit would be received in like spirit, and shook hands cordially. Capt. Moore said the shooting of pickets had been a matter of much regret, and urged that it should stop. The rebel officers assented, and the four agreed to do all in their power to this end. The conversation lasted nearly an hour, when they separated, shaking hands. Capt. Porter was at the fights of the 19th and 21st July, but said he was glad no blood yet stained his hands. He has two cousins in the Northern army. But, in spite of the agreement, picket firing continued all the afternoon, the same as before. Nobody was hurt.

COTTON CROP IN TEXAS.—The St. Joseph Gazette of Friday says:

The effects of the extraordinary rains throughout the parish during the last month are now visible on all plantations, and from the information we have upon diligent inquiry gathered from many quarters, we have been forced to the conclusion that at least one fourth, and in many places one third of the cotton crop has been destroyed. Not a bale has been shipped.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

From the Confederate Capital.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted a bond from the Southern Express Company for $100,000, for the faithful performance of its duties as collecting agent of the revenue of this Department of the Confederate States.

The Enquirer will publish in the morning a letter from Leesburg, stating that Wise, Floyd and Loring had Cox surrounded yesterday, and that a fight was expected to-day.

Reported Shelling of Leesburg.

A reliable gentleman, who reached here this evening from Leesburg, states that the Federals threw between sixty and one hundred shells from the other side of the Potomac into Leesburg yesterday.

A member of Congress came from Manassas this morning, and says there is no truth in the report of the shelling of Leesburg.

[National Line interrupted beyond Nashville, Tenn., by heavy storm.—Rep.]

Suspension of Specie Payment in Alabama.

MOBILE, Sept. 17.—By request of the Governor of Alabama the banks have suspended specie payments and take on deposit, and in payment of debts due them, Confederate notes at par.

Gov. Magoffin's Veto Message.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department, September 13, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Reprs. resent'ves:

A joint "resolution in relation to the withdrawal of Confederate troops from Kentucky soil," which passed both branches of the General Assembly on the 13th inst., was yesterday submitted to me for my official sanction. In view of all my responsibilities to the people of this Commonwealth, I am compelled to withhold from this resolution my approbation. But desiring on occasion no unnecessary delay to your action, I now promptly return it to the House in which it originated, with my veto and objections.

The people of Kentucky have, through their Representatives in the General Assembly, and on three several occasions at the polls, distinctly assumed for the State a position of strict neutrality between the belligerent parties to the fratricidal war. That position I have sincerely and faithfully endeavored to maintain. The manifest advantage of such an attitude, and the fatal results of its abandonment, I endeavored to exhibit in my recent messages to you, wherein I "earnestly recommended to the General Assembly the prompt passage of resolutions requiring both belligerents to withdraw our soil, and to respect, in good faith, the neutrality which the people of Kentucky, with unexampled unanimity, in good faith, desire to preserve." I regard the almost simultaneous occupation of Paducah by the Federal troops and of Columbus by the Confederate forces as equally palpable and open violations of the neutral rights of Kentucky. Unless, therefore, it is the purpose of the General Assembly to abandon entirely all pretense of neutrality and to commit Kentucky to active co-operation with the United States Government, in the prosecution of the war, by surrendering her soil to the unconditional occupation of the Federal army, I cannot see where notice should be given to one party and refused to the other. Manifestly, a resolution requiring the withdrawal of the army of one belligerent from Kentucky soil and failing to demand a like withdrawal of the forces of the other, cannot be construed otherwise than as an acquiescence on your part in the occupation of the State by the other.

In this view I cannot concur with you, but now take occasion again earnestly to recommend the passage of resolutions urging upon each Government the withdrawal of their respective forces, and the future observance of the neutrality of Kentucky. I do not doubt that such action upon your part would be respected by both the belligerents, and thereby the peace of our State preserved.

Having determined conscientiously to act in accordance with a just view of duty resulting from the neutrality of the State between the belligerents, objecting solemnly to the occupation of Kentucky soil by either, and believing that the abandonment of this position of the State, three-fourths of which is held by the people, will not only result in making Kentucky the theater of long military operations, but will produce and be followed by civil war at home.

I respectfully return to you the resolutions, with this, my veto and objections, for your consideration.

B. MAGOFFIN.

The Yankee Prisoners in Charleston.

The Charleston Courier of Saturday last says:

At an early hour yesterday morning the prisoners, one hundred and fifty in number, sent from Richmond for confinement in Castle Pinckney, arrived in this city by way of the Northeastern Railroad. They were in charge of Capt. Gibbs, C. S. A., accompanied by an escort of twenty-five Louisianians and twenty-five Mississippians, under the command of Lieut. Brockett.

In consequence of the early hour of their arrival and previous disappointments, but a very small number of our citizens, exclusive of the military, were present to witness the landing of the prisoners from the cars.

On the line of march most of the prisoners exhibited a miserable appearance.

They manifested no disposition to escape, while most of them seemed to be in good spirits and spoke lightly of their change from a tobacco factory to what had more the appearance of a State prison.

The Zouaves will act as a Special Guard, until the transfer of the prisoners to Castle Pinckney.

Preparations for their reception at Castle Pinckney are in progress, and their removal is expected to be made on Tuesday next.

A letter in the Courier from Richmond says:

By a special train, this afternoon, one hundred and fifty Federal prisoners, confined here since the Manassas fight, will leave for Charleston. Twenty-five of the number are officers, prominent among whom are Colonel Corcoran, Sixty-ninth Irish New York regiment; Colonel Neff, of the bogus Kentucky regiment, and Major Potter. During the last two weeks the fresh arrivals of prisoners from the Potomac and Western Virginia have overcrowded the prisons. Latterly the old settlers, like Col. Corcoran, have become exceedingly restive, and, on more than one occasion, an outbreak has been apprehended. The War Department has concluded to send off the worst of the malcontents to the South. Some will go to New Orleans and some to Charleston. Yesterday the latter detachment were notified of their intended removal. Immediately visions of yellow fever lynch law and sulphur death passed before their heated imaginations. The vulgar and unmanneriy Corcoran was particularly indignant. They made so much fuss about the matter that the guard were doubled during the night, and strong precautions taken to keep the prisoners within bounds.

They will be confined, I understand, in Castle Pinckney. I am sure that the officials to guard them well. There are many ugly fellows amongst them who would hesitate at no outrage to gain their liberty. At the same time humanity dictates kind treatment to the unarmed. Some of the prisoners here, Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, for instance, are refined and accomplished gentlemen, and are deserving of some consideration as long as they behave themselves.

A VIRGINIAN KILLED IN MISSOURI.—The Lincoln men are committing the same outrages in the West that they are doing in the East. They are arresting and even murdering valuable citizens who have too much patriotism and self-respect to bow the knee to the Baal of Black Republicanism. From a correspondent of Lexington, Mo., we learn that a worthy and respectable man, Mr. Jas. S. Lightner, who was a native of this county, has been murdered by Lincoln men. The correspondent to whom we referred, under date of August 1st, says: "Three days ago our citizens were surprised and alarmed at learning that Jas. S. Lightner, a man of sterling integrity, and one of our most useful and respected citizens, had been shot dead at midnight by Lincoln's troops, while their prisoner was unarmed and unheedy at their mercy. And yet such was the case. His wife went down to the boat early in the morning to take him a change of clothing, and while on the wharf it was bluntly announced to her by one of the soldiers that her husband was dead. The poor woman was frantic for many hours, and her screams were distinctly heard at the distance of two or three squares. No one has ever been informed with what Mr. Lightner was charged, nor have any been able to conjecture. All of the business houses have closed their doors to show their respect for his memory.

Lexington (Va.) Gazette.

GEN. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.—We learn that Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, who has been appointed to the command of Department No. 2 of the Confederate States, will arrive in this city at 4 o'clock this evening. It was the intention of many of his friends to give him such a reception as his services and exalted position merit, but he has signified his dislike to such a testimonial, by having come here to work, not to receive ovations and rude speeches. Nevertheless, this it is the intention to give him a serenade to-night, and we doubt not many of our citizens will be present to pay their respects. [Memphis Avalanche, 16th.

Local Intelligence.

FREE MARKET.—Yesterday was the busiest day yet at this institution, thirteen hundred and ninety-two families coming forward for supplies, yet everything went on with its accustomed quiet and regularity. The following is a list of the articles given out: 41 bbls. meal, 6 bbls. pilot bread, 7½ bbls. sugar, 5½ bbls. molasses, ½ bbl. roe herrings, 5 bbls. dried fruit, 4½ bbls. mess beef, 1 bbl. mackerel, 180 pumpkins, 3 kits salmon, 40 sacks sweet potatoes, 2 boxes codfish, 7 sacks Irish potatoes, 3 sacks beans, 6 boxes soap, and large quantities of green vegetables too numerous to mention. These supplies will last until Friday, the next market day.

LETTERS AND PACKAGES FOR GRAND CAILLOU.—Capt. David H. Marks, of the Twiggs Rifles, requests us to state that he will leave for Grand Caillou on next Friday morning, and will willingly take charge of all letters and packages which persons in the city may wish to send to their friends in the army, in that quarter, if they are left at No. 43 New Levee street.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board was convened last night by the Mayor, in consequence of an application made by members of the City Council.

A message was read from the Mayor, explaining why he had called the Board together.

The Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings, Mr. Cox, informed the Board that the contracts for keeping and repairing several bridges across the canals had been adjudicated, and offered resolutions directing the resale of these contracts, which were adopted and sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

The Board of Assistants, by message, asked concurrence in a resolution authorizing the City Treasurer to receive Confederate notes for all debts due the city.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to issue notes for the fractional parts of a dollar, and for one and two dollars, which notes shall be receivable for taxes and other debts due the city.

This resolution was laid over, and made the special order for next Friday night, and the Board adjourned to meet again on that night, at 7 o'clock.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—There was a special meeting of this Board last night, in compliance with a call made by the Mayor.

Mr. Magioni, President, was in the chair, and a quorum present.

The message of the Mayor was read, in which the causes which led to the Boards being convened were explained.

Mr. Lanata offered a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to issue notes in payment of debts due by the city for the fractional parts of a dollar, and for one and two dollars, which notes shall be receivable for all amounts due the city for taxes or otherwise; provided the amount of said notes shall not exceed $500,000. The objects of this and other resolutions, he believe, therefore, it is the purpose of the General Assembly to abandon entirely all pretense of neutrality and to commit Kentucky to active co-operation with the United States Government, in the prosecution of the war, by surrendering her soil to the unconditional occupation of the Federal army, I cannot see where notice should be given to one party and refused to the other. Manifestly, a resolution requiring the withdrawal of the army of one belligerent from Kentucky soil and failing to demand a like withdrawal of the forces of the other, cannot be construed otherwise than as an acquiescence on your part in the occupation of the State by the other.

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