NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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Particular Notices.

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Military Notices.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

Local Intelligence.

FREE MARKET.—Yesterday was the busiest day yet at the Free Market, 1570 families calling for supplies. The following quantities of provisions were given out: 1595 loaves bread, 7 beeves, 38 bbls. meal, half do. vinegar, 9 do. rice, 1 do. peas, 6 do. molasses, 9 sacks onions, 3 bbls. mackerel, 613 cabbages, 10 kits salmon, herrings, tongues and sounds, 268 bunches turnips, 170 bunches carrots, 12 baskets salad, 10 do. snap beans, 120 bunches leeks, 120 do. mustard greens, 42 do. chellots, 30 do. parsley, 16 baskets okra, 480 pumpkins. Everything went off smoothly and quietly, in spite of the crowd.

Two SPLENDID COMPANIES OF TEXANS.—The "Wool Confederates" and the "Lubbock Scouts" are two splendid companies of cavalry from Gonzalez and Guadaloupe counties, Texas, now in the city, en route for the seat of war in Kentucky. These companies are composed of the elite of the men from their counties, are armed with two Colt's six shooters, a double barrel gun or rifle, with a sabre bayonet each, and are as good horsemen as ever came from the Lone Star State. Large and powerful men, inured to the hardships and exposure of a frontier life, they will no doubt prove a most formidable enemy to encounter on the field of battle. Captain M. L. Evans commands the Wool Confederates and Capt. Isham G. Jones, the Lubbock Scouts. Both companies leave to day on the Jackson Railroad train for Nashville, where they will join the First Battalion of Col. Terry's Regiment, and receive their horses.

TAR AND FEATHERS.—A Mr. Chas. Ellis was tarred and feathered in the Fourth District on Wednesday night last, and he accuses several well-known citizens of that section of the city of being concerned in the affair. Mayor Monroe will examine into the matter on Monday next, when all the facts will no doubt be brought out in bold relief. Till then we think it would be best for us to refrain from publishing the thousand and one rumors in relation to it which are current.

"WHAT WILL THE LINE STRETCH OUT TO THE CROOK OF DOOM?"—That glorious crowd of boys, composing Jackson Fire Company No. 1s, have formed themselves into a military body, and elected good men and true as their officers. The list will be found elsewhere. If they prove as efficient in their military capacity—and we do not doubt it—as they have while battling with the fiery element, their names will become famous in the annals of time. Three cheers and a tiger for the "Rescue Guards!"

ROCKS IN POCKET AND BRICKS IN HAT.—A well-known individual got on a burst last night somewhere in the neighborhood, and was about taking up his lodgings on the soft side of the stone flags, when a police officer kindly arrested him and ollered a free bed at the calaboose. When taken to the lock-up and searched it was found that he was flush as a California gold mine and a Golconda cave, for he had on his person a large sum of money and many a thousand dollars worth of diamonds and other jewelry. He is a lucky fellow that he did not fall into the hands of the Philistines, who would have cleaned him out.

BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPT.—A fellow named Mike Bannigarmer made an attempt to rob the house of Mr. McCulloch, of the Gas Works, in a most daring manner. Although he knew that the family was up, for it was only 6½ o'clock, he broke a pane of glass from one of the lower windows, and effected an entrance. The noise of the glass-breaking frightened Mrs. McC., and she gave the alarm. The rogue at once took to his heels, which were by all means calculated for making good time; but the fates were against him. A gentleman who was rolling out with a lady, seeing his precipitate flight, thought something was wrong as he hove in sight, straining every nerve to rival the Bill-Runners, and therefore arrested him. He was locked up in the First District Station to await examination.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—John Haley, the keeper of a grocery on the corner of Poydras and Delord streets, was tried upon a charge of having sold liquor to a slave, and honorably acquitted.

The following parties were held in bail to appear and stand examination:

D. S. Soggan, for attempting to pass counterfeit money upon John Tolson.

Mrs. Bateman, the keeper of a doggery on New Levee street, for selling liquor without license.

James Marshall, Wm. Butchen, Arthur Clack and Ambrose Sharp, accused of stealing a lot of lumber from Thomas Lynch.

Robert Boue, accused of assault and battery upon Elias Cummings.

Thos. Biggy, for an indecent exposure of person on the First District ferry landing.

Mark Kelly, Peter Maguire, Wm. Jones alias Sailor Ned, were sent to prison to await examination into the charge that they all had very bad characters and nothing to do.

Margaret McCabe, a vagrant, was sent to the Work-house for thirty days.

Pat. Quinlan, a juvenile vagrant, was sent to the House of Refuge.

Several cases of chronic drunkenness were plethobottomized to the extent of five or ten metallic drops.

RECORDER GUTHRIE'S COURT.—Rosa Clark and Lize Weaver each gave $300 bail to appear and explain why they abused Mr. F. Beck.

Mrs. Barbe and Mrs. Wade have a difficulty to settle soon, and so important was the matter in the eyes of the Recorder that he required Mrs. B. to give bail in $200 that she would not fail to be on hand when called.

M'me Bertat, accused by M'me Piernat of having insulted and abused her, had to give bail in $200 to appear and explain.

Wilson Ford, accused of having assaulted and abused Fanny Tayler, gave bail in $200 to come up when wanted.

The following parties, accused of breaches of the peace, were dismissed, no prosecutor appearing: Emilie, a slave girl belonging to Mr. Switzer; John Gomez Henry, and Rose Tessin.

Eighty-six thousand pounds of bacon were purchased in Columbus, Georgia, last week, for the Government, and shipped to Richmond.

AN OUTRAGE.—We are reliably informed that a few days since two young men, in a buggy, were riding by the Fair Grounds at Lexington, Kentucky, where a regiment of Lincoln troops is stationed, when they cheered for Jeff. Davis, whereupon a squad of troops fired upon them, wounding both very dangerously, and tearing the vehicle, as we are told, "all to pieces." Such conduct were scarcely worthy of barbarians. [Nashville Banner.

Good fresh yeast taken internally, is said to give instant relief in cases of putrid sore throat.

There is a good deal in the Arab's prayer, "Oh, God be kind to the wicked; to the good Thou hast already been sufficiently kind in making them good."

A vile wit says that man being the only animal that laughs, does so because he has no tail to wag when he is pleased.

Good temper is like a sunny day—it sheds a bright ness over everything. It is the sweetness of toil and the soother of disquietude.

Willis, of the Home Journal, having succeeded seeing Ole Abe dress and undress himself, is said to be now pursuing his investigations with a view to ascertaining how many pieces the President washes per week.

The term "strong-minded woman" means one who spoils a very respectable woman in vain endeavors to become a very ordinary man!

An Irishman in New Haven, being called on for his excuse for not enlisting in the Lincoln army, responded that he "could'nt run well." He was passed over as wholly disqualified.

If a man "prunes a path," is the path supposed to run away from him? Or what thickness is a "line of conduct?" When a clock "runs down," does it ever capsize itself?

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Later Details from Pensacola.

MOBILE, Oct. 10.—The special correspondent of the Advertiser and Register telegraphs this evening, from Pensacola, that the steamer Cushman brought some of our dead from Santa Rosa Island.

Five companies of Mississippians were in the expedition, under the command of Col. Shalmers, with Capts. Benton, LeGowan, Peake and Miller, and Lieuts. Watson, Midde, Johnston, McGowan, Brooks and Smith. Of these was killed private W. E. Webber, and wounded Capt. Benton and privates Stillman and Day. Among the missing are Surgeons Gholson and Lipscomb.

The Georgians suffered greatest in the engagement.

Col. Brown, in command at Fort Pickens, allows our men imprisoned there to write to their friends, and treats the wounded prisoners with kindness.

Still Later.

9 O'CLOCK P. M.—Drs. Lipscomb, Gholson and Roche have been permitted to return to Pensacola, on their parole, from Fort Pickens.

The enemy have 27 of our men prisoners, including some of our wounded, in Fort Pickens.

Gen. Lovell Promoted.

RICHMOND, Oct. 11.—Brig.-Gen. Mansfield Lovell has been promoted to Major-General, with full command in Louisiana and Mississippi, General Twiggs retiring.

From Pensacola.

The Mobile Advertiser has a letter from Pensacola, dated 6th inst., two days before the affair of Santa Rosa Island. The writer gives an account of the escape of a carpenter, recently in the employ of the Federals at Fort Pickens, and says:

He gives us an account of the burning of the schooner some days ago by the Federalists. The expedition was fitted out from the fleet, came round Fort Pickens, and passed above the Yard. The result was highly gratifying to them. He does not recollect the name of the commanding Lieutenant, but the chief of marines was Lieut. Reynolds. The enemy lost four killed, and had twelve or fifteen wounded. They recieved our loss at sixty killed, when really we had not a solitary soldier killed and but two wounded. The enemy burnt our dry dock, or at least they claim the credit for it.

There are now 1000 men on the Island; until recently they have been very careless in watch, but are now wide awake, fearing we may retaliate for the burning of the schooner; that within a few days two companies could have gone over and cut off Wilson's command, which is three miles from Pickens and outside the land batteries. The pickets are now composed of regulars, being unwilling to trust Wilson's Zouaves with the safety of their camps. The enemy have ten 32-pound rifled cannon, some of them bearing directly on special points and objects in the Navy Yard. They have received accounts of general engagements, all representing victory on their side and against great odds. The officers express the belief that if Gen. McClellan is defeated before Washington, that not another gun will be fired from their side; as a general thing they seem to fight, tread to death of their isolated position. Their hospital is filled with sick. The dog "Manassas," which carried Col. Wilson on account of the great battle, has become quite a pet with the Colonel and his boys. The nine marines which deserted our side some weeks ago were sent North. As an evidence of the loose watch at that time kept on their positions, these men found difficulty after reaching Wilson's camp in making their presence known, which they did by calling for the sergeant of the guard, who after a while came to their position, when they told him of their desertion and infamy in betraying an important trust.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Baton Rouge Advocate says:

There is not a city, town or settlement in our State that is not cursed with rum holes where our slaves are corrupted and ruined. On Sunday these places were crowded with drunkards, and even the banquettes in front are blockaded so that persons can scarcely pass. Here they are drugged and poisoned, their minds infatuated, and are then rendered fit subjects for the perpetration of the most heinous crimes. It is useless to talk about passing more stringent laws to suppress this growing evil; the laws are already excellent, all that is necessary is to have them enforced.

The Shreveport News, of Tuesday last, has the following:

We are pained to learn that our fellow-citizen, the Hon. John M. Landrum, died yesterday morning. Our community will deeply feel his loss.

The river at this point is on the rise yet, and we think it will continue.

The Natchitoches Chronicle of Saturday, 5th inst., says:

So much sickness was never known in the parish, or the whole Red river country for that matter, as has been experienced during the last month. Chills and fever are the prevailing complaint. Considerable typhoid fever and some congestive. Not very many deaths, however. Every family has been visited in some one of these forms. The weather is warm and dry and very favorable for cotton picking for the last two weeks, but the sickness of slaves much retards the work.

The Monroe Intelligencer says:

On the 24 inst., while Mr. Moses Wadley, the contractor for the building of the railroad bridge over the Ouachita, at this place, was bringing the timbers of the road bed to the proper level by wedging from below, the scaffolding between two of the abutments, embracing a span of one hundred and twenty feet, gave way with a terrible crash. Two negro men, belonging to the contractor, were upon the scaffold at the time. One of them managed to seize hold of one of the cords, and swing in mid air fifty feet from the ground for full fifteen minutes, till he was raised upon the timber to which he was clinging. The other fell amid the chaos of broken timber below. At first it was supposed that the latter was not seriously injured, no bones having been broken, but he died the next morning of internal injuries resulting from the fall. The damage, inclusive of the loss of the negro, is about two thousand dollars.

Another Little Bethel Affair.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, of the 2d inst., writes on the 28th ult. as follows:

The advance of Gen. Smith on Falls Church from the Chain Bridge was accompanied by events of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vandeworken's house and Vandeventer's houses on their way to the former place, and when about half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder, Col. Owen's Irish (Philadelphia) regiment, in the darkness of the night, mistaking for rebels Capt. Mott's battery, which was in the advance, sustained by Gen. Baker's California regiment, Baxter's Philadelphia Zouaves, and Col. Bricht man's cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned. The California regiment, not knowing whence the firing came, returned it with marked effect.

The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of the caissons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road. Lieut. Bryant having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them in range to take the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends.

All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence reestablished.

Many contending stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest, but Gen. Smith immediately ordered Col. Owen's regiment to fall back to camp.

Kentucky Items.

[From the Bowling Green (Ky.) Gazette, Oct. 3.]

SKIRMISH NEAR HOPKINSVILLE.—On last Tuesday, in Christian county, several Southerners of Gen. Buckner's forces were in advance of the regiment in that vicinity, when some Union men came upon them, and demanded their surrender and the delivery of their guns, to which they consented; but just before doing so, the Southerners saw their advance guard and made an effort to escape, when they were fired upon by the Union men, killing one instantly, severely, if not mortally, wounding another, and slightly injuring the third. Two of the Unionists were captured and brought to this place, and are now under guard.

CAPT. MORGAN—NARROW ESCAPES.—Capt. John Morgan, of Lexington, Kentucky, arrived at the camp of Muldroughville on Monday last, with about four hundred men. For fifty miles of the march, every step was attended with lamentant danger. The expedition passed within five miles of Bardstown, where there were six hundred Federal troops; within about the same distance of New Haven, where there was an equal number of troops, and not over twenty miles from the encampments on Muldrough's Hill. Federal pickets were encountered at four points. The march commenced at 2½ o'clock P. M. on Saturday, and continued without stoppage, except for about an hour, until 11 o'clock Monday night—one-half the men on foot. The party brought through about three hundred and fifty guns.

COL. JACK ALLEN.—Col. Jack Allen is at the camp at Green river, having reached there with near four hundred others. His regiment is rapidly filling. Col. Allen is widely known as a dashing and brave man.

GOV. HELM.—Ex-Governor Helm is sojourning with his many friends at this place, being, as he says, "a refugee from justice." Gov. Helm has rendered much and important service to the State of Kentucky, and his name is identified with the most prosperous period of her history.

[From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 4.

RELEASE OF CAPT. ASCHER.—It will be remembered that Capt. J. B. Archer, of the steamer Commercial, was arrested on Friday last, on the charge of carrying contraband goods. He was at the time admitted to bail in $5000, for his appearance before the United States Court in this city. The accused appeared yesterday, demanded an examination, and was honorably acquitted, not even the shadow of a charge being sustained against him.

AMNESTY.—There were seven commitments to the city prison yesterday of persons charged with aiding the Southern rebellion. Of the number, six, three of whom were white and three black, were brought from Gen. Rousseau's camp on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Thos. Reardan, a partner in the house of J. B. Slaughter & Co., was arrested on the charge of dealing in contraband goods.

OFFICIAL REMOVAL OF SECESSIONISTS ON THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The ticket and freight agents of the Kentucky Central Railroad, at Cynthiana, Paris and Lexington, viz: Welch, Speers and McChesney, have been removed on account of their secession proclivities. The rumored appointment of a Secessionist of Covington to Lexington has caused considerable feeling in that city, and steps have been taken, in the event of his appointment, for his speedy removal.

Northern News from Cairo.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

CAIRO, Oct. 1.—Norfolk has to-day been abandoned by our troops, by order of Gen. Grant, and very wisely too, for it is a point of no importance or benefit, the occupation of which yielded only trouble, vexation and expense to the division. It is entirely needless to station troops at any point on the river this side of Columbus until that point has been captured and occupied by the Federals. Even Belmont would be of little or no avail to us prior to the occupation by our forces of Columbus, as the place is entirely at the mercy of the rebel batteries at Columbus. Until an effective movement is made against the last named place, and Jeff. Thompson's force beyond Hunter's, it is folly to hold the petty little points between, for they are not worth keeping. The force lately stationed at Norfolk is now at Bird's Point, which consolidates a powerful and effective army.

I learned from a gentleman who has returned from Columbus this morning—having gone there at the instance of this command—that the place is strongly fortified at all points. He states that at a point three miles up the river from Columbus there is a masked battery erected from logs, earth, etc., behind which are four 64-pounders, from his observations, which, from fear of being suspected, was necessarily limited. He estimates the number of guns of various dimensions planted on the bank of the river and the outskirts of the town to amount to from twenty-five to thirty pieces, and the force in and in that vicinity to number at least 30,000, all of whom are well armed. He further states that last night, while returning to this point in a mule cart, he jumped out and put his ear to the ground, and, imagining he heard the tramp of horses, ordered the man in company with him to drive into the brush in order to avoid them, if cavalry. It was but a short while until a force of at least 300 Confederate cavalry rode by in the direction of Paducah. He also reports having discovered a trail, over which not less than 1000 horses—supposed to be rebel cavalry—passed, also in the direction of Paducah.

Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, at the upper bridge on Hunter's Lake, two miles from Norfolk, sixteen privates and two corporals of company F, 8th Illinois regiment, under Lieut. Sheets, was attacked by a force of seventy men from Jeff. Thompson's camp, under command of rebel Col. Smith, it being dark. As soon as Lieut. Sheets heard the tramp of the rebels strike the bridge he ordered his men to fire on them, upon which, after delivering their fire, they broke and fled, leaving two killed and several supposed to be wounded. Two of our men were wounded, one in the arm and the other in the leg. The bodies of the rebels were buried by our men this morning; one of them, who was not killed instantly, gave his name as Robert Bennett, and said he belonged to Capt. Payne's company.

Information was received here on Saturday that a large quantity of dry goods, boots, shoes, and other merchandise had been shipped from St. Louis to a prominent secessionist at Charleston, and landed at a point twenty miles above here on the Missouri side, and on Sunday a force of 500 men of the 20th Regiment marched to the point in time to capture all the goods, which were taken to Bird's Point and delivered into the hands of the Quartermaster of that post.

SALTPETRE CAVES IN ARKANSAS.—Our well-known fellow citizen, Mr. George R. Grant, has just returned from Arkansas, where he has been engaged in manufacturing saltpetre. The caves in which he worked his hands belong to Mr. R. C. Brackley, of this city, and are situated on White river, about two miles from Batesville. He informs us that there is saltpetre sufficient there to supply the world, and the caves are located in a salubrious climate, with a profusion of all the necessaries of life. Innumerable saltpetre caves are scattered throughout the country, and the yield is said to be twelve pounds to every bushel of dirt, a per centage that exceeds anything ever before known. A company from New Orleans has purchased two caves, and the Messrs. Greenlaw, of this city, two more, and intend to commence operations in earnest at once. An old bear-hunter in that section informed Mr. Grant that he was aware of the existence of many caves in the mountains, and preferred to show them to him or anybody else who would accompany him. Provisions there are very plentiful. The best beef in the world is retailed at three cents per pound, chickens ten cents each, butter and eggs ten cents, potatoes forty and fifty cents per bushel. While river is always navigable, and the making of saltpetre promises to be a very extensive business. It is certain that we are independent of the North in that respect—a fact that would never have been known but for the war.

[Memphis Avalanche, 11th.

LATER FROM TENNESSEE.—We have been shown a letter to Mr. Robert M. Duncan, from his brother, a farmer of Hardin county, Tennessee. The writer says that all provisions except pork will be cheap in that portion of the country this winter, many hogs having died of the "cattle disease," not only this summer, but for three seasons past. Many horned cattle, also, had died, but nevertheless pork would be sufficiently reasonable and abundant. Frosts occurred in that region on the 24th and 30th ult., but were light and did not kill vegetation.

In speaking of the change of political sentiment, the writer states that though Hardin and Wayne counties both voted largely against separation from the old Union, they are now almost unanimously of one mind, and great numbers of those who voted against separation are now in the army and among its most ardent volunteers. [Mobile Advertiser.

DAMAGE TO THE LINCOLN GUNBOATS.—We learn from a gentleman who was some distance above Columbus, and directly opposite to the Lincoln gunboats during the last engagement that one of them, (it probably was the Conestoga,) was seriously injured. One received a ball through her pilot-house, another in her wheel, and a third tore off about three feet of the iron casing on her side. The boat started to leave, but could not get out of range fast enough and was taken in tow by one of her companions. Another of the boats had a piece torn off her side in a similar manner, and our informant, a very reliable gentleman, thinks she had to be towed off also, but his position was not so favorable to see as with the first mentioned. Some of the shots fired from our guns went entirely over the boats.

[Memphis Avalanche.

ILLINOISANS.—A cavalcade of Illinoisans passed through Dyersburg one day last week, on their way to Texas. Lincoln's imbecility has so disgusted the people of Southern Illinois, that many of them will remove to the Confederate States as soon as the opportunity presents itself.

Why should a sailor always know what o'clock it is? Because he is always going to sea.

When you get pretty well out of employment, try attending to your own business for a while.

SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS.—Among the many very large and general stocks of dry goods kept on Canal street, that of the Messrs. Haggerty Brothers is deserving of special attention. It comprises all classes of goods, from the commonest fabrics for negro wear to the finest and costliest products of European looms for the trifling out of the belle and the beau. The assortment of house linens is also very full, and the lord of a family can find in this store all that may be desired, for self, children, husband and house. We hope that our readers will peruse Messrs. Haggerty's advertisement with care, and treat it in mind.

The War in Kentucky.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 10th.]

We regard the progress of the contest in Kentucky as highly favorable to the Southern cause, and promising brilliant results. The light of an auspicious destiny beams at last upon that noble State. The dark clouds of ignoming and disaster which had gathered over her future prospects begin to break away and let in the cheerful sunshine of hope. The day of her deliverance dawns upon us. Her invaders and betrayers already quake with dismay, as they hear the mutterings of the war storm gathering on their Southern horizon, which will sweep the Lincoln usurpation from Kentucky soil, and purifying the atmosphere from the poisonous miasma of Northern fanaticism, will bathe the land again in freedom's sunlight and cause it to bloom and rejoice in a brighter prosperity, and more serene happiness than ever before.

A magnificent army under Gens. Johnston, Polk and Pillow will soon rid Western Kentucky of the Abolition intruders. We may expect in a few days to hear of the capture of Paducah, and, also, of the Federal forces which now hold it, as the bridge of boats which they had constructed for their retreat has been swept away by the wrathful flood, as if the very waves warred against the foes of the South, and the elements combined for their overthrow.

Gen. Buckner, with a constantly increasing army, advances upon Louisville. It will be but sport for the young Kentuckians under his command to drive before them the Hessians hired by Lincoln to rivet the fetters of his despotism upon free and chivalrous Kentucky. Already have they achieved several bloodless victories over the Home Guards, capturing their guns, which they threw down, as if glad to get rid of the arms of the Tyrant. According to the Louisville Journal, the whole country, so far as Gen. Buckner has advanced, has come over to the South. It intimates that they have been seduced from their allegiance to the Union by the market which the Confederate army has afforded them for their produce, at remunerative prices. They are sensible men to cast their lot with the South, which has always been their chief and best market, and wherever the army of liberation shall make its appearance, Kentuckians, with few exceptions, will joyfully follow their example.

Beneath the assumed attachment to the Union, on which Lincoln has been induced to rely, there throbs in the Kentucky heart an irrepressible Southern feeling, inborn and inseparable, which only awaits the opportunity to manifest itself in acts of heroic devotion. This fact is demonstrated by the alacrity with which the Home Guards threw down Lincoln's guns, and the refusal of Kentuckians to enlist in his service. The history of the war thus far proves satisfactorily that they will not fight the battles of Abolitionists.

In the East, Gen. Zollicoffer steadily advances North, capturing position after position, dispersing Lincoln camps, seizing those thousands of guns which Lincoln has been sending into Southern Kentucky for the purpose of arming East Tennesseans against their Government, and as much by his winning address as his prowess, bringing the population over to the Southern standard. Lexington is the point at which he is aiming and will soon reach, there being nothing in his way but a few thousand Home Guards, the remnant of Camp Dick Robinson, and we have seen how these guards fight their Southern brethren in arms.

Once in possession of this important strategic point, Northern Kentucky, the magnificent blue grass region, will be under our control, the railroads to Louisville and Cincinnati will be commanded by our forces, and both of those cities may be attacked.

We are assured by gentlemen just from that rich and important section of the State, that at least three-fourths of its citizens are ready to join the Confederate army as soon as it appears. Twenty thousand of the best fighters in the State will rally to the Southern standard for the defence of their homes and the deliverance of Kentucky from her Hessian invaders, who are hated by every loyal and true Kentuckian with a holy and mortal hatred. It is also announced by the Federals, with evident alarm, that large forces have been sent to Zollicoffer from the Potomac to strengthen the movement against Cincinnati. Of this we know nothing, and give no credit to the report.

We believe that, without this aid Gen. Zollicoffer can take Lexington. Once there, the three armies can cooperate in a series of movements, which will rid Kentucky of the foe, and result perhaps in the capture of both Louisville and Cincinnati.

Our Victory off the Carolina Coast.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle furnishes the following particulars of our recent naval victory off the coast of North Carolina:

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Oct. 4, 1861.—Being thus far, returning from Roanoke Island, and detained for a few hours, I propose a short account of the Third Regiment Georgia volunteers. And first of all: on yesterday forty-nine prisoners from Hatteras were placed on a barge in front of the camp, who, the night before, had been taken by an expedition commanded by Col. Wright, and composed of the Dawson Greys, Athens Guards and Wilkinson Rifles. The command was on board the steamers Raleigh, Curlew and Junaluska, a part of Commodore Lynch's squadron. The steamers were armed with cannon. On Tuesday last, at 11 P. M., the whistles sounded, the "Tribunals" of the Confederate State kissed the mighty breeze, and off the little army and navy went. Commodore Lynch commanding all the steamers.

In two hours and a half the deep-mouthed dogs of war, let loose, told us in the camp the work was going on. Presently, quicker and quicker came the booming thunder, and soon several together, and then at regular intervals; and thus it was, until the white flag went up on board the steamer Fanny, a part of the U. S. N. off Hatteras, and she was ours.

She made all the resistance she could, but was taken. Armed with two pieces, (one a rifled cannon) and thirty-five men (some a contraband of war in uniform)—she was carrying immense army stores to the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, then establishing a camp about twenty miles from ours.

Yesterday the captured Fanny was unloaded, and before now has, in all probability, done us good service. For my own part, I came away, the same day, at 5 P. M., when we were fifteen miles off, apprised us that the fleet and army were again in motion.

The Fanny's cargo is very valuable, probably worth $70,000 or $80,000. One item is 1000 army overcoats.

The prisoners are detachments from various companies at Hatteras, and were commanded by Capt. Hart, of the 15th Indiana Regiment. Twelve of them are from the New York 9th Regiment, and were acting as artillerymen.

They are safe, in good hands, and treated as prisoners of war. Lieut. Harris, of the Home Guards, had them in charge when we left, and all hands on the barges were desirous of finding all the comforts its open decks afforded, in the bright sunshine.

This was indeed an episode in the life of the regiment. Since taking quarters there, they have worked day and night a good part of the time, doing it more rapidly than the engineer could plan it. Three batteries of — guns, so far as the soldiers could finish them, were completed in less than ten days, and the black-throated "peacemakers" now lie quietly in their places, ready to shake the very earth when an enemy shall dare to pass. It is not right to say fully what the work is; it must be sure to realize the labor these fortifications required at the hands of our soldiers. Very much of it was done without proper implements, in a burning sun, or rainy night, without a word of complaint or dissatisfaction. Col. Wright told me I ought to see the boys cleaning up the ground, with pocket-knives, and how they enjoyed the fun.

The regiment is full of life, and unwilling to lose the results of this work, which, with severe fighting, ought to give it a larger victory and many more prisoners. It has lost only seven or eight men by death, since its organization. And after measles and mumps were over no large number of men at any time have been sick.

Away down here, or there in North Carolina, it was very pleasant in the deep thick woods of Roanoke Island, to be with nine hundred or one thousand of Georgia's best men and blood, all, all at fever heat for a good fight.

It was my good fortune to arrive at the cantonment on Saturday evening, and as our arrival was the first in a week with a mail, of course we had a hearty Georgia welcome.

But a little while passed and very many were reading long and loving letters from dear ones far "away down in Dixie."

My stay was very well occupied; I enjoyed the hospitalities of staff officers, captains and privates, and I believe they liked me alike.

And now, Mr. Editor, if any other regiment from Georgia wants hard work to do, let it enter the list against this Third—to trolic, work or fight—and its hands are full.

Rev. R. B. Lester is Chaplain, and he gave us a good sermon on Sunday morning. Four of the Captains and many of the men are professors of religion.

I would like to name certain officers whom I knew before they came here, but, sir, they are all officers and men, from the State of Georgia, and have come here to do just one thing—their duty to their country and themselves.

The General Assembly of the Old North State have passed a resolution to pay the wives of the officers and men captured at Hatteras one-half their pay, and where there is no wife, then to the guardians of the children.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Monday night last, Mr. S. B. Jones, agent of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, was robbed at Humboldt, Tenn., of $2800 in gold. While he was asleep in the Osborne House, the thief stole from Mr. Jones's pocket the key of the safe, opened the latter, plundered it, relocked it and left, carrying away the key.