New Orleans Daily Crescent.
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

Local Intelligence.

THE REVIEW ON SATURDAY.—The military display on Saturday upon the occasion of the inspection and review of the First Brigade by Major-General Lewis and staff was grand and imposing. The most notable feature on the occasion was the presence of several regiments of the regular uniformed militia, whose movements showed that great care had been bestowed upon their drill by the officers in command. Among these regiments, the First, under Col. Magee, was conspicuous. The volunteer militia of this brigade turned out strong, and elicited the highest praise for their perfection in drill and soldier-like appearance generally. Where there were so many different corps out it would almost be impossible for us to specify each individual one whose excellence attracted our attention, and we could not mention those we recollect without the appearance of favoritism; suffice it, therefore, for us to say, that the display was such as to give all a perfect confidence in our ability to whip off the Lincolnites whenever they give us a ruffle.

While the review was going on up town the lower part of Ursulines street was the scene of one of the most interesting military displays ever gotten up in the city. Several battalions of the Louisiana Legion, under that accomplished officer, General Trudeau, went through the interesting movements of a battle. One portion of the force was stationed upon certain bridges, and occupied the long lines of ditches which are numerous in that neighborhood, while the balance undertook to drive them out and capture their positions by assault and strategy combined. The affair was exceedingly well conducted, and the result showed that the officers would prove themselves cool and efficient in the hour of danger and need. We understand that there is to be another of these battles next Saturday, and that the contest will be between two of the crack corps of the brigade. Consequently, something rich may be expected.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—Mr. Rinehart, the artist, has now nearly finished, at his studio on Canal street, a picture of his own design, which will attract much attention when displayed to the public. It is a family group; the old father of the family, specs on nose, is leaning back in his easy chair, reading a newspaper; he is reading aloud to the family the first news of the battle of Manassas; the daughters stand or crouch around in various attitudes of silence, their faces expressive of the liveliest anxiety; a portrait on the wall, in the background, representing two young soldiers in full uniform, is the key to the piece; the anxiety of the listeners is at once explained. The most lively as well as lovely figure in the group is that of a young lady on her knees on the carpet, leaning across the old man's lap, holding the lower part of the paper, and reading in advance of him whilst listening to him. The life thrown into the picture, and the grace and perfect naturalness of the figures of the whole group are exquisite. The picture is one which the whole city will have to admire most heartily. Mr. Rinehart is a master at portrait painting; but this ideal picture stamps him as a finished and thorough artist, in the very highest branch of the painting art.

A SONG WHICH EVERYBODY SHOULD BUY.—Mr. Louis Grunewald, No. 24 Chartres street, has just published a song which should become as popular as "Dixie." It is entitled "The Free Market." The words are by our talented confrère, Mr. J. W. Overall, and the air was composed by Prof. LaHache, and is dedicated to Col. Thomas Murray, President of the Free Market Committee. The song is a very fine one, both in a literary and a musical point of view, and we are sure will attain immense popularity. Every young lady should have it at once.

PROF. PLATOSZ' BATTALION DRILL.—Every day's experience goes to prove that the school of military tactics established by Prof. Platosz has been of the greatest benefit to our citizen soldiery. We see men out in command of companies and regiments who but a short time ago did not understand the first elements of the military science, but who are now not only well drilled themselves but capable of teaching others rapidly and successfully. These gentlemen were the pupils of the professor, and their progress is mainly owing to his excellent system. All officers of companies who do not feel themselves entirely competent to drill their men, should join the classes of Mr. Platosz at once; they will find it a cheap and easy mode of acquiring the knowledge necessary to their positions. The gentlemen composing his class in the Battalion drill are requested to meet at Armory Hall this morning at 9 o'clock. We refer them and our readers generally to the Professor's advertisement, which appears in another column.

IMPORTANT MILITARY NOTICE.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns this morning that the Governor has ordered out the whole First Division for inspection and review on next Saturday. This will undoubtedly be the greatest military display which has been seen in this city, as there must be over 20,000 men subject to the order, who will be out. We hope that every officer will exert great energy to bring out their commands with full ranks, and from the fact that the Governor recommends a general cessation of business on that day, we think it probable that there will be but few absent.

A WORD TO CAPTAINS AND OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—As a great many persons who joined volunteer companies since the enforcement of the militia law have lately resigned their membership, or otherwise fail to attend the duties of their respective companies, it would be well for all volunteer officers to report such persons to the militia captains in the beat where they reside, and thus prevent their longer shirking military duty.

MEETING OF OFFICERS OF THE BEAUREGARD BATTALION.—The commissioned officers of this battalion are ordered to meet, at No. 70 Camp street, this morning at 10 o'clock. We understand that important business will force brought before them, and it is to be hoped that a full attendance will be had.

POLICE GUARDS.—Company A, of the Police Guards, are ordered to assemble at their armory to-morrow afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, in full uniform. The officers and members of this excellent company are referred to the notice in our military department.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT ROBERT ALEXANDER.—We learn that the remains of Lieutenant Robert Alexander, when they arrive in the city, are to be taken in charge by the Orleans Cadets, Capt. Dolbear, who will conduct the funeral arrangements and ceremonies. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the funeral is to take place next Wednesday, and that all companies desirous of assisting will be assigned positions by applying to Capt. Dolbear, at the headquarters of Company D, Orleans Cadets. We hope that there will be a large turn-out of the military and firemen. Poor Bob was alike loved by both.

HOW A CAMPAIGN WILL DEVELOP CHARACTER.—We have a friend in the army named Skweezicks, who has been in the tented field since the opening of the war. As he is of a philosophical turn of mind, he generally lots down in his memory any little incident of the camp which attracts his attention as at all remarkable or singular. He pretends that the camp is the best school to study characters on earth, and his favorite theory is that no man can be known until he has been tried in the crucible of war. To illustrate his theory and prove his proposition, he can bring various pointed cases in evidence. "There," says he, "is Charley Fairview, who, when at home was considered a model of honesty and integrity; he was the confidential and trusted book keeper in a large commercial house, and every year handled thousands, not a cent of which ever stuck to his fingers. Yet I have known this man to commit hundreds of larcenies in camp. He has stolen the blanket from off a sleeping comrade, clothes from his knapsack, and his pipe, tobacco and liquor, whenever an opportunity offered. Charley has never been known to carry a blanket on a march, yet everybody knows that he never sleeps without one. In fact, his dishonesty and selfishness are proverbial, and his character gone forever. Then there is John Black, whose father encouraged him to join the army, because he had got into so many scrapes at home on account of his chronic inability to balance his cash accounts in the stores where he worked. At home he was considered little better than a gentleman thief, whose career was bound to end in the penitentiary. In camp he has turned out to be a most reliable man. He has never been known to appropriate even a pair of shoes or kill a chicken. His acts of self-sacrifice are frequent, and there are hundreds of men who, in spite of his past history, would now trust him with uncounted thousands."

Skweezick's says that camp life developes character in every way. He has known men who, at home, were models of propriety and gentlemanly deportment, become dirty blackguards after two or three months trial in camp. He has seen dandies eschew clean shirts and soap and water altogether, and become as filthy in language as in person. The cause of all this, he says, has been the theme of deep study on his part, but, up to the present, he has never been able to get at the secret.

Skweezicks thinks that every man who aspires to places of public trust should hereafter be required to show a clear camp record—that merchants would do well to look to the same source for references from persons desiring employment, and, last but not least, young ladies should refuse to marry any man who had not gone through the trial in the tented field, clean and unsullied.

Skweezicks, while philosophizing thus upon the character of his fellows, forgets, perhaps, that he offers in himself another proof of the theory. Since he has been in the army he has returned home twice on business. The first time was only a few weeks after his joining the army, and on that occasion he was kind and accommodating, and before starting back for Virginia, advertised that he would take to his comrades, with pleasure, all parcels, letters and packages left at his office. On the second visit, however, his course was entirely different. He did not bring a single letter, and went back without telling even his nearest relation of the day of his departure. We wrote to him and asked the cause of such a singular course. He replied that it was the result of experience. When he first came back he brought with him three trunks of letters, which took him a week to deliver, not to mention the labor and bother; and when he started back, he found that his advertisement had collected together, for him to carry to his comrades, a lot of plunder which almost equaled that taken from the Yankees at Manassas, and certainly quite as mixed and various.

He had to take charge of beds, blankets, coverlids and iron bedsteads, muskets, rifles, pistols, swords and bowie-knives, demijohns, jugs, bottles and kasks of liquor, boots, shoes and leggins—in fact everything that man could want. He had taken all these things in charge, and after an immense deal of trouble had carried them on to Virginia. On arriving there he had found it impossible to deliver all in person, and had to leave a great deal at headquarters, where many articles were lost. This had been the cause of his being accused of thieving in more than one case, and he had been abused in private letters and public prints. "I therefore determined never again to let the public know when I left, on any other occasion of visiting your city."

All this looked plausible enough, but we think that he has grown mean and selfish, since he has been campaigning, and being a pretty smart fellow, trumped up this story as an excuse.

We are afraid that Skweezicks' theory will become popular with the world, and that if Skweezicks himself is subjected to the trial which he advises, he would be found wanting. We used to think him a clever fellow, but must confess we think him sadly changed.

LETTERS FROM our absent volunteers to the following addresses may be had by parties applying in person or by written order at this office:

F. Adam, George B. Beham, George Bogans, Miss Kate Burke, Miss Mary A. Bailey, Mrs. Dubuns, Miss M. F. Conklin, Martin Conway, M. Clifford, A. P. Cleaveland, John Condon, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. M. J. Flinn, Thos. Flanagan (2,) Thos. Green, Mrs. Georgina Graham, C. Heno, Mrs. L. A. Howe, Miss Lizzie Hooper, Mrs. Margaret Haughey, Mrs. Anna Higgins, Miss M. E. Harrison, John H. Jones, Gaspard Jones, Capt. Andre, J. Jegent, Mrs. J. Langdon, Mrs. Mary Laughlon, Mrs. Mary McKerson, Mrs. Francis Mead (2,) Tim Moroney, Wm. Moore, Terence Murphy, Joseph O'Brien, J. F. Purcell, Jas. Pierce, F. Pickard, Mrs. Annie Riordan, Mrs. M. Ryan, Hugh Reynolds, Mrs. M. Ranger (2,) Mrs. Joseph Ranno, Joseph Rockaway, Mrs. J. Siler (2,) P. Stevens, Mrs. M. L. Slater (2,) G. W. Sheppard, Miss Emma Summers, H. M. Summers, Laurence Turner, Jaques Uaten, Miss Jane Wise (3,) John Wagner.

A FOUNDLING.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, the watchman on the beat in the vicinity of the Female Orphan Asylum on Camp street, heard a child cry near the gate of the Asylum, and on going up and instituting a search, found a newly born infant on the banquette, in front of the gate, wrapped up in an old blanket. He took it round to the upper police station, where it was kindly taken care of, by Sergeant Hale. Nothing was found upon the child to lead to the identity of its parentage. It is doubtless the offspring of some guilty wretch who sought to provide a home for her offspring, which her shame or her poverty denied.

GRAND JURY FINDINGS.—The Grand Jury reported on Saturday, having found true bills in the following cases:

Philip Martin, a member of the Lake Providence Cadets, for murder, in killing a comrade by stabbing him in the abdomen.

Mary Donohue, murder, for strangling her infant and throwing it into a water-closet.

James E. Simpson and James E. Daniel, for breach of trust.

CHILD STEALING.—Louisa, the negro girl who was arrested a week or ten days ago upon a charge of having stolen Madeline, a little daughter of M'ac Brunet, and kept her in the swamp for four days and nights, was arraigned before Recorder Gastinel on Saturday. Her story was that she found the child crying in the streets, and was in the act of accompanying her home when she was arrested. But as the child had been absent from home four days, and as she was arrested down at the fortifications below the city, her story, of course, is not believed. The inference is general that she found the child in the street before her mother's door, and being a runaway herself, she thought it would be a safe thing for her to steal the child for the purpose of pretending to be its nurse, and thus warding off suspicion. She must have kept the poor little creature in the swamp four nights, during the coldest weather we have had this season. She was committed for trial before the Fourth Justice of the Peace, and bail was given for her appearance by her mistress, Mrs. E. C. Hunter.

OUT WITH A RAZOR.—Yesterday afternoon Peter Nader, the keeper of an oyster shop at the corner of Girod and Franklin streets, was dreadfully cut under the left arm by Henry Peterson. It appears that the two men had some trouble together some days ago, and were on bad terms. Peterson yesterday afternoon, while under the influence of liquor, went into Nader's shop and ordered some oysters. While they were being opened for him he began a dispute with Nader, which ended in the latter drawing his oyster knife and advancing upon the former. Peterson then drew from his pocket a razor, and, as Nader approached him, he made a desperate cut at him. The blade penetrated the fleshy part of his shoulder just behind the arm-pit, and cut in to the bone, ranging around towards his breast. Such was the force of the blade that the handle of the razor was broken and the blade was scattered against the bone. If the joint had been fairly hit, it looks as if the arm would have been cut off. Peterson was arrested and locked up in the First District calabouse, and Nader was sent to the Charity Hospital, where his wound was pronounced to be very dangerous.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following business was done by this court on Saturday:

Bell Lomarz, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to one week in the Parish Prison. Ann Williams, also convicted of the same offence, was fined $5 and sent to the Parish Prison for forty-eight hours.

Patrick Boyle, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years.

Jose Garibaldi, Serafini Campioni and Pauline Scayoni, convicted of counterfeiting coin, were sentenced as follows: Garibaldi, two years; Campioni, ten years; and Scayoni, four months, in the State Penitentiary, at hard labor.

Our Hostages.

We take the following from the Richmond Enquirer of the 13th:

The selection of hostages was made on Sunday last, at the office of the Provost Marshal of the prisons, in the presence of Colonels Smith and Woford, as witnesses for the Confederacy, and of Mr. Ely and Colonels Lee, Cogswell and other Northern officers. The drawing of the name of the officer whose life should be held as a hostage for that of Capt. Smith, convicted of piracy at Philadelphia, was entrusted to the Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., of New York, the lot falling upon Col. Corcoran, who is now a prisoner at Charleston, S. C. Of the remaining hostages, Col. Lee, Major Revere and Capt. Rockwood are from Massachusetts; Wilcox from Michigan, Woodruff and Neff from Kentucky and Potter, Wood and McQuade from New York. The following is the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen Winder:

C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Nov. 9, 1861.

Sir—You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of highest rank one who is to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons, and who is to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner of war Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia.

You will also select thirteen other prisoners of war, the highest in rank of those captured by our forces, to be confined in the cells reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes, and will treat them as such so long as the enemy shall continue so to treat the like number of prisoners of war captured by them at sea, and now held for trial in New York as pirates.

As these measures are intended to repress the infamous attempt now made by the enemy to commit judicial murder on prisoners of war, you will execute them strictly, as the mode best calculated to prevent the commission of so heinous a crime.

Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Acting Secretary of War.

To Brig.-General JOHN WINDER, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND, Richmond, Va., November 11, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War:

Sir—In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th inst., one prisoner of war of the highest rank in our possession was chosen by lot, to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. The names of the six Colonels were placed in a can. The first name drawn was that of Col. Corcoran, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who is the hostage chosen to answer for Smith.

In choosing the thirteen from the highest rank, to be held to answer the like number of prisoners of war captured by the enemy at sea, there being only ten field officers, it was necessary to draw by lot three Captains. The first names drawn were Captains J. B. Ricketts, H. McQuade and J. W. Rockwood.

The list of thirteen will therefore stand—Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieut.-Colonels Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Captains Ricketts, McQuade and Rockwood.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND, Richmond, Va., Nov. 1st, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War, Richmond, Virginia:

Sir—In obedience to your instructions all the wounded officers have been exempted as hostages, to await the result of the trial of prisoners captured by the enemy at sea. I have, therefore, made selections now of Captains H. Bowman and T. Keffer to replace Captains Ricketts and McQuade, wounded.

The list of thirteen will now stand—Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieutenant-Colonels Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Captains Rockwood, Bowman and Keffer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN H. WINDER, Brig. Gen'l.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.—A NEW FRIGHT.—The dispatches from Springfield to the Missouri Republican disclose a new and important feature in the plans of the enemy. It amounts to no less than the withdrawal of Federal forces from Western Missouri, and sending them down the Mississippi. That this is the policy of the Administration we have no doubt whatever, and it behooves the Government as well as the whole people of the valley to look well and earnestly to the fact.

The descent of the Mississippi will be made by a probable force of from 75,000 to 100,000 troops. To meet this force, will require all the resources that can be brought to bear against it; and, what is more, there is no time to be lost. The Federals at Sandy and Catlettsburg have a new and complete, six or eight gunboats, to be accompanied by 150 barges as transports. These demonstrations, together with the fact that troops are pouring into Cairo by regiments daily, are pregnant with significance, and should serve to arouse our whole people to a sense of their danger. We addressed them recently on the subject in advance of them, if they would defend their homes, their rights and their sacred honor. To arms! must be the watchword from this day henceforth. Every man in the country should be prepared for the emergency.

[Memphis Appeal.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.—From the moment the news of the attack on South Carolina soil, and the danger of our own coast became known, one loud burst of patriotism has resounded throughout the State of Georgia. From Tennessee to the sea-board. Every able-bodied man and boy is aroused and anxious to fly to our rescue, and repel the invaders. Arms only are wanted, and of these, every species is being gathered and forwarded to this city. Fifty thousand Georgians could be placed—or rather would place themselves—in the field within a week, did we only possess the materials to arm and equip them. We hope our neighbors, the more for this grand exhibition of the patriotism and valor of her sons. A dozen Lincoln fleets could not conquer such a people.

[Savannah Republican, 16th.

GETTING READY FOR RETALIATION.—The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says:

Information having been received here yesterday that one of the thirteen privateers held in Philadelphia as pirates had been tried and found guilty, and was about to be sentenced to death, Gen. Winder, the officer in charge of prisoners, was instructed to set apart thirteen of the prisoners highest in rank to undergo the same fate with the privateers, and to decide by lot among these thirteen as to the first victim. Several Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Captains, respectively, were among the number so selected, and their names having been put in a hat, Mr. Ely, M. C., was desired to draw forth one. The scene in the prison is said to have been one of intense solemnity. Twelve of the men most deeply interested stood by—the thirteenth, Col. Corcoran of the 69th New York (Irish) regiment, was in Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor. Upon him the sad choice fell, and accordingly, just so sure as the privateer shall be hung for a pirate will Col. Corcoran's life pay the penalty. Let us hope that the necessity will not arise for taking it.

POWDER.—We are gratified to know that the Confederate States will not be wholly without sources of supply of this indispensable article, as the war progresses. The Government Powder Mills, at Augusta, have not yet been completed, but temporary works have been erected, which are now turning out 300 pounds daily. There are several other mills in the Confederacy which are working to the full extent of their capacity.

[Savannah Republican.

LAPSE NORTHERN NEWS.—The New York Times has the following:

The property of Charles W. Russell, of Wheeling, has been confiscated. Mr. Russell has the reputation of being one of the most vigorous of the Virginia traitors. He was chairman of the Virginia Delegation in the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic National Conventions.

The printing office of the Kanawha Valley Star, at Charleston, Va., has fallen into the hands of the Government under the confiscation act. The editor, who is now one of the ragged and barefooted followers of the rebel John B. Floyd, proposed to run his type into bullets for the rebels, but, before he could accomplish his purpose, he was forced to run himself into the mountains.

The official majority of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is 13,313. This is the Governor's third term of service.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

DISPATCHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

Capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason by a War Vessel!!

THEIR ARREST ON THE HIGH SEAS!!

Taken from the British Mail Steamer and Conveyed to Fortress Monroe!

THE PIKEVILLE BATTLE

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY!!

THE ENEMY SOUNDLY WHIPPED!!

All Quiet in and about the Camps.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—It is ascertained that the Federal vessel San Jacinto boarded the British steamer at sea on which were our Ministers Mason and Slidell, and their Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, and took them off; they are all of them now at Fortress Monroe.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—The news of the capture of Ministers Mason and Slidell was communicated to Norfolk from Fortress Monroe, by Gen. Wool to Gen. Huger. Commodore Wilkes commanded the San Jacinto that arrested the Commissioners.

Nothing interesting from Manassas or other camps.

The Pikeville Battle.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—The Northern papers publish a dispatch reporting a battle at Pikeville, Ky., in which the Federals killed 500 and took 1000 Confederate prisoners; but a letter from Gen. Humphrey Marshall is just read at the War Department, which says: "The Pikeville battle occurred with 300 Confederates against 1600 Federals. Our troops lost one killed, four wounded and seven missing. The Federal loss was, killed, 207 counted, 140 wounded and 230 prisoners. This unequal loss resulted from the fact that our men were successfully ambuscaded, and the enemy were entrapped."

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Crittenden Moving Towards Russellville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.—The Louisville Courier of to-day says it is reported that Gen. Tom Crittenden with 10,000 Yankees is within twenty-five miles of Russellville, and the Courier thinks he probably intends to disperse the Sovereign Convention, which is to meet there on Monday next.

Lincolnite Report of a Battle at Pikeville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.—The Evansville Journal of the 13th inst. publishes the following dispatches, which are doubtless greatly exaggerated:

PADUCAH, KY., Nov. 12.—Gen. Nelson met the rebels on Friday last at the village of Pikeville, in Pike county, and won a glorious victory.

[Second Dispatch.

PARIS, KY., Nov. 12.—Col. Lathe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3500 men, and Colonel Harris, of the 20 Ohio, in the front, with 600 men—Harris falling back and Moore pressing forward till the enemy was brought in the midst of Nelson's whole brigade, when our forces pressed them on all sides, killing 500 and taking 1000 prisoners, when the balance of them scattered in all directions. The loss of the Federals is small. The battle lasted all of Friday and Saturday. Among the prisoners are Gens. John P. Williams and Hawes.

Lincolnite View of the Guyandotte Battle.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte, Va., was accomplished by the trickery of the inhabitants; it was all arranged between the rebel cavalry and the rebel citizens; it was a massacre of the Federal troops in cold blood. The citizens invited the Federals to their houses on Sunday evening, when off duty; they accepted after dark; then the rebel cavalry dashed into town, and commenced murdering the unarmed soldiers. The rebel citizens, men, women and children, rushed on them with axes in their hands, and, aided by the cavalry, perpetrated the slaughter. The Federals at the camp prepared for defence, but were overpowered and had to break. When Col. Seigler arrived and learned the particulars of the affair, he immediately ordered the destruction of the town, and the buildings were immediately fired and the whole town reduced to ashes.

The Battle of Pikeville a Humbug.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—The Richmond Dispatch publishes an extra which contains items from the Baltimore American, dated the 13th. They state that the reported successful battle of the Federals at Piketon or Pikeville, Ky., is all a humbug.

Gens. Halleck and Buell have left Washington for the West. Dispatches from Washington, dated 12th, confirm the Federal reconnoissance opposite Occoquan with 18,000 troops, and say some of our pickets were shot and some taken prisoners.

Arrival of Southern Prisoners.

The train which arrived last night from Norfolk brought thirty-three Southerners, prisoners, who were recently confined in Washington. Among the officers are Lieut.-Col. Boone and Sergeant Thomas, of the 24 Mississippi regiment; Sergeant Bates, of the 8th Alabama, and a few Virginians. Among the privates are Barker, Calvert, Eastwood, Savett, Paine, Eollick, of the 8th Georgia; Alfred, Loftin, Caffen and Smith, of the 6th Virginia; Figot, of the 5th Alabama; Hudson and Porter, of the 4th Alabama; James, of the 24 South Carolina; Lewis, Burnamier, Pinckney, McFall and Barrow, of the 6th Carolina; Ferrell, Hampton's Legion; Barrow and Johnson, of the 4th, and H. C. Walder, of the 24 Mississippi, with several Virginians.

The Port Royal Engagement.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

In our afternoon edition of yesterday we gave a brief and general account of the battle and evacuation of Fort Walker, on Port Royal Sound. Further and authentic accounts show that it was one of the most terrible fights on record. Soldiers who were in the Crimea say there was nothing like it in the memorable sieges of that celebrated campaign. The fire from the fleet fell upon the devoted garrison like a storm of hail for five consecutive hours, and the enfilading worked terrible havoc among the guns of our battery. So rapid were the reports of the guns that it was difficult to distinguish between them. One continuous roar was kept up throughout the fight.

The battery on Hilton Head (Walker's) consisted of one 10-inch Columbiad, one 8-inch ditto, one rifle cannon and seventeen twenty-four and thirty-two pounders. The fort is a common earth structure, but very strong of its kind, and the width of the bay, two and a-half miles, proved from the beginning that a fleet of such power was obliged to enter with an effort. The Bay Point battery, just opposite on St. Helena Island, had seventeen guns, and there was but little risk in swift steamers passing a mile and a quarter from each. The ships were disposed so as to direct their fire from three points. The achievement, in itself, is of little consequence, but it is important in that it gives the enemy a foothold on our coast and possession of one of our best harbors.

Our force in the battery while the fight was progressing amounted to about 220 men, the rest of the troops being disposed in the rear and within the distance of a mile. The greater portion of the loss occurred outside, from the bursting of shells which were rained over a large district of territory. The German Artillery Company from Charleston, who were in the fort, fought like tigers. Our men were ordered to retreat, when their powder was nearly exhausted; the holding of the battery had become hopeless, and the enemy had in their power to cut off their retreat.

They left in good order, followed by a shower of shells from the ships. Fortunately, a considerable number of steamers were lying in a deep creek that skirts the west side of the Island, which enabled, it is thought, our entire forces to make safe their retreat. A portion landed at Bluffton and other points on the Carolina shore, and another, the largest, was brought by Com. Tattnall's fleet to Savannah.

Col. Werner, of the German Artillery, was in command of the fort. Gen. Drayton was also present throughout the fight, and Gen. Ripley arrived about 10 o'clock.

Com. Tattnall's fleet was present aiding the fort to the full extent of its powers, and all are loud in their praise of the intrepidity and daring of its heroic commander. Of his fleet, the Lady Davis and the Huntress were cut off and went on to Charleston.

Com. Tattnall, after his flag ship was crippled by a shell, retired to Scull Creek, and landed his marines and powder to give aid to the fort; but before reaching it he discovered the United States flag flying on the hospital; he then retraced his steps to his steamer.

The garrison at Bay Point, commanded by Capt. Stephen Elliott, made good their escape, and at last accounts were engaged in throwing up a battery at Port Royal Ferry, near Beaufort.

Capt. Wm. Elliott's company, which garrisoned the work on Braddock's Point, south end of the island, retreated in small boats, and many of them, with their baggage, were picked up by the steamer Leesburg, from Savannah, and landed on the opposite shore. They burned their stores, and left their tents behind them.

Our hospital was five hundred yards from the fort, and had the yellow flag flying, yet the vandals shot three balls entirely through it; fortunately, however, injuring no one.

CAROLINA ITEMS.—A number of families from South Carolina crossed the river yesterday and arrived in this city en route for the up country.

Messrs. Pope and Baynard, who reside on Hilton Head, set fire to every building on their premises and their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind them to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. Lee and Capt. Hartstene were at Pocataligo yesterday.

The citizens of Beaufort have all deserted the town—the men from the army and the rest for the interior.

It is reported that the Federal fleet is moving up the river.

The Charleston Courier, referring to the fight, says:

The firing was terrible, and it is feared that the loss has been severe. One of the enemy's gun boats was fired by Hilton Head battery, and then scuttled by the enemy. The Yankee flag ship was one of the fleet. The forts were gallantly defended, and not abandoned until it became evident that resistance was useless, and to remain longer would have made prisoners of all who did not retreat.

Scott's Regiment.

The regiment of mounted volunteers under command of Col. Scott, five companies of which will leave Baton Rouge for the seat of war in Kentucky on Saturday, is a corps of which the State may justly feel proud. It is composed of the substantial young men of Louisiana—gentlemen in their social standing, sons of our northern citizens—healthy, temperate, athletic—good marksmen and excellent horsemen. They have volunteered for the whole war from an ardent patriotism, leaving behind them the comforts of home, and in every instance all the luxuries that wealth can procure. A nobler regiment of cavalry never formed into line on this continent than the one about to part from us—brave and worthy men, commanded by chivalric and intelligent officers.

The cost of raising, equipping, arming, clothing and subsisting this regiment has been chiefly from the liberal bounty of individuals and parishes. What that cost is will appear from an estimate of some of the more important items. There are not less than 750 horses, worth at least $200 each, or $150,000. Saddles and equipments for the same number at $25 each horse, $18,750. Uniforms and other clothing of men at $30 each, $22,500. One pair of blankets each, at $8, $6000. Five hundred large revolvers at $50, $25,000. Double barrelled shot guns, 750, worth $25 each, $18,750. Two hundred and fifty brace of cavalry pistols at $10, $2500. These items alone, which do not begin to cover the actual outlay, amount to $243,250.

The expense of subsisting this corps for a period of two months must amount to more than sixty thousand dollars.

It was about the 15th of July that Col. Scott received from the President authority to raise a Battalion of Mounted Men from Louisiana, his valuable services on the Peninsula and his peculiar adaptation to the command of cavalry having been observed and appreciated by the War Department. He remained in Virginia long enough to take an efficient part in the battle of the 21st of July, then returned to enter upon the responsible and laborious duty assigned to him. The large number of companies seeking a place in his corps induced him to apply for admission to raise a regiment instead of a battalion, which was cheerfully granted. When not prevented by serious illness he has labored incessantly, day and night, in the pursuit of his laudable and patriotic enterprise. His success is complete. The last company (from Catahoula) was mustered into service late in October. The work of drilling has been industriously pursued under competent instruction with commendable results. The regiment will take the field early in all respects for that active service for which every member of it is eager.

The field officers of the regiment are as follows, except Assistant Surgeon, none having been appointed in place of Dr. Woods, declined:

John S. Scott, Colonel.
J. O. Nixon, Lieut.-Colonel.
Jervaise Sebluze, Major.
Albert Cammack, Quartermaster.
P. C. Fox, Adjutant.
N. T. N. Robinson, Commissary.
Dr. T. P. Hotchkiss, Surgeon.
Jos. Colton, Forage Master.
A. Wilson, Wagon Master.

The several companies are commanded as follows:

COMPANIES.

Company A—Capt. C. W. Keep, of Iberville.
Company B—Capt. J. M. Taylor, E. Baton Rouge.
Company C—Capt. N. W. Leake, East Feliciana.
Company D—Capt. J. R. Williams, Rapides.
Company E—Capt. G. A. Scott, West Feliciana.
Company F—Capt. Jos. Benjamin, Concordia.
Company G—Capt. Fenelon Cannon, Avoyelles.
Company H—Capt. J. Campbell, E. Baton Rouge.
Company I—Capt. C. Lejune, Pointe Coupee.
Company K—Capt. W. L. Dillon, Catahoula.

The ten companies number about 750 men. A section of Light Artillery under command of Lieut. Holmes, late of Watson's Battalion, consisting of 25 men with one rifled four-pounder gun and two mountain howitzers, will be attached to the squadron commanded by Capt. Keep of Company A.

It is worthy of remark that this splendid corps is raised exclusively from the country parishes and is essentially a planters' regiment. The men who compose it are fair representatives of the inhabitants of the State, on which they will reflect the lustre of bravery, honor, chivalry and patriotism, wherever they may go. The hearts of thousands of their kindred will ache at their departure, but tens of thousands will swell with proud and loyal emotion when they shall return plumed and wreathed with honorable triumphs.

[Baton Rouge Advocate.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—The bluff was lined all yesterday afternoon with crowds anxious to witness the arrival of prisoners taken at the battle of Belmont, who had been put aboard the Ingomar. On the arrival of the boat the rush was very great at the foot of Jefferson street, where the prisoners were put ashore. As they appeared, shouts and yells went up from a portion of the crowd—the portion whose appearance betokened the absence of refinement. These noisy demonstrations were made at intervals as the men were marched along the street. Some coarse attempts at witticisms were occasionally heard, but the expression that most concerned the day was, "Here's your mule!" An Irishman, when all the men had left the boat, exclaimed, as it agreeably surprised, "Be jabers, they're all Dutchmen; there's not a rale reg'lar Paddy among the whole on 'em." Then turning toward the prisoners, "Byes, we've got no sour-kraut here for you!" The proportion of Germans was large among the prisoners; the whole of them appeared to be men of very ordinary condition. As they went along amid the staring crowd, most of them had a dull, unexpressive look of absolute indifference. Here and there, however, among the brown-visaged backwoodsmen, the gleaming eye, knitted brow, and compressed lip, showed the indignant and defiant feelings that were pent up within. They were taken to Mosby's cotton shed, at the corner of Second and Jackson streets, where they were placed under guard. [Memphis Appeal, Saturday.

PLENTY OF SALT.—The Vicksburg Whig says:

We are glad to see indications that the salt speculators are apt to "burn their fingers" with this indispensable article. Large quantities of salt are being obtained at Abingdon, Va., on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. Energetic measures are in progress to commence the manufacture of salt on a large scale at Wilmington, N. C. Similar arrangements are being made on the coast of South Carolina, Florida and elsewhere. We advise consumers, therefore, to use salt sparingly at present. The home manufacturers will soon be able to fill large orders, when the article will go down to a living price. Quantities of this valuable article, we learn, are being received in Monroe, La., from Drake's salt works in Arkansas, forty miles distant from Monroe, at three dollars per sack. Let those wishing salt send to those works for it.

Yankee and Dixie Fleet in the Middle of the Mississippi River.

GEN. POLK AND GEN. GRANT HAVE AN INTERVIEW.

COLUMBUS, KY., November 14, 1861.

Editors Appeal—On yesterday, the 13th inst., the elegant steamer Prince, Captain Butler, left our wharf at 10 o'clock P. M., and proceeded up the river toward Cairo. On board were Generals Polk, Cheatham and McCown, with their respective staffs, Lieutenant Colonel Tilman, of the infantry, Captain Gray of the artillery, and Captains Haywood and Ballentine, of the cavalry. About midway between Columbus and Cairo we met the steamer Aleck Scott, having on board Gen. Grant, Col. Logan, Major Hatch, and other officers of the Lincoln army, together with the venerable Judge Breese, late United States Senator from Illinois. The steamers, both bearing the white flag, were lashed together in the middle of the stream, and a lengthy interview took place between Generals Polk and Grant.

In the meantime the officers, both Federal and Confederate, mingled with each other, drank champagne together, told anecdotes and incidents of the late battle, complimenting each other upon the heroism and bravery displayed on both sides, and altogether had a most delightful time.

The result of the conference between the generals was, that our prisoners, about eighty or ninety in number, were to be given up to us in return for the 105 wounded men that we had of theirs, leaving about ninety of their well men still in our hands.

The ceremony over, the two boats again separated, amidst the waving of hats and handkerchiefs of the officers of the two armies, who in all probability, will again meet soon in deadly conflict. Besides the officers there were three ladies on each of the boats, who seemed to enjoy the scene vastly. The whole parley was conducted on both sides in the most chivalric and high-toned style.

It seems to us that extending civilities to a party of scoundrels who had come down only a few days before to murder our people, is carrying the thing rather too far. It may be all right, but it does not seem so to us.

The Federal Fleet.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

The enemy have Port Royal and Hilton Head Island. What do they intend to do with them? They may hold them in quiet possession, and the former will afford a safe refuge for their fleets. As we have no particular use for either about now, we cannot see that any serious inconvenience can arise from the possession. They have, it is said, twenty thousand troops aboard their ships. What will they do with them? We think it will puzzle them to come to Savannah; their next movement, then, must be inland, either in the direction of Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, or by way of Brunswick. Will they march on Savannah with our troops in front and the Charleston troops in the rear? or will they march on Charleston with the Carolina troops in front and the Georgia troops in the rear? And again; will they land at Brunswick and come northward with a f