New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

Col. McKeever, of the Southern Express Company, has our thanks for newspaperial favors.

We are indebted to the Hon. E. Salomon, of the State Senate, for a pamphlet copy of the message of Gov. Moore.

The great length of the Governor's message, and the pressure of interesting matter upon our columns, excludes the usual amount of editorial reading.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The message of Governor Moore to the Legislature now in session at Baton Rouge, appears at length in our columns this morning. Of course it is unnecessary to direct public attention to it, as its importance will command for it wide spread, if not universal perusal.

We have only had opportunity to glance over the message hurriedly; and must, therefore, omit extended notice at this time. We judge, however, that it is an excellent document, full of patriotic mention and judicious suggestions, most of which, we doubt not, will be sanctioned by the Legislature.

A VALUABLE MAP FOR REFERENCE.—Messrs. Holle & Co., news agents, No. 81 Exchange place, have just published a map of the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and a part of Florida, which we think will prove most useful to the public for reference. The different ports, harbors and islands on these coasts are accurately laid down, and a person can see at a glance all the points which the recent invasion has made particularly interesting at the present time. Such maps should be on the table of every one who wishes to keep himself informed on the great events of the day, for they will serve as keys to the news we are all the time receiving. Messrs. Holle & Co. are selling them at the very reasonable price of fifty cents each.

PLATOSS' MILITARY SCHOOL.—Mr. Platoss gives notice this morning that he will form new classes in the school for the soldier, company and battalion, on the 1st proximo, when officers desiring instruction in any of those branches can enter and go through a regular course. Everybody who has attended Mr. Platoss' classes are delighted with his system of teaching, and readily acknowledge that they have been greatly benefited thereby. We look upon this school as of the greatest importance, and hope that every officer will make it his duty to avail himself of the opportunity thus offered to become well posted in the tactics.

BEAUREGARD BATTALION.—Notice is given in another column that the regular weekly drill of this battalion will take place on next Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, as usual. The non-commissioned officers' drill will take place this afternoon, at the armory of the Crescent Blues.

PANOLA GUARDS.—The regular drills of this company are announced in another column, and members are notified that they will be required to be punctual, or be expelled. See notice.

AN EXPULSION.—Notice is given that Paul Montzenbecker has been expelled from the Sumpter Greys for unsoldierlike conduct. See notice.

CLAY GUARD.—A meeting of this company will be held this evening, at 6 o'clock, for the transaction of important business.

The New York Tribune admits that the Federal naval expedition will accomplish nothing in the end, and says it should have gone to Texas, where there are thousands of Union men waiting to receive the Lincolnites with open arms. True, but to the embrace of death.

Large quantities of salt coming in from Western Virginia are bringing down the prices of that article in Richmond and Petersburg.

Virginia has already expended over $6,000,000 in behalf of the cause, without taking into the account the vast local contributions of money bestowed upon particular regiments in the field. Her contributions of men have been fully in proportion to her expenditures.

TRIED.—The Leesburg correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, speaking of the late great storm which flooded the Shenandoah, gives the following:

In consequence of so much water the Shenandoah was overflowed, and of course the Potomac. So much water has left about thirty Yankees in a most precarious situation. Since the battle they have been placed as pickets on Harrison's Island. The water continuing to rise has forced them up the few trees that stand the island. Here, waterbound, deserted by their friends, without anything to eat, they have been confined for several days. Their intercessions to our pickets for relief is said to be heartrending, for we can afford no relief to them, as it would be death for any one to attempt to launch a boat in the turbid stream.

DEPARTURE OF THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—One hundred and fifty men and officers, belonging to the Abolition army, heretofore captured by our forces, were sent South yesterday in charge of a guard of sixty Confederate soldiers, under the command of Dr. Wertz, of Louisiana, Sergeant in charge of the prison guard. They left the prison at noon. A majority of the prisoners comprised those taken at Manassas, who, of all those brought here are said to be less addicted to decent behavior than any of their comrades. Among the prisoners here are artists, editors, play actors, negro singers, opera folks, and other demonstrative people, a number of whom, as we learn, have erected in one of the prisons an impromptu theater, at which, every Sunday evening, performances are had, to the immense delight of the imprisoned patriots. The Southerners are sometimes "wooled" powerfully by the representatives of the sock and buskin. The performances, as we learn from the prison officials, who are generally invited to be present, in an artistic point of view, are very creditable. The players have constructed all the paraphernalia of a regular establishment, so far as was possible under the circumstances.

(Richmond Examiner.

LOOK OUT FOR GENERAL SCOTT.—When General Scott leaves New York for England, in one of the British steamers, he will be taken out of them, also every American of the North, by our Confederate Privateers, and held in bondage for Mason and Slidell. Our Privateersmen are now bound for London and Liverpool, and will take from John Bull's soil all the American Diplomats, and other American spies and traitors to our Confederacy. English ships are now no longer neutrals, and must submit to the right of search. Poor John Bull is no longer sovereign of the seas, but a tool of Yankeedom and Lincoln. [Wilmington Journal.

ARRIVAL OF GUNS.—We are gratified to state that about 4000 of the guns which recently arrived on the Pingal, at Savannah, have been sent to this State, to be used in arming our soldiery. They come in the "nick of time."

(Bowling Green Courier.

We learn that a trial of one of the new Federal gunboats was made at Cairo, three or four days since, by firing thirty-two pounders at it. It is alleged that those heavy missiles made no impression on its iron-clad sides whatever. This fact, if true, is worthy of notice by our military authorities.

(Memphis Appeal.

The Government Beef Packery at Alexandria, La., has commenced operations.

There are five candidates out for the office of Mayor in Mobile.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says it is reported that Messrs. Mason and Slidell had with them one million of dollars in gold.

The attention of housekeepers, dealers and others is called to the very extensive sale, to take place this day, at 37 Camp street, of household furniture, fine carpets, elegant long French plate mirrors, polished walnut and other bedsteads of every description, fine glassware, Chinaware and cutlery. Also, the extensive of Messrs Chandler, and a large lot of goods for account of whom it may concern. See advertisement.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, ETC.—We would invite the attention of those in want of fine furniture to the extensive assortment of Messrs. Mathews & Lagarde's sale, to take place this morning, at 11 o'clock, at 37 Camp street. See advertisement.

THE RIGHT VIEW.

Speaking of the crops along the seaboard, which are more or less exposed to incursions from Lincoln's naval hordes, the Charleston Mercury says:

Many millions of people in England are, directly and indirectly, dependent upon cotton for a living. The absence of cotton from the mills, produced by the permitted blockade of our ports, must, in no long time, throw out of employment a vast number of employes, not only in the mills, but in all the ramifications of trade dependent upon cotton and its manufactured fabrics. The effect on capitalists, business men and bankers, will not be small. The distress and embarrassment is likely to enter into politics with no insignificant weight. It may and will decide the fate of cabinets and administrations. And the pressure will urge the procuring of cotton, to do which it is necessary to raise the blockade—a blockade never yet legal and effective. With the opening of our ports, under this species of commercial necessity, all our real difficulties will disappear. The war will lose its troublesome features, in a financial and business point of view, becoming only an employment for our young men along the border, while we may plant and sell and buy as heretofore.

This much we have said, to show the hope of peace from keeping back our cotton while this blockade lasts, and to renew our suggestions about the importance of preventing, at any sacrifice, this indispensable product from falling into the hands of our foes. It will be used for their relief and our detriment. Every bag that gets into their clutches is an argument to European nations to rely upon the North for supplying their wants of their mills, and to save themselves the trouble of doing us justice in the matter of the illegal blockade. Shall we allow the North to succeed in this attempt on the coast of South Carolina? Shall we permit foreign nations to play into the hands of our foes, by recognizing an ineffective blockade as good, and to protect our property, which they need, through these foes?

It is a question to which but one answer can be given, consistently with the great cause of Southern independence—a question to which, however great the cost, Carolinians, in their patriotic devotion, will give but one answer. It is better to destroy than to give up the crops to our enemies.

Yes—"it is better to destroy than to give up the crops to our enemies." The destruction of the crops will inflict no larger loss upon the planters than would their capture by the Abolitionists. There is but this difference between capture and the proposed destruction. If our enemies get possession of any amount of cotton, the planters lose to that extent, and they are benefited. But, if the cotton is destroyed by its rightful owners, the loss will be precisely the same, while our relentless foes will derive no advantage. For instance, had the planters of the islands in the vicinity of Port Royal, when it became apparent that the enemy's attacking squadrons could not be successfully resisted, burned their cotton, and not permitted a flake of it to fall into the hands of the invaders, their pecuniary status would have been the same that it now is, and the Yankees could not boast over the acquisition of several hundred bales of valuable cotton.

TALK ON CHANGE.

Unless some move is taken, the flags of Carodollet will be one of the things that were. How the mandate of an official can check all business, vide the mandate of Governor Moore in regard to the forwarding of cotton hither, is developed every day. There are some sales of the great staple made daily. The best joke of the season is, that several small parcels of cotton have been taken for Algiers, and it was surmised they were for Algiers, Africa, not the quiet, unpretending village *vis-a-vis*. But all excitement was abandoned when it was known the cotton was purchased for caulking purposes in the ship-yards over the river, provided there was no mistaking the Opelousas Railroad for a ship-yard, whence, if the cotton was safely ensconced in some of President Hewes' nice box cars, there is no knowing where it might bring up.

We note the receipts this week of 450 bags of coffee from parts not generally admitted in talking on the flags. We continue to receive favorable advices of the extension of the manufacture of salt in the interior. All apprehensions of a scarcity or famine in the article is abandoned. The weather, however, is too mild for curing meat, and we cannot expect any increase to the stock of provisions for some weeks to come. In the meantime, if we should have no winter, we recommend every individual to be his own commissary, and go to work and raise his own pork, beef and mutton. There is an abundance of land and other facilities on the Jackson Railroad and in other parts of the country adjacent to the city to raise sufficient provisions for three times the number of inhabitants that now compose the population of New Orleans.

There was some mysterious talking about the captain of the steamer Anna on Mississippi Sound. The Anna was loaded with turpentine—a very valuable commodity to the Hessians at this time. The report of her being burned is contradicted. The captain and crew were taken, and 14 negroes, with their owner, who was on board, were permitted to go. As there are two sides to a report of this character, we should be glad to have it explained whether the Anna was not conveniently captured. The channel next to Horn Island, or rather inside, was not the route years ago from Pascagoula to New Orleans. It is further bruited about that the Anna is owned by Northern folks. It is very difficult to ascertain how many vessels of the Hessians are in Ship Island harbor. Two days since it was said there were only three, last week there were said to be twenty-five, and the week before there were thirty—all said to be visible. These accounts all come from what may be termed the highest source. The latest advices from the Sound, up to yesterday morning, say there were only five Yankee vessels to be seen from Horn Island to Cat Island. Weeks ago it was confidently stated there were eleven sail of Yankees outside of the Balize. Where have they gone to? Nevertheless, we may at any moment be caught unawares. We are certain of twenty-six steamers having been built for the express invasion of Mobile and New Orleans.

In the meantime, the proprietors of the steamers trading between this port and Mobile have taken advantage of the war and advanced the rates of freight to unheard of prices, something like what they were fifty years ago, when three or four small schooners did all the carrying trade between the two places. There is some risk, however, attending the navigation of the Sound. The Yankees have the steamer Coatzacoalcos, formerly of the Tehuantepec line, armed and forming one of the blockade. She is of very light draught, and can come up to St. Joseph's Island without any difficulty, and at high tide can easily pass there and enter the Rigolets. In the meantime, we hope we shall be prepared for the vandals. If we can encourage 20,000 or more of them to land in the swamps on Lake Borgne, in the vicinity of Proctorville, very few of them will return to Lincolndom, because some of our volunteers and soldiers are not inclined to follow Secretary Benjamin's request, that those invaders and cut-throats shall be considered as prisoners of war. Following the intents of Carolinians and Georgians, our volunteers will be willing to allow Secretary Benjamin to follow his inclinations after they have got through with them.

The telegraphic wires were silent yesterday. Well they might be after such a mass of contradictory dispatches, rumors and sensation accounts, as were inflicted on the public through the Associated Press returns, yesterday morning. There was sufficient nonsense received night before last to meet the demands of the quid nunes until Christmas.

According to the last advices from Liverpool Orleans Middling cotton had advanced to 12¾d., equal to 25c., ordinary rate of exchange. Unfortunately for our folks, it is feared these shipments were all sold long ago. The stock in Liverpool on the 8th inst. was sufficient, at 45,000 bales per week, to last till the 15th March, to which may be added the expected receipts from the East India, which will probably in January, February, March and April, reach 200,000 bales, which will carry them through the middle of May next.

RESIGNED.—Late Northern papers received mention the resignation of Commander Mercer, of the United States frigate Wabash. It is reported that Commander Mercer, upon learning that the Wabash was to join in the attack upon South Carolina, refused to aid in the fight and threw up his command.

A telegraphic line has been established along the track of the Southern Railroad from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., and is now in operation.

The Fight at Pensacola.

We are much indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following account of the fight in Pensacola Bay, written by his brother, an officer of the Tenth Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers:

CAMP PICKENS, November 22, 1861.

Fort Pickens opened fire on us about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the 21st. The first fire was at the steamboat Time, as she was landing at the Navy Yard wharf. They then threw several shells into the Navy Yard, but they did little damage, and one at Gen. Gladden's headquarters, which fell and exploded in the front yard. About half an hour after their first fire at the Time, our batteries, Forts McRae and Barrancas, opened fire on them, and did some good shooting. Two men-of-war, the Niagara and Colorado, which were lying out in the Gulf, ran in so close to Fox Island that the guns of Fort McRae all day long, making it rather a dangerous post. It was an exciting and interesting scene to witness—a heavy bombardment from two large war steamers and a strong fort, acting in concert. But we are expecting Lincoln's great armada here every day. When it comes, then it will be more worthy of our attention. Three sail were seen off at sea late this evening.

What is known here as "Bragg's Battery," constructed under the supervision of Capt. Bragg, consisting of one 10-inch columbiad, under Capt. Kerr, of the Jackson Mississippi Artillery; one 10-inch columbiad, under Capt. Aderholt, of the Georgia Battalion, and mortar mortars, under command of Capt. Dick English, of the Natchez Artillery, did splendid execution. The two columbiads of Capts. Kerr and Aderholt, and one 10-inch columbiad, in a battery near Fort McRae, about fifty yards from Bragg's Battery, across the lagoon back of McRae, engaged the war vessels with splendid effect. The Niagara received such injuries that she did not participate in the engagement to-day. She is now lying off in the Gulf about six miles, with carpenters at work on her. The Colorado did not come so near this morning, but tried to take McRae at long range; but her shot fell short. This evening she moved up near her former position—not quite so close to McRae—and the three batteries commenced playing on her again, with such success that she weighed anchor and put out again, with several holes in her. I saw two shells from Kerr's columbiad burst in her rigging, near her smoke stack.

No damage was done to McRae to-day, as the vessels kept out of range. Yesterday six men were killed at Fort McRae, at Capt. Smith's battery, by the falling in of the magazine, which was built of light timber and heavily laden with sand. It was occasioned by two shells falling on it in rapid succession. At the time it fell there were twenty-one men in it. Some were pulled out by the heels; the others had to be dug out under a heavy fire. Six men were killed by this accident. One man had his legs shot off by a shell, and died this morning. Our total loss is seven killed and eight wounded—all at Fort McRae. No Louisianians.

Col. Villepigue, in command at the fort, was slightly wounded in the arm by the bursting of a shell.

The Niagara and Colorado divided their shot pretty equally between McRae and the Bragg Battery. They did no injury to the latter, but they made some splendid shots, and caused the boys to lay flat very often. I saw one 8-inch shell strike within four feet of Capt. Aderholt, who was standing at the time behind his gun, but fortunately it did not burst. Capt. Kerr's horse was tethered near his battery, and was killed by a shell.

It is impossible to discover the extent of the damage done to Fort Pickens; but, judging from the number of shell I saw burst in the Fort and around the case-mates, I think "somebody was hurt."

Thus far, we have only fired each gun about every half hour. Some of them we have not fired at all. We have not commenced in earnest yet, but are saving our powder and ball for the great fleet. We have been firing some to-night in order to witness the action of our fuses. When I left Bragg's Battery this evening, there was one house on fire in Warrington, and, judging from the light, several have since burned. They were set on fire by hot shell from Pickens.

More of the Gauley Fight—Further and Interesting Details.

HEAVY LOSS OF THE YANKEES.

(From the Bowling Green Courier.)

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting with Messrs. J. P. Richards, of Carter, and H. F. Grimes, of Fleming, just from the vicinity of the late brilliant achievement in the Kentucky boys near Piketon. They were on their way to Frankfort to the Sovereign Convention at Russellville, but were so delayed by railroad obstructions and other causes that they arrived at Nashville just in time to be advised by telegraph of the adjournment of the convention.

They give us some further and very interesting details of the fight at Gauley, Pike County, and fully confirm, in every particular, all that we published on Tuesday last from the lips of one of the participators in that glorious affair.

During the progress of the fight the Kentuckians were loudly singing "Dixie," huzzaing for Jeff. Davis, and with intense vehemence cursing the nigger-stealers who were invading our state.

The day after Col. Williams withdrew from Piketon, the Yankees occupied it. In crossing the river a boat, with their largest and finest command, sunk in deep water, drowning six horses. The guns went to the bottom.

Eph. B. Elliot, of Carter, a brother of Hon. J. M. Elliot, who borrowed a gun at Piketon and went out "on his own hook," fired the first shot and killed one of the three advance guards.

Our loss was as before stated—only five killed and wounded. Among the latter we are grieved to hear was the gallant and chivalrous Henry M. Rust, State Senator from Greenup, who fell pierced with no less than seven balls. His injuries were so severe that it was necessary to leave him at a house two miles from the battle field, where he was subsequently taken prisoner by the Yankees. It is supposed his wounds were mortal.

Messrs. Richards and Grimes left Col. Williams on Saturday night, the 16th inst., five miles from Pound Gap, and within striking distance, with 2500 men, 400 of them being cavalry. Three companies of Virginians were stationed immediately at the Gap. Gen. Marshall was in the adjoining county with 1500 men and a battery of artillery.

Our informant did not doubt Gen. Marshall's entire ability to maintain his position, and even make offensive demonstrations against the largely superior force of the enemy.

The scene in the "Narrows" during the fight is represented as having been awful. The dead men filled the road in heaps and the wounded screamed terribly. The enemy was repulsed and fairly driven back twice, and it was only when the flanking movement was attempted that Capt. May withdrew his command. The blood of the killed and wounded ran in streams into the river, and in the panic and fright many of the Hessians were crowded off the perpendicular bank and fell into the water.

Gen. Bull Nelson *intended* to surround and cut off Col. Williams, as he dispatched he *had* done, but his plans missed. He divided his force into two columns, one of which was to march on Piketon by way of the Sandy, and the other up John's Creek. The fight took place at Gauley Bridge over Ivy Creek.

Capt. May had with him, all told, only 260 men, who were taken from the several companies of Col. Williams' command. The force of the Hessians, it was supposed, amounted from 1500 to 3000, with one battery of artillery.

Messrs. Richards and Grimes assure us that there could not have been less than 400 to 500 of the Yankees killed and 150 wounded in the fight. The Kentucky boys were in ambush on the hill-side overhanging the narrow pass which the Yankees filled, and when they opened fire they were not distant from the enemy more than from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty yards. Every man took good and deliberate aim and every shot told. The fire was kept up for nearly an hour, and so earnest and determined were our men, that it was exceedingly difficult to cause them to obey the order of retreat, although they knew the Yankees were attempting to cut them off by a flank movement.

From the North.

LATE AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Memphis Appeal.)

We have been furnished with the St. Louis Democrat, of the 19th instant, which contains six days later intelligence than we have before had from the North. It indicates that the Northern press are busily engaged in discussing the legality of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and are unanimous in its justification. A dispatch from Washington, dated the 18th instant, says on the subject: "The National Intelligencer this morning contains an elaborate article, fully justifying the capture of Mason and Slidell. It cites authority to show that under the acknowledged law of nations, Capt. Wilkes was authorized to board the English steamer and demand the delivery of persons charged with rebellion against the Government. It is believed here that the article foreshadows the ground which will be taken by the State Department on the question."

On the contrary the Canada press are exceedingly indignant at the outrage. The Toronto Globe and Leader, as a dispatch from that city of the 18th alleges, both denounce the act with great severity. In the language of the telegraph, "The Globe says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American Government if the captives are liberated without remonstrance from Britain. The Leader says it is an insult which the meanest Government on earth would not submit to."

The Democrat announces that Major-General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the Western Department, arrived in St. Louis on the 18th inst. He was accompanied by Brigadier-General S. Hamilton. Indications point strongly to the transfer, we think, of his whole army from Springfield, Mo., to Cairo, as a part of the invading force down the Mississippi valley. We learn by private advices that the understanding at Cairo is, that this force will be increased to over 140,000 before an advance is made.

Senator James Green, of Missouri, a loyal friend to the South as has ever been, was arrested at his residence near Canton, in that State, about ten days since, and was carried to Hannibal. His arrest was made because of his rebel sympathies, and he was to have been carried to Macon City, where he would "report himself at the headquarters of Gen. Todd."

The Northern papers are rejoicing over the traitors disaffection of East Tennessee, and the Democrat pronounces it "a foretaste of the feast prepared for the Confederates," and thinks the bridge burning one of the "most important events of the war." "The movement," it says, "was determined on and carefully arranged three months ago by several eminent Tennesseans," who visited Washington and called the attention of the Lincoln Government to the advantages that would accrue from it. No doubt the vile traitors Johnston and Maynard are alluded to.

Five hundred seamen, under command of Commander Wainwright, left Washington by railroad on the 18th inst., for Cairo, where it is alleged that they will join Commodore Foote's flotilla, which, we presume, is designed to come down the Mississippi river simultaneously with the projected attack on Columbus. At any rate the movement is significant.

Four thousand Federal troops were preparing to leave Maryland on the 18th inst., to "go into Virginia," the point of their destination not being mentioned.

The Washington authorities had learned that Col. Corcoran and thirteen other Federal prisoners had been selected at Richmond as hostages to await the result of trial of our privateers at the North.

Latest from Cairo.

[From the Memphis Appeal of Tuesday.]

We conversed one yesterday with a very intelligent lady and gentleman who had just arrived from Illinois, having left Cairo on the 20th inst., and derived from them some interesting information, later than any we have yet had from that section. How they ran the blockade we shall not disclose, as others, "sympathizing with the rebels," may desire at some future time to come the same perilous route, as refugees from King Abraham's dominions. These parties have lived in Southern Illinois for some months, and are returning to Louisiana, their former State of residence.

They assert that the new Federal gunboats had not arrived from St. Louis, as stated, they not being yet completed, and were not expected until the middle of next month or later.

It appears that after Fremont was superseded, the work on them ceased, owing to a stampede among the mechanics, who refused to labor without prospect of pay. Fremont made the contracts for their construction.

But two gunboats were on the Ohio river in service, the one at Cairo and the other Paducah—the same that have recently been paying semi-occasional visits to Columbus.

We further learn that there is no doubt of the withdrawal of Hunter's army from Springfield, Mo., with the view of their transfer to Cairo, as a part of the invading force down the Mississippi valley. The troops from Cape Girardeau, Bird's Point, and even Springfield, (Ill.) were also to be dispatched to the same point.

The general talk among officers and men was that the army at Cairo was to be increased to over 100,000 strong before any advance movement is made on Columbus. The force there now is not over 15,000; that at Paducah about 5000; but reinforcements were going in very rapidly. The plan of attack, it was whispered among the knowing ones, would be to come down on both sides of the river simultaneously, and completely surround our army, cutting off communication and supplies from the south by both river and rail.

Gen. Grant's wife, who went over with our informants in a boat to Paducah, on the 20th instant, alluded to this expedition, and said the expectation of her husband was that Columbus would be taken, and that by May next the whole rebellion would be "wiped out."

Recruiting was going on very slowly all through the Northwest, only those volunteering who are forced by penury to do so.

Finances were in a desperately bad condition, provisions bringing little or nothing, and money scarce.

Our informants think that there is a steadily growing spirit of opposition among the masses to the war.

Northern Politics.

The St. Louis Republican of a late date gives the following as the result of the recent elections in the North:

The Democrats have carried New Jersey, each branch of the Legislature being Democratic, and giving a Democratic majority on the popular vote. Last fall it gave a majority of its electoral vote to President Lincoln.

In Wisconsin a part of the Democratic State ticket, and perhaps all of it, elected. The Democrats may have the lower House of Assembly. Lincoln's majority last fall, 21,000. Democratic gain, 22,000 or 23,000.

In Illinois, two-thirds of the Constitutional Convention Democratic. Last fall the Republicans carried both branches of the Legislature, and gave President Lincoln 12,000 majority.

In New York and Ohio the Republicans are utterly demoralized and broken up in organization. In the first-named State the Democrats have largely increased their strength in the Legislature.

In Massachusetts the Republican vote has fallen off about 40,000 since last year, while the Democratic vote is nearly as great as it was then.

These results indicate that one of the most remarkable and decided political revolutions ever witnessed in the country is in progress.

The Democrat of the 19th, the original Abolition organ of the same city, in endeavoring to explain these apparent defeats of the old Black Republican party, says:

Now what are the facts. In New Jersey, Illinois, New York and Ohio, the Republicans gave up their distinctive party organization and nominated Union tickets; in the first two States the Democrats have gulled the Republicans into the nomination of Democrats in strong Republican counties, refused to reciprocate by nominating Republicans in Democratic counties. When the votes were counted it was found that the Republicans had faithfully supported the Union Democratic nominees—but the Democratic partisans scratched the Republican names, and hence the Democrats succeeded in electing a majority of their candidates. In Wisconsin the Republicans have elected the entire State ticket; but lost the Assembly—the Senate, however, is still Republican. The decreased popular vote worked to the disadvantage of the Republicans.

In New York the Democratic presses named studiously conceal the fact that the first proposition for Union nominations, irrespective of party, emanated from the Republicans, and ignore entirely the other important fact, that the Republican convention unanimously endorsed the Union Democratic ticket, headed by the patriotic Democrat, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. They gave their rapid Republican vote for that ticket. In Ohio it is notorious that the Republicans might have elected the State ticket easily, had they tried, but waiving party claims, and in striking contrast with the Democratic politicians, (who refused to join in Union nominations, and nominated a full party ticket) supported with all their strength that lifelong Democrat, David Todd for Governor.

We are not disposed to strike for party names in a crisis like the present. It is no time to waste words upon party successes or party defeats, but the attempt to palm off the results of the late elections as an evidence of the increasing popularity of bogus Democracy, merits the contempt of an honest people.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—The Jackson Mississippian says:

A tabular view of the Legislature, just published by our enterprising friend J. L. Power, gives the age, district or county, post-office, nativity, occupation, religious preference and social relations of each member. There are thirty-one Senators whose average age is forty-three—the oldest being sixty, the youngest thirty. There are one hundred Representatives, whose average age is also forty-three—the oldest being seventy-five, the youngest twenty-four. In the Senate and House there are twenty-three lawyers, ninety-five planters, two physicians, six merchants, one fox-hunter, one cow-driver, one minister, one publisher and one teacher. There are nineteen natives of Mississippi, nine of Alabama, eighteen of Tennessee, sixteen of North Carolina, seventeen of South Carolina, twenty of Georgia, six of Kentucky, fourteen of Virginia and two of Louisiana. There are thirty-one whose religious preference is Baptist, eighteen Presbyterian, twenty-seven Methodists, seven Episcopalian, one Roman Catholic, one who professes to be a Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian, one none to hurt, one for all who do right, and the balance more or less friendly to all. There are ninety-six married men, twelve widowers, and five who have never experimented in the trials and tribulations, the delights and joys of married life.

TO BE SENT AWAY.—Six hundred of the Yankee prisoners now here are to be sent to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in a few days, in four parcels of one hundred and fifty each. After arriving there they will be put in the Lunatic Asylum, which is represented to be a large and commodious building, and which, from the name, we should judge eminently suitable for the use intended to be made of it.

(Richmond Examiner.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT DEMAND for boxes for the accommodating Tableaux, the lady Managers have determined to sell all the boxes in the Second Tier and Half-circle at $10 each. The Parquette and other seats will be sold, as advertised, without reserve, at $1.50. Persons desirous of securing boxes, can do so by applying at Pearsine & Bell's, No. 41 Natchez street, but were the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. n27 2pd.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 58 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. 26 2pd

Circular.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Treasury Department, Richmond, Aug. 21, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money to an extent not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars, for the purpose of funding its treasury notes, and for making exchanges for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, and the purchase of specie and military stores.

Under the authority of a previous act the Secretary appointed Commissioners, resident in different sections of the several States, to solicit in advance, from planters, manufacturers and others, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in bonds of the Confederate States.

To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriotism of the people, the Government is indebted for an eagerness of subscription which reaches already many millions of dollars. The liberality of every class of the community has been evinced. The cotton, the rice, the tobacco and the sugar planters, have vied with each other, and in the first named staple alone, the subscription in several of the States reaches from one-third to one-half of the entire crop.

It is not proposed, as has been frequently explained, to interfere with the usual and customary arrangements of planters and others in making sale of their produce. This is not necessary. It is only asked that each individual shall indicate in advance the proportion of the same which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who is authorized to pay over the proceeds and receive in exchange Confederate bonds. The bonds carry 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, and are not to be issued in less denomination than one hundred dollars, except where the subscription is for a less amount, when the limit is fixed at fifty dollars. The payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by special act of Congress.

The agricultural and manufacturing interests, which have now the opportunity of contributing to the wants and sustaining the credit of the Government, seem not to consider, to make such subscriptions to the loan previously authorized. Their surplus capital was already invested, and their command of resources, in the nature of things, was mainly to be looked for in the future. Upon such future resources they are authorized safely to draw, and the investment proposed, aside from its claims on the score of patriotism, may be regarded as altogether as advantageous and safe as any other loan now transacted in the world.

The time of sale referred to in the caption of the bills which are sent out, is intended to indicate the usual date at which the crop is brought to market, and will of course be subject to those considerations of mutual interest which would postpone sale where the property would be sacrificed.

Special agents have been appointed, or will be appointed, in every county or district of the South. They will be furnished with subscription lists, and expected to bring the subject before the people either in their private capacity, by means of circulars, public addresses, or through the instrumentality of the press. The results of their labors will be communicated from time to time to this Department, and it is impossible that agents will endorse more than the name of the post-office, county and State to which they belong.

The sections of the several Acts of Congress, which relate to the subject of the loan, are herewith annexed.

C. G. MEMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to Authorize a Loan and Issue of Treasury Notes, and and prescribe the punishment for forging the same, and for forging Certificates of Stocks and Bonds.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum half they be not payable the coin interest to be paid semi-annually. The said bonds, after their advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, or for bonds of the States or bills of exchange drawn and endorsed such transactions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at the next ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of such transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hundred or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury Notes, or the notes of any banking corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed. Provided, That no part of the loan contracted shall be construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds. Act approved, 1861.

A BILL to be entitled an act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a War Tax for their redemption.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of twelve months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. The said notes to be of any denomination not less than one dollar, and to be receivable of planters, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, as the bonds issued under the act, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes and to provide for their redemption" approved, and to all other public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and shall be so received in payment of the subscriptions of the proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years from date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred million of dollars, and to be exempt from taxation for fifty millions of the whole issue, and to be secured by the act approved May 16, 1861; and the same to be accepted in payment of the subscriptions of the proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years from date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred million of dollars, and to be exempt from taxation for fifty millions of the whole issue, and to be secured by the act approved May 16, 1861; and the same to be accepted in payment of the subscriptions of the proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

Sec. 4. That the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years from date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred million of dollars, and to be exempt from taxation for fifty millions of the whole issue, and to be secured by the act approved May 16, 1861; and the same to be accepted in payment of the subscriptions of the proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

Sec. 5. That the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each hundred dollars, or a fraction thereof, of the following property, viz: (Act August, 1861.)

September 10, 1861. n27 2p

Receiver's Notice.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Receiver's Office, No. 100 Gravier street. This District embraces all that portion of the Parish of Orleans that lies above Canal street, excepting the right bank of the Mississippi river, and includes the Parish of Jefferson.

GEORGE W. WARD, Receiver, 625 2pd No. 100 Gravier street.

Notice—I take this method of offering my professional services, free of charge, to the families of those who are absent from the city on military duty. Residence on Harmony street, between Fifth and Coliseum streets, Fourth District.

n23 2pd F. VEISER, M. D.

Messrs. W. R. Adams, W. M. Sample and T. D. VanHorn have my full power of attorney, as per set passed before W. H. Peters, Esq., Notary Public.

n21 tf. J. O. NIXON.

The Confederate States

COTTON TIE AND WOOD HOOPS.

E. N. DAVIS, Patentee, HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

This is the most secure fastener ever made; the cotton bales bringing into notice one of the most powerful principles known in mechanics, so that the stronger the tension the stronger the clasp about the hoop, and the more secure therefore the bale—and so simple that a child may make it.

The test in Seymour's press in the city, on the 11th inst., of a bale of cotton bound in three new hoops—the bale cut between at Messrs. Nixon & Co., 45 Carondelet street—demonstrated the cotton bound on this new way bears the compression perfectly for foreign shipment, and rope or iron bands can be clipped off with.

It can be furnished cheaper than any other, and being into one hoop—which may be made of plantation bands—of white oak, hickory, and other suitable wood, to be found everywhere in the Confederate States, thus saving a large yearly per centage.

Directions.—Hoops for Cotton bales should be one inch wide by three sixteenths thick, enlarged at the ends to a quarter inch thick.

For the right and other particulars, address

THEODORE DUVAL, Agent.

n27 2p10

South-Western

EXPRESS COMPANY.

EXPRESS FOR "FOREIGN MAIL MATTER," CONNECTING AT TAMPICO, MEXICO, WITH