Pensacola Bay .- Pensacola bay is twenty-seven miles in length, and, in its widest part, twelve miles in width. It lies immediately at the mouth of the Escambia river. Running along the front of the bay for fourteen leagues, nearly East and West, is a long line of sandy shore, narrow, barren and so low that, in a severe gale, the mad waves dash over it. Pensacola bay has rare properties as an harbor, and cannot be excelled on the gulf, if by any in this country. It is accessible to frigates of large size, there being twentyone feet of water on the bar; and, when once inside, all the ships of our navy could ride in safety. The changel runs near this coast across the bar, which is short, and easily passed. The harbor is completely land-locked, and the roadstead capacious. The upper arm of Pensacola Bay receives the Yellow water or Pea river, Middle river and Escambia river, eleven miles from the

Santa Rosa Island .- Santa Rosa Island is the great barrier that forms the main or sea enclosure of the Pensacola Bay. The island is fourteen leagues in length, and, on an average, is not more than one-fourth of a mile wide, although in some places it exceeds this considerably. At high water there are many places where the waves run over the land. Upon the extreme Western end of the Island, and commanding the entrance to Pensacola bay, stands Fort Pickens. Near Pickens it is barren for a mile or thereabouts, and then commences a low growth of shrubbery. seraggy pines, live oak bushes, and small trees of different varieties. It is too sandy for cultivation, and is of no manner of use, except to pro teet Pensacola from the sea, and to form a reliable roadstead. The island is separated from the main land one and a quarter miles; there are two channels for the passage of vessels, one on the side of the main land, and the other on the island side. The outer shore of Santa Rosa Island gular siege approaches by an attacking force.

Fort Pickens .- Fort Pickens, the stronghold of the Yankee Government in the gulf, is built Santa Rosa island, and a little over one mile dis- Brunswick, Georgia. tant from Fort McRee, which forms another sen tinel to the bay. Fort Pickens is a first class bastioned work, built of stone for foundation purposes, with walls of brick and bitumen. Its walls are forty feet in height, by twelve feet in thickness. It is embrasured for two tiers of guns in bomb-proof casements, and one tier of open or en barbette. The work has all the usual concomitants of a first class work, viz: covert ways, dry ditch glacis and outworks complete. The guns from this work radiate to all points of the horizon, with flank and enfilading fire in the ditches and every angle of approach.

Its guns command Fort Barraneas, Fort Me-Ree, the Navy-Yard, and the other works now in possession of the Confederate State troops. The work was commenced in 1828, and finished in 1853, It cost the United States Government nearly one million of dollars. When on a war footing the garrison consists of 1,200 soldiers. Its present armament consists of: In bastion, twenty-six 24-pound howitzers; casemate, two 42pounders, sixty-four 32 pounders, fifty-nine 20 pounders; en barbette, twenty-tour 8-inch howitzers, six 18-pounders, twelve 12-pounders, one 10-inch columbiad, mounted, and four 10-inch

The fort is only approachable by land on one side. Owing to the openness of the country, which is but a barren bed of sand, a party attack. ing from that quarter would be very much ex-

Fort .McRec. - Almost immediately opposite Pickens is Fort McRee, where the Confederates have concentrated their forces. It is a powerful and eastle-like masonry structure, built on a low sand spit of the main land, and appears to rise but of the water. This fortification is situated on Lancashire, and many other of the districts in Foster's Bank, and guards the West side of the England, France, Germany and Switzerland. mouth of Pensacola bay. It is a bastioned fort, built of brick masonry, with walls twelve feet in thickness. The work is somewhat out of repair, and in view of this fact, General Bragg recently ordered the removal of sixty heavy guns, and distributed them among the new sand batteries.

Fort McRee is embrasured for two tiers of guns under bomb-proof casemates, and has one tier en barbette. Its present armament consists of: Lower tier, 22 forty-two pounders; second tier, 12 eightinch columbiads, 18 thirty-two pounders; en bar bette, 62 twenty-four pounders, 3 ten inch columbiads, and in time of war requires a garrison of six hundred and fifty men. The work cost the Federal Government about \$400,000. Its guns radiate at every point of the horizon. The ful armament of the fort is not complete, but a sufficient number of guns are in battery to make a very good opposition to Fort Pickens. Below this fort is a water battery, which mounts some eight or ten guns. The interior of Fort McRee is provided with the wecessary shot furnaces, officers' and soldiers' quarters, magazines, &c.

Fort Barraneas.-Fort Barraneas is on the North of Pensacola bay, and directly facing the entrance to its mouth. The work is erected on the site of an old Spanish fort. It is a bastioned work, of heavy masonry, and mounts forty-nine guns, all of which are in battery and ready for action. It is at present garrisoned by three hundred troops of the regular army of the Confederate States. In the rear of the fort, and a short distance from it, is a redoubt from which Barrancas receives reinforcements in time of action. Some extensive repairs have recently been completed on this redoubt, and flanking howitzers of scarp and counter-scarp mounted. In the flank defences of Fort Barrancas eight twenty-four sound howitzers have recently been mounted. Fort Barraneas contains 288 eight-inch shells; 933 twenty-four pound balls; 539 eighteen pound balls, and all the implements for working the cannon. Its present armament consists of eleven thirty-two pounders, three eight-inch paixhans, two eight-inch columbiads, eight twenty-four pounders, five eighteen pounders, two twelve pounders, eight twelve pound howitzers; flank defence, two eighteen-i mortars.

The Chase Battery—Sand Port A.—This is a

new sand battery erected by the Confederate troops, and is so situated as to rake the front of Fort Pickens. The work has several columbiads

The Sand Batteries .- Along the bend from Warrington Navy Yard to the extreme right of Fort McRee there are efficient sand batteries erected at suitable intervals, with the guns bearing upon Fort Pickens. They are built a considerable distance apart, so as to scatter the fire

The Marine Hospital .- General Bragg has his headquarters here; adjoining are the general barracks, a large three story building; only a portion of the plan of which is completed, but even now having room for five or six hundred men. In the rear of these is the parade ground, with room for the manœuvres of a full regiment, and with con-

venient houses around for quarters of officers, the The telegraphic news from Pensacola, meagre whole encompassed with groves of live oak and as it is, shows that the conflict there, long deterred, other growth. From the barracks a railroad has opened at last. As our readers will doubt- track furnishes means of conveyance for stores to less be glad to get the fullest information with and from the redoubt, about a thousand yards in frigate, while proceeding to Holland on a mission

From Port Royal, &c .- The Charleston correspondent of the Examiner writes on the 21st

The Yankees have coolly put them (the slaves) to their old work of picking and ginning the cotton. Some of them have escaped to the main, and say that nothing but the bayonets of the invaders prevent the rest from following.

The amount of cotton abandoned on the plantations was very considerable. It is generally said to be about fifteen hundred bales. But the Northern Government may reckon, without fear of mistake, that it has obtained the very last bag of ever hope to seize by pouncing upon the coast of the planters and the military authorities have wisely been made by which no plantation will in sumed, the gin houses and other buildings desmake his appearance, the work of destruction is gangs of negroes from the coast, laden with such effects as they can carry, and followed by droves of mules and horses, have been passing through this city on their way to the back country. Night before last the whole atmosphere in the city and for miles around, notwithstanding the bright moonlight, was hazy and lurid. Many could not account for the phenomenon. It was the effect of the wholesale conflagration of cotton going on at Edisto and other islands intervening between Charleston and Port Royal. Wherever the marauders choose next to land, and it is useless to disguise the fact that they can land at a great many points, they will find nothing but devastated fields, deserted by all save the avenging presence of the partizan rifleman. In my last letter I alluded to the strength of

is sometimes dangerous to incoming vessels. The the defences of Charleston. Savannah, also, has island, however, affords the facility of making re- been strongly fortified on a plan for which the conformation of its harbor affords peculiar facilities, and I understand that General Lee says that that city is now in a condition to make a protracton a low, sandy spot on the westernmost end of ed and successful defence. Gen. Lee has gone to

The Columbia Carolinian publishes the following interesting extract from a private letter:

Edisto island is nearly laid in ruins. Mr. J J. Mikell, Mrs Hopkinson, and Mr. I. Legare, have all burned their entire crops, negro houses parns, &c., and at a meeting of the planters this has been universally determined on. The same spirit actuates the owners of all the Sea island lantations I fully expect to hear that the entire Sea island crop of this State will meet a similar fate. None will be saved, for all is in the fields or gin houses; thus twenty thousand bales, the product of this State, amounting to two millions five hundred thousand dollars, will be destroyed by the hands of the proprietors themselves, rather than it shall fall into the possession of our Vandal enemics, and I have no reason to believe that Georgia will pursue any other course. Her people are as noble and as self-sacrificing as ours The Sea island crop of last year was estimated at forty thousand bales, and this year the favorable seasons made the planters calculate on forty-five thousand bales. Should the Vandals overrun Florida, and make any demonstration on the Sea island producing portions of that State, you may expect the planters there to follow our example, and thus will the entire fine staple crop of this Confederacy be totally destroyed, estimated in value at \$100 to \$150 a bale, from four to five millions; but this is not all. The cultivation of this article will not be resumed while the war lasts. It is known to you that the seaboard of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida are the only regions of the earth where fine and extra fine cotton, termed Long Staple, can be successfully produced. Now, the production of this article is indispensable to the manufacturers of Bolton There is no substitute for it.

Successors to Messrs. Mason and Slidell .- The arrest and incarceration of our Commissioners by the Lincoln dynasty, it is supposed, will render necessary the appointment of other gentlemen to perform their duties. The Savannah Republican has the following paragraph on the subject:

Let President Davis now send to France such man as William C. Rives, a man known and respected the world over for his statesmanship and moderation, and especially esteemed in the dominions of Napoleon, where he long resided in the service of his government. The influence of such a man would be tenfold that of any appointnent that has heretofore been made.

To the court of Her Majesty Victoria, no better man could be accredited than John E. Ward. of Georgia. He has sagacity, prudence, manners, and, in addition, has a strong hold on the affections of the British people from his generous interposition in the disastrous affair of the Peiho. He is already in Europe, and by a timely notifieation of his appointment, might forthwith enter upon the duties of the mission

The Fingul's Cargo. - While there can be no onger any restraint of policy or prudence to foroid allusion to the successful enterprise of the Fingal, we may refer to it for the purpose of giving a correct and reliable account of her cargo. The statements of it have been very various in some of our exchanges.

The Fingal brought some half-dozen passengers, and her cargo consisted of the following

12,000 Enfield rifles, 11,000 of which were for the Confederacy, and 1,000 for Louisiana; 1,000, 000 cartridges; 40,000 pounds of powder; 6 24pounder rifled cannon; a quantity of sabres and a few pistols; a lot of shoes and blankets.

Richmond Examiner, 25th inst.

Economy.—The Vicksburg Whig notices a fa-

or sent to that office, by a laly, as follows: A great curiosity was sent us by Mrs. Blanchard. It is a "model economical candle," 60 yards long, and it is said will burn six hours each night for six months, and all that light at a cost of about 50 cents. It is made by taking one pound of beeswax and three-fourths of a pound of rosin, and melting them together; then take about four threads of slack-twisted cotton for a wick, and draw it about three times through the melted wax and rosin, and wind it in a half; then pull the end above the boll and light it, and you have a very good candle. Our's is very fancily wound on a corn-cob, and makes a pretty ornament. The curious can see it at our office. Mrs. Blanchard deserves a premium for the invention, in times like these, when candles are scarce and

Governor Pettus has received a letter from General Johnston stating that he wants no more troops from Mississippi, unless they are armed mail-bag and were not molested. The Day-Book standard faster than he can equip them.

A CASE NOT PARALLEL. Ion, the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun,

brings up the case of Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, who was captured in 1779 by a British from the Congress. The cases are not parallel. Laurens was captured in an American ship, the ship itself being therefore an enemy's ship, and persons on board of it standing in exactly the same relation to the Government of the captors. that they would have stood had they been taken on land in an enemy's country. Nobody denies that Wilkes would have been justifiable in taking Messrs Mason and Slidell, had he found them on board a Confederate vessel. It is said that the dispatches, papers, and drafts of our Commissioners were put in the British mail-bag before the capture, and have thus gone safe to Europe. Mr. Ann McArthur 3 Testaments: Miss Mary A Taylor Laurens was less fortunate. He had prepared Bible; Miss Sarah M Taylor I Testament: Miss Anni Laurens was less fortunate. He had prepared his papers with lead in such a manner that he Buie I Testament; Arch'd McDuffie, Sr \$1; M N Campcotton, and also the last contraband, that it can thought they would sink when thrown into the sea. Unfortunately they floated, and were pick-South Carolina. Concerted arrangements between ed up by the British. The discovery, through them, of a good understanding between Holland and the Colonies, led to a short war between future be abandoned until the crop is utterly con- Great Britain and the former power, the only incidents of any account in which were the obstinate, troyed, the live stock driven off, and the hands but indecisive sea-fight off the Dogger Bank, beremoved to the interior. In the most exposed tween Admiral Hyde Parker and the Dutch fleet, localities, that is, the islands adjacent to Port and the capture and plunder of the Dutch Island Royal, on which the enemy may at any moment of St. Eustatia, by the British West India fleet under Admiral Rodney, and a land force under already consummated. For the past few days Gen. Vaughan. This latter enterprise had a y history, that the greatest events are frequently dependent upon causes the most trivial. Rodney was a great gambler, and had retired to France to avoid his creditors, previously to the breaking out of the war between that country and Great Britain, in 1778. It was said that one of the French Ministry offered him employment in the navy, but that he rejected the offer with indignation, and that thereupon the Minister in question offered him the means of returning home. He accepted them, and, on his arrival in England, applied for employment. The command of a fleet going out to the West Indies was given to him, and he was instructed to throw supplies into Gibraltar, at that time besieged by the Spaniards, on his way to his destination. On the way to Gibraltar, he fell in with a Spanish fleet of eleven sail of the line, commanded by Admiral Don Juan de Langara, and after a running fight, which lasted ten hours, succeeded in capturing five or six of them-one of them having blown up during action, with the loss of every soul on board. Captain (afterwards Admiral) Macbride, the grandfather, by the mother's side, of Edgar A Poe, commanded a seventy-four (the Bienfaisant) n this action, and a curious incident is recorded n connexion with his name. A Spanish ship of eighty guns struck to him after a severe battle. nd he was about to send a prize crew on board, when the Spanish Captain informed him that half his crew were dying of a malignant small-pox. Macbride was in a dilemma, but was relieved by the Spaniard, who told him that if he would trust o his honor, he would take the prize into Gioraltar and deliver it to the proper authorities. He took him at his word, and the Spaniard was true to the very letter. This was genuine chivalry, worthy of Castile in her best days, and the feeling which prompted it reminds us of the Cid or of Bayard, rather than of modern commanders. It was scarcely less creditable to Macbride than to the Spanish Captain. So apt are generous natures to understand each other, without explanation, by a sort of freemasonry, which more vulgar pirits cannot comprehend.

We had nearly forgotten our narrative. ney, after relieving Gibraltar, went to the West Indies, where in company with Gen. Vaughan, he captured and pillaged St. Eustatia. The wealth on this island puts one in mind of the enchanted castles and grottoes filled with bags of gold, of which the "Arabian Nights," are so full. follows:-Rodney had an ample opportunity to recruit his roken fortunes, and he availed himself of it to fleet with the plunder (valued at £5,000,000 world: sterling,) and sent more than half his squadron arge a portion of his fleet rendered it necessary for him to abandon the West India waters to the French Admiral, Count de Grasse. That officer, to his relatives and friends at home, whose loss is his without being followed, was enabled to carry his fleet into the Chesapeake and render the capture of Cornwallis and the independence of the Colonies a certainty. Had not Rodney been without o large a portion of his fleet, he would either not have permitted him to go, or he would have folbability have defeated him in our waters. Cornwallis would have escaped, and the independence of America would have been postponed for many years. So St. Eustatia saved the American cause, and there would have been no plunder of St. Eustatia if there had not been war with the Dutch, and there would have been no war with the Dutch if Mr. Laurens had succeeded in sinking his dis-

Mr. Laurens was sent to the Tower and confined. t first, with great rigor. After a while, however, nis health having given way under the confinenent, he was allowed to take the air, at certain stated hours, in the court yard of his prison. On one occasion, having met and conversed with Lord George Gordon, who was under trial for the riots he had gotten up in London on the Catholic question, he was instantly remanded to his dungeon, and during the remainder of his captivity rigidly confined. He was exchanged, we pelieve, for Cornwallis. It was a remarkable coincidence that Cornwallis held at the time the office of keeper of the tower of London, and was thus exchanged for a man who was his own captive.—Richmond Dispatch.

Release of British Minors from the Federal Army.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes:

An arrangement is about to be entered into by which all the British minors who have enlisted in the American [U.S.] army are to be returned to their respective homes. Many of these youngsters have volunteered from Canada; and as Lord Lyons is not now in the very best of humours, he has demanded that they shall be returned. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of State have graciously condescended to accede to his request.

Leaks in Mr. Lincoln's Blockade .- A New York paper copies from the Nassau Gazette the following arrivals, at New Providence, of vessels rom ports supposed to be blockaded:

Octobor 2-Schooner Carrie Sanford, from Wilmington, with lumber.

October 8-Schooner Mary Louisa, from Jackonville; turpentine. October 14-Schooner John W. Anderson,

rom Savannah; turpentine. October 15-Schooner Adeline, from Savannah; turpentine.

The Dispatches.-The Norfolk Day-Book says t has heard that the Yankees did'nt get the dispatches of our commissioners, when those gentlemen were arrested. Prior to the arrest, the dispatches, together with Confederate drafts for large amounts, had been put into the British that the gallant Kentuckians are flying to his does not give its authority for the statement, which shipment, solicited. we hope is true.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Editors:-Please publish the following con tributions of Bibles and Testaments &c., for our soldiers:
Miss Mary McPherson 1 Bible; Mrs John Buie 1
Bible, 1 Testament, and bundle of Tracts; Neill Ray 2 Testaments; Miss Catharine Rebecca Shaw ! Testament Miss Christian McGregor 1 Testament; Alexander Leach 4 Testaments; Gilbert McDuffie 1 Testament; John D McNeill 1 Testament; Norman McCaskil 1 Testament; Miss Christian McDonald 1 Testament; Master George Newton I Testament; Miss Emily P Newton 1 Testament; Miss Mary Ann McDonald 1 Testament; Miss Catharine McDonald 1 Testament; Master J C Sinclair (son of Capt P J Sinclair) 3 Testaments; J J Sinclair (son of Col James Sinclair) bundle of Tracts; David Johnson I Testament; Miss Mary Monroe I Testament; Miss Harriet Monroe I Testament; Miss Amanda Monroe I Testament; James B Gillis I Testament; Mrs Jesse Ellis I Testament, I Hymn Book; Miss Mary It is gratifying to see the interest manifested by the

Ladies in the good old State of North Carolins, in their patriotic and benevo:ent efforts to promote the comfort, encourage the heart and hold up the hands of our brave soldiers in the tented battle field, and to alleviate the sick and wounded in the hospitals. It is said that History is philosophy teaching by example. We have a very notable example recorded in the 17th chapter of the Book of Exodus, which reads as follows: "Then came Amalek, and fought with Israel in Rephidim. And Moses said unto Joshua, choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek: to-morrow I will stand So Joshua did as Moses had said to him, and fought with Amalek; and Moses, Aaron and Hur, went up to most important bearing upon the issue of the war to the top of the hill. And it came to pass, when in America, and is one of many proofs afforded when he had a but his torrest that the greatest events are trequently when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. But Moses' hands were heavy; and they took a stone, and put it under him, and he sat thereon; and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun. And Joshus discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword." Gentlemen-Your publishing contributions for our praye soldiers has accomplished much good in the way strengthening the arm of defence portunity for some to see what others are doing and stimulate them to go and do likewise

SEVENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

CAMP WILKES, N. C., Nov. 23, 1861. At a civil meeting of Co. E, called for the purpose of expressing the melancholy feelings of the company at the sudden and unexpected death of their fellow-soldier, OLIVER N. HADLEY, who died at Morehead City on the 22d inst., Lieut. S. W. Brewer was called to the Chair and Lieut. W. J. Headen was requested to act as Section 1. NAH, Nov. 27.—The Daily Morning News, ommittee to draft resolutions. The committee re-orted through their Chairman, J. H. Crutchfield, the blowing, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the death of our companion in

the will of an all-wise Providence, in the plenitude I whose mercy there is balm for our every wound, yet is heart rending to part with one so young and proising, so prompt in the discharge of his duty, and so to the cause in which he had enlisted. he dews of heaven be kindliest that shall wake the

Resolved. That we tender to the parents and relatestimony of our grief at the loss they and we have sained we wear the usual badge of mourning for

e parents of the deceased, and also to the Standard and the Observer with the request that they publish the same S. W. BREWER, Ch'n. W. J. HEADEN Sec'v.

Reg't N. C. Vols, held on the 21st inst., Orderly Serg' Hurley was called to the Chair, and Thomas S. Green meeting having been explained by the Chairman, a mmittee consisting of Capt. W. D. Barringer, Lieut pointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration the meeting, who, after a short absence, reported as

the uttermost. He filled an enormous merchant KIN N. PARKELL, who expired on the 19th inst., leaving testimony of his preparation for another and better Resolved, 1st, That notwithstanding we deenly

Since it has pleased the Great Disposer of events to

to convoy it. It was nevertheless nearly all re-captured by the French, and the absence of so who bath power to kill and make alive; and we do not weep for him as for those who have no hope beyond the

> eternal gain. Resolved, 3d. That we be profited by his example of iety, resignation, patriotism, love of justice, and love o God; and we be taught from this, that becoming soliers is no reason that we be neglectful of our duty, or

elax our energies in doing good. Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these Resolutions be owed him, and, uniting with Graves, in all pro- | sent to the Fayetteville Observer, Spirit of the Age, and N. C. Presbyterian, for publication, and also to the

family of the deceased. ELIAS HURLEY Chm'r. THOS. S. GREEN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CAMP WILKES, Bogue Island, N. C. At a called meeting of the "Chatham Boys," held at Camp Wilkes, Nov. 19, 1861, on motion of S. S. Car-ter, Lieut G. C. Underwood was called to the Chair. The object of the meeting being explained in a few appropriate remarks, the chairman appointed a committee consisting of W. G. Murchison, W. G. Lane and S. S. Carter to draft resolutions. The committee withdrew and reported the following Prenuble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The hand of Providence has seen fit to call from our ranks our worthy and much esteemed friend, Private S. F. Siler, who has an aged father and only sister to mourn his irreparable loss; his loss to us is great but much harder must the blow have faln on them, being the only son.

Resolved. That in the death of S. F. Siler our company has lost a high toned gentleman, and the Confederacy a true and patriotic soldier. Resolved further. That while we are willing to sub-

mit to the will of Providence in calling from us our much beloved soldier and friend, S. F. Siler, we tender this as a Tribute of Respect and condolence to his famiy and dear relatives at home

Resolved, That a copy of the preceding Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and also to the Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville Observer for publiw. G. Murchison, Committee. G. C. UNDERWOOD, Chm'n. cation.

S. S. Carter,

W. N. TILLINGHAST -OFFERS FOR SALE-CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS-WARE.

Spoons of various kinds. Silver Plated Ware. Self-Sealing Tin Cans. Glass Fruit Bottles and Jars; Looking Glasses; Paper Hangings; Stone-ware; Wood-ware; Tin-ware: Brushes; Baskets; Castings; Bell Metal; Brass and Porcelaine Lined Kettles; Tin Lined Tea Kettles and Saucepans;

WILMIN STON, Jan'y 19 1861

400 Doz. Knives and Forks.

75 " Pocket Knives.

Floor Oil Cloths; Canton and Cocoa Mattings; Platform and Counter Scales; Wheat Riddles; Water-proof and Common Safety Fuse; 5 Coils Hemp Packing Yarn for steam Engines; and a variety of House furnishing Hard-AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

AVON E. HALL. Forwarding & Commission Merchant. WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or

WAR NEWS.

Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. Our loss is report- makes no mention of the affair. ed at 6 killed and 11 wounded. Apart from this, according to dispatches received at the War De- 23.—General Pillow has telegraphed here that partment, the only material damage done us ap he will hold Columbus, Kentucky, against any pears to have been the burning of Warrington, a small settlement and village in the rear of the Navy-Yard. Fort McRee, a bastioned fort of the most powerful structure, opposite Pickens, and the nearest point of our lines of attack, has sustained the enemy's fire without serious damage, dispatch from General Pillow also announces that although the armament of the fort is not com-As to the enemy's losses, it is reported that the

Niagara was badly damaged, and our guns made a breach in the bastion of Fort Pickens.

A number of shells have tallen in Fort Pick ns and it is believed with much effect.

Monday's Examiner says that the results of the contest so far have given the most lively satstaction to the Government.

Suspension of Hostilities at Pensacola .- PEN-ACOLA, Nov. 25 .- Nothing of interest occurred vesterday afternoon, last night, or to-day. What has caused the suspension of hostilities we are Then unable now to state

The Fight at Pensacola. - Information was ob tained yesterday, through official channels, that five vessels of the enemy's fleet had arrived off Brigadier-General Ruggles. The line was over Pensacola. It may be that a large portion of the fleet recently engaged in the reduction of the Port Royal batteries have gone to Pensacola, and, while Fort Pickens is opening fire upon the Confederate batteries, in order to concentrate our nies displayed a black flag with the motto, "We troops at a given point, will endeavor to slip in give and take no quarter." and land troops at the mouth of the Perdido river, and so take Pensacola. We are assured, however, that the enemy are likely to be foiled in this plan of operations, as the preparations are complete to give them a reception of which they little dream. Richmond Dispatch, 26th.

OBANONVILLE, (near Pensacola,) one o'clock. P. M., Nov. 25.—The enemy seems to be satisfied and do not re-open their fire. They have fired into our hospital, but my sick had all been re-saying that we could trace it to no reliable source. moved. Many hot shot and innumerable shells were thrown into the Navy-Yard, with compara-

Federal Invasion of Tybee Island .- SAVAN-NAH, Nov. 27 .- The Daily Morning News, of a gallant officer of the Missouri army, who is the retary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and appointed J. H. Crutchfield, W. T. Brant. Tybeo Island on vesterday, and fired several Tybeo Island on yesterday, and fired several souri, announcing to the Confederate Government W. J Lambert, W. M. Harper and John W. Ellis, a shells. No body of Confederate troops were the secession of that State from the Northern there, and the few pickets present retired to Fort Union. Capt. Myerson informs us that the arms Polaski.

Gen. Lawton went down to the Fort on yesterrms, the company has lost a warthy member and the rms, the company has lost a warthy member and the rms a lodgment to blockade more effectually.

Resolved, That while we how with meek resignation

At a lote hour vectories it was reported that

the Federals had landed and occupied Tybee Is- assures us that a vast majority of the people of

The War in the West .- Advices from Missouri and Arkansas are important. The Federal army, which is stated to be from 48,000 to 50,000 strong, with one hundred and twenty pieces of ves of the deceased our warmest sympathies, and that artillery, was advancing from Springfield, Missouri, and it was confidently believed that it was the intention of the enemy to throw an advance detachment of 10,000 men by a flank movement, via Clarksville, to Little Rock, with the object of capturing the Governor and Legislature of Arkansas. The Federals had reached the town of Lypryton. Representatives-W. M. Cook; Gen-Cassville, in their advance, and had laid the town in ashes

Cassville, in their advance, and had laid the town in ashes

The Fort Smith (Ark.,) Times of the 14th inst., has a number of dispatches from Fayetteville and neighboring points in Arkansas relative to this advance of the Northern army under Gen. Hunter [Fremont's successor] and its effects. We extract .-

General Price has fallen back to Pineville, and General McCulloch to the Arkansas line, and is cutting the roads full of timber to prevent the Federals from advancing on him. The people Johnson, a strong Southern rights man, was are fixing to retreat across the mountains. Generals Price and McCulloch are acting in concert, and in perfect harmony. A battle may be expected in a few days near the line, of the most sanguinary character-far exceeding the Oak Hills battle. The plans of Price and McCulloch wre good to the extent of their means of defence. With numbers far inferior to those of the Feder-Resolved, 2d, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy als they will dispute Hunter's passage. The latter-is entrenching at Sugar creek, a strong strategic point. The former is at the West end of the Sugar creek hills to prevent Hunter from turning these hills. McCulloch is cutting down the tim- the Navy have been received and appropriately ber on the small portion of this country which is referred. It is understood that not a single bill passable, leaving a passage for his army to pass South if necessary, which he will fill with fallen timber as he retires. He will also block up all the roads through the Boston Mountains, except the Narrows of Frog Bayou, through which he will retire if forced; and woe to the Federals if they venture to follow. But we have no idea the Constitution, prescribing the mode of electing that they will ever pass Sugar creek. Price will the Governor of the State, which abolishes the hold the Federals in check. They cannot turn that point. Colonel Diamond's Texas Regiment and Stand Watie's Cherokee Regiment, are on the Kansas line waiting for Lane, who is said to majority of the whole vote cast; but if no one

> be approaching, at the head of 8500 Jayhawkers. While the above would seem to indicate an invasion of Arkansas by the Federals, the Missouri Republican, the leading Black Republican organ of the West, lays down a very different programme for the Federals. It says:

We presume that the future plan of the campaign in the Southwest has been arranged, and we have, from a private source, the intimation that it is no part of the programme to pursue Price and Mc Culloch into Arkansas, it being believed that such a course now would be only taking the army from its strongest line of support, with probably no hope of a general engagement except against large odds. Indeed, it is said that unless there should be a fight soon, General Hunter may be expected to take up his march Northward from Springfield, and draw in his lines for a considerable distance. This does not mean an abandonment of the campaign in Missouri, but simply a suspension of offensive operations. We understand that General Hunter has come to the conclusion that Kentucky is just now the field for vigorous action in the West, and that at present that State stands in more peril than our own. His idea is to withdraw to the North bank of the Osage, fortify the towns and strategic points on Germans largely preponderating. that stream, garrison them strongly enough to resist all attacks, and reserve the surplus troops for Kentucky.

From Tennessee .- NASHVILLE, Nov. 25. The Patriot, of this city, learns that two Lincoln gun-boats came up the Cumberland river, on the 18th inst., to Canton, Kentucky, where a field piece from Hopkinsville opened fire upon them. After a short engagement the enemy retreated, with quite a number of their force killed, and one of the gun-boats disabled. Our loss was four killed and a few wounded.

letter received from Cumberland Gap, which states that "News has reached here that a regiment of Indianians had crossed the line near Jacksonboro', and were allowed to advance ten miles up the dough. upon Southern soil, when they were met by the 3th Mississippi regiment, in a hand-to-hand fight. The result was just as might have been expected. The Southern boys charged them with such im- Ten of them are cavalry, twenty-four artillery

The Federals were literally cut to pieces. This The Fight at Pensacola.—The cannonading news comes direct, and the writer persumes it is which begun on Friday last was continued to true." The Knoxville Register, of the 23d inst

The defence of Columbus, Ky .- MEMPHIS, Nov force the Federals can bring. He wants a larger force for his right wing and in his rear, and at Fort Pillow. He will not receive an unorganized force; and all who come must be prepared to submit to military discipline and government. A he has raised the blockade on shipments South of produce, stock, army supplies, subsistence and

A Vessel Sunk the First Shot .- Our gunners at the Evansport Batteries are becoming proficient. On Tuesday a small vessel essayed to pass, when a rifle gun was opened on her. The first shot took effect, as she at once went downdown -down!

With this exception all has been quiet at one Potomac Batteries for the last week, and vester. day not a sail was in sight at Acquia Creek Fredericksbury Herald

Important Military review at New Orleans -New Orleans, Nov. 24.—Over 28,000 troops were reviewed here on yesterday by Governor Moore, of Louisiana, Major-General Lovell and seven miles long. One regiment, numberi-1.400, were free coloured men. The military display was one of the grandest exhibitions ever

Rumored interference of Lord Lyons .- A rumor was extensively circulated yesterday that Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington. had demanded that Messrs. Mason and Slidell be forthwith released and allowed to proceed to their destination in Europe; that Secretary Seward had peremptorily refused compliance, and that, in conequence, Lord Lyons had demanded his passports saving that we could trace it to no reliable source Richmond Dispatch, 26th

Affairs in Missouri .- We have had the pleasure of an interview with Capt. Samuel Myerson bearer of dispatches from the Governor of Misof Gen. Price is in a condition of great destitu tion for clothing and for certain articles of food At a late hour yesterday it was reported that liant Confederate victory. Capt. Myerson also Missouri are irreconcilably opposed to the old

Advices by way of Fort Smith inform us that among other important acts passed by the Legislature of Missouri at its late session, are: An act to encourage the enlistment of State Guards in the Confederate service; an act remodeling the militia laws of the State; an act appropriating ten million dollars for the prosecution of the war; and electing delegates to the Confederate Congress, viz: Senators-Gen. John B. Clarke, Col. R. Hyer. A telegraphic dispatch announces that the Governor refused to sign the bill sending delegates to Richmond, but upon what ground is not stated .- Richmond Dispatch, 25th inst.

A Provisional Government for Kentucky .-The intelligence we receive from Kentucky is that the Sovereignty Convention, assembled at Russellville, has adjourned after forming a provisional Government. The Hon. George W chosen Governor, and Bowling Green selected a the temporary capital for the future meeting of the Legislature.

The Convention, before adjournment, appointed Messrs. H. C. Burnett, William Preston and W. E. Simms as commissioners to negotiate for the admission of Kentucky into the Confederate

Proceedings of Congress .- We learn that Congress is doing but little in secret session. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of has yet been introduced into Congress; and there is no doubt but that the body will shortly adjourn. Richmond Examiner.

An Important Amendment .- The Convention yesterday adopted an amendment to Article V. of plurality system. The amendment provides that the person receiving the highest popular vote shall be declared elected Governor, if this be a have a majority, it becomes the duty of the General Assembly to make a choice from any three persons having the highest number of votes.

Richmond Dispatch, 25th.

The Confederate States' Treaties with the Indians .- We learn that the result of Gen. Pike's mission among the Indians has been most satisfactory to the Government. He was appointed by the President in March last Commissioner to the Indian nations and tribes West of Arkansas. By the treaties which, since that time, he has negotiated, all the Indian nations, tribes and bands between Kansas and Red River have placed themselves under the protection of the Confederate States, and become their allies and wards. The whole Indian country West of Arkausas is thus secured to us.

The Cherokees have raised two full regiments, the Creeks a regiment of 750, the Chickasaws a full regiment, and the Seminoles. Choctaws, Creeks and Osages have promised battalions.

Prisoners .- We learn that some one hundred and fifty prisoners passed through this place on Saturday morning. A few were Northern men by birth—the balance Irish and Germans, the

Wilmington Journal, 25th inst.

Peach Leaf Yeast .- Hops cost \$2 per pounds leaves cost nothing, and peach leaves make better yeast than hops. Thus: Take three handfulls of peach leaves and three medium sized potatoes Boil them in two quarts of water until the potatoes are done; take out the leaves and throw them away, peel the potatoes, and rub them up with pint of flour, adding cool water sufficient to us a paste, then pour on the hot peach leaf tea. scald for about 5 minutes. If you add to this The Gazette publishes an extract from a private hours. If you add none, it will require to stand little old yeast, it will be ready for use in three a day and night before use. Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is stronger than hop yeast, less should be used in making

Louisiana has two hundred and eighty companies mustered into the Confederate service. petuosity that the Federals broke and fled, leav- The aggregate is 28,000 men, not including about ing half of their number dead upon the field. one thousand men for service afloat.

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