THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEBSER & CO.
P. O. Box 1 Office, 73 Chartres street.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $10
Daily Paper, single copy 5c
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of twenty cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

BY D. F. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 164 Royal street, the fixtures of a cigar store, also, at 11 o'clock at No. 14 Exchange Alley, the fixtures of another cigar store.

THE CAMPAIGN.

So frequently has the telegraph announced that a general engagement was imminent at some point or other of our extended lines, and so often has time established the fallacy of these predictions, that the public seem everywhere to have entrenched themselves in a scepticism which nothing will dispel save the absolute report of a fight. Yet at this particular juncture incredulity itself begins to be shaken by the thickening rumors of approaching combats. As the winter draws nigh the enemy is busily preparing for a series of desperate attempts at victory, and the movements in all directions tend to prove that efforts to establish permanent footholds upon the soil of the Confederate States are about to be made with more of earnestness, of strength, and of steadfast tenacity of purpose than has been heretofore exhibited. The expedition to Port Royal inaugurated the campaign, and it has since been followed by the battle of Belmont, and the bombardment of Pensacola—both, happily, failures. From the course pursued by the Federalists along the Georgia shore, it is highly probable that they contemplate an assault on Fort Pulaski and the fortifications protecting Savannah, with a view to the ultimate capture and occupation of that flourishing city. Other naval expeditions are said to be in progress, and so long as the weather will permit we shall doubtless hear from time to time of attacks on those points along our seaboard which may seem to the enemy liable to capture or destruction.

This is, however, but a part of the grand Federal programme for the vigorous prosecution of the war. It is obvious that active operations in Virginia must soon commence, or be suspended during the winter. All the information from that quarter leads to the belief that an action is near at hand. McClellan is urged to an advance by a power of public opinion; which even his popularity will shrink from resisting. Besides, his organs in the West boast that his armies are mightier than ever, and that the immense forces recently thrown into the West has not diminished the numbers under him by a single regiment. McClellan may, consequently, bring into the field a countless host. It is enough to say that, should he venture upon a general engagement, the Confederates are ready to meet him, and unless we grievously mistake their temper and their strength, they will welcome him and his myriads to another Manassas.

But it is in Kentucky particularly that the interest of the bloody drama now in progress is gradually concentrating. The Federals are resolved to drive the Confederates out of Kentucky if a mighty army, perfectly equipped, can accomplish the exploit. Kentucky once firmly rivetted to the Federal Government by the occupation of its strongholds and the dispersion of the Confederates, and the Lincolnites believe that the work of subjugating the South will prove a mere holiday task. At present the "Dark and Bloody Ground" stands between them, and all ulterior designs upon the Mississippi valley. Kentucky, therefore, must be conquered. This once achieved, and the hordes of Federals will pour into Tennessee, and hope to seize and occupy Memphis. From Memphis to Vicksburg, to Nachez, to New Orleans, they think they will be able to see their way clearly. Kentucky is thus to be the great battle ground. For this the enemy have unhesitatingly abandoned a material portion of the empire in Missouri, and withdrawing most of their forces to St. Louis, have left the field open to the victorious advance of Price and McCulloch. For this Western Virginia is partially emptied of Federal troops, who are sent to swell the legions now congregating at Cairo. For this, Ohio and Indiana, and other Western States are draining themselves of available forces. In short almost every possible sacrifice is freely made with a view of promoting the double object of keeping Kentucky in the Union and of creating the Mississippi with an overwhelming Federal army.

The prevalent supposition that Bowling Green or Columbus, or perhaps both, will be subjected to a desperate assault, is most probably correct. Bowling Green is an important place, thoroughly fortified held by an imposing force, and commands a large portion of South western Kentucky. The Confederate lines extend from Bowling Green to Columbus, and hence the former must either be turned or taken, ere the Yankees can obtain any marked advantage. Columbus is the very key stone of the arch of the Confederate strength in Kentucky. The enemy gaze on it with longing eyes. Once they have essayed its conquest, and were worsted. The next time the attempt will be renewed on a far more formidable scale. Its possession by the Confederates is so essential to our command of the river, and our progress in Kentucky, that we are satisfied it will be defended with invincible determination and unconquerable courage. We are glad to learn that the defenses of Columbus are rapidly gaining strength, and that the constant accessions to the troops stationed there, will soon place General Polk and Pillow in a condition to cope with any force which the enemy may send against them. We presume there will not be much further procrastination, and we may therefore be in almost daily expectation of receiving intelligence from the West which will thrill to the heart of the Southern Confederacy. Our people await the shock, not without anxiety, but with undiminished confidence in the heroism of their defenders, and with unshaken reliance on that beneficent Providence which has so far shielded and preserved us.

Benefit of Mr. Ruffier.—A number of artists have volunteered their services in behalf of Mr. Ruffier, the excellent and popular controller of the Opera House. The performance will take place on Sunday evening next, and will consist of several amusing vaudevilles, and of the grand air from the opera of "*Le Philtre*," to be sung by Mr. Gembral. We trust that Mr. Ruffier will receive a substantial evidence of public appreciation.

"A Tribute to Beauregard."—Captain Meisler, of the Beauregard Rifles, is entitled to our thanks for a copy of a quick step bearing the foregoing title. It is a spirited and fine march, the production of Mrs. McConnell of this city—a lady whose musical compositions have been remarkable for their more than ordinary merit. This morceau is for sale at the various music stores of our city, and the proceeds are to be invested in the purchase of winter uniforms for the Beauregard Rifles. We trust everybody will purchase a copy.

Departure of Prisoners of War for the South.—Says the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d: "The first detachment of five hundred prisoners of war who are to be sent to Richmond, Ala., left for that city by a special train shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday. They numbered one hundred and fifty in all, inclusive of twenty commissioned officers. A guard of sixty men, under command of Lieut. J. T. W. Fabrion, accompanying them.

The bearer of dispatches conveying the ordinance of secession adopted by the Legislature of Missouri arrived at Richmond on the 22d instant.

From Missouri.—The Little Rock *Journal* of the 21st publishes the following letter from its correspondent at Van Buren, dated the 19th instant:

A dispatch just from Fayetteville says that Gen. Hindman and his abolition army are falling back to Rolla, where they will take railroad for St. Louis and thence to Cairo. Gen Price is moving with his gallant army to Jefferson City. McCulloch has sent out 2000 picked men to annoy Hunter in his disgraceful retreat.

[From the London Money Market Review.]

France and the Slave Question.—*The Sale of Louisiana.*—A very singular rumor has been in circulation during the last few days, viz.: that France claims for herself the free navigation of the Mississippi, under the original treaty for the sale of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803.

We know the question has been raised in France as to whether that country has not acquired under the treaty above quoted, special privileges as regards free access to the American ports, and it is by no means impossible that a monarch of so strong a will as Napoleon III. may yet, in furtherance of the object which he is understood to cherish, have something to say to the Northern States, even in respect of so old a parchment as that above quoted. Her Majesty's is a great ally for the security of water when they cost her.

Before quitting the subject, we may remark that it is and is all clear, according to the law of nations, that the Northern States, seeing that they do not treat the seceding States as belligerents, not as rebels, have a right to quarantine foreign vessels from any port of the United States, whether in the North or in the South, so long as these vessels abstain from carrying contraband of war.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,245.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, November 27.—A message received by the War Department last night from Major General Bragg says:

"All quiet; the enemy's vessels keep at a safe distance. I am ready for any attack."

Major E. A. Banks has been ordered to relieve Major Julian Hansee, at Mobile, and leaves on to-morrow morning.

Nothing of interest from the camps or otherwise this morning.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Baton Rouge.

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, November 27.—In the Senate—Messrs. Pierce and Hough retain their seats. Mr. McNeely succeeds Mr. Phillips, who has accepted a commission from the Confederate Government. The standing committees were announced, and S. W. Pearce elected President pro tem.

In the House, a bill was passed appropriating $75,000 for pay of members, officers, &c., of the General Assembly. The following were then offered:

By Mr. Shaw, a bill instructing the Attorney-General not to proceed against the banks that have suspended specie payments.

By Mr. Bristhoupt, a bill calling a State Convention to approve the suspension by the banks of specie payments.

By Mr. Dunn, a bill for the forcible liquidation of the free banks in certain contingencies.

Quite a number of bills were introduced in relation to the collection of debts by judicial process—all of which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The special order for this day was the resolution to accept the invitation of the Common Council of New Orleans for adjournment to that city, which was debated at some length, when a substitute was offered by Mr. Shaw, providing for the removal with the concurrence of three-fourths of the members of both Houses, and was adopted. This resolution will be reconsidered to-morrow.

From Nashville.

Nashville, November 27.—The Louisville *Courier* of to day says the affair at Franklin, Ky., which resulted in the burning of a house, with several persons in it, had no reference to politics, none of the parties being Lincolnites. The facts of the case are the following: The parties were charged with being engaged in the killing of one David Whiteside, about one month before, and they were in George Bell's house when the attempt was made to arrest them by a squad of soldiers sent by Gen. Boyle, at the request of Judge Williams. They resisted, killing one soldier and wounding another. The affair then resulted as stated yesterday in the press dispatch.

From Lincolnton via Nashville.

Movements of Gen. Price.

Rolla, Mo., November 21.—The latest advices from the South were that Gen. Price had abandoned his position at Cassville, and was moving towards Neosho. The rebel [Missouri] State Legislature, in session at Neosho, has passed an ordinance of secession from the United States and gone with the Southern Confederacy, and elected Trusten Polk, late Confederate Senator, thought Gen. Parsons will be the other Senator.

Lincolnites Stealing Negroes.

Washington, November 21.—The steamer Stepping Stone run the blockade last night, bringing seventy-five contrabands from Virginia.

The last European steamer's advices exhibit a more favorable tone of the French press, and show a growing sympathy with the Federals. England growls, but shows no stomach for war.

Pensacola was established at Beaufort to day.

Gen. Butler is here receiving instructions in regard to his expedition South.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Washington, November 20.—At a supper given to Prentice by Forney last night, Secretary Cameron reiterated his opinion that as a last resort of the Federal Government it ought to arm every man who desires to strike for human liberty.

It is believed that assurances have been given, through Adams, (Lincoln's) Minister to London, that free access to the cotton ports shall be given British vessels at an early day.

Dupont's Powder Mills Destroyed.

Wilmington, Delaware) November 20.—Dupont's powder mills exploded to day, destroying three mills and killing three men.

Foreign News by the Asia.

New York, November 21.—The Royal mail steamer Asia brings the following interesting intelligence:

Liverpool, November 9.—The British men of war Conqueror and Sanspareil sail immediately for Mexico.

The London *Times* thinks the operations of the expedition will be very easy, but that difficulties may arise from the different political sympathies there with the great powers.

It is reported the Federal steamer James Adger, now at Southampton, goes to the Mediterranean to look after privateers.

A strike among the cotton spinners is imminent, owing to the threatened reduction of wages.

The Great Eastern is to be equipped for sea, and is expected to leave Liverpool in February.

The Czar's Pulse Constantine and Duchess of Russia are on a visit to Queen Victoria.

France has given quieting assurances to Switzerland relative to the Valley of the Deppes.

It is reported Garibaldi has announced to the Centralite Committee his firm intention not to provoke any movement towards Rome or Venice, but that he wished the popular sympathy for the cause of Italy encouraged.

It is rumored that preparations are making in Genoa for a revolutionary expedition, embracing Montenegro.

An autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, announces his determination to carry out the Government policy in Hungary.

There is great firmness in trade at Manchester, and a further advance is demanded.

More of the Cowley Fight.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 23d instant contains further particulars of the gallant fight at Piketon, derived from two gentlemen just from the scene:

During the progress of the fight the Kentucky boys were loudly singing "Dixie," hurrying 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. Elliott, of Carter, a brother of Hon. J. M. Elliott, who borrowed a gun at Piketon and went out two days back, 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 impossible 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 are mortal.

Messrs. Richards and Grimes left Col. Williams on Saturday night, the 16th instant, five miles from Pound Gap, and within striking distance, with Colonel Marshall, of these boys. Three companies of Virginians were stationed immediately at the Gap. Gen. Marshall was in the adjoining county with 1500 men and battery of artillery.

Our informants 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 terrifically. 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 flanking party killed and wounded many at intervals 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. Buell has *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 Narrows, 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 four companies of Kentucky boys, the several companies of Col. Williams's 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 in 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.

The Gunpowder Battle—Lynchburg, November 22.—Reliable accounts have been received of the fight at Guyandotte, on the 9th instant. Col Clarkson's cavalry, of Floyd's Brigade, numbered two hundred miles to Guyandotte, and completely surprised the Yankee troops in the town—numbering two hundred and fifty, under the command of Col. Wheley, of Lexington, Congressman elected from Western Virginia. Col. Clarkson arrived at the village about eight o'clock in the morning, and took possession of a bridge, which cut off the retreat of the enemy. The fight lasted about an hour, the Yankees fighting from houses and from concealment. Clarkson took ninety-eight prisoners, killed forty, wounded fifty, and caused many to be drowned who attempted to escape by swimming the river. We captured two hundred and fifty Enfield rifles, five thousand dollars worth of clothing, a number of cavalry horses, and various articles of plunder, valued at $25,000. We lost two killed and five wounded. After our troops left another detachment of the enemy took possession of the town and burned it.

MESSAGE

OF THE

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

In consequence of the unusual time at which your session opens, the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State have not been received, and I am therefore unable to furnish you with a statement of the condition of the Treasury in such detail as will be useful, and perhaps necessary.

An abstract from the books of the Auditor exhibits the following statement of taxes received during the present year:

General Funds	$288,653
Current School Fund	17,145
Internal Improvement Tax	32,236
	$337,035
Licenses paid	137,781
Taxes paid	$474,816

And the following of taxes due and payable on and before the 1st day of December, 1861:

General Funds	$536,778
Current School Fund	351,159
Internal Improvement Tax	85,317
	$973,248
Licenses due	145,100
Taxes due	1,118,348

I have been furnished by the Auditor with the following statements of funds on hand on the 15th of November, 1861:

General Funds	$12,209 98
Current School Fund	3,519 41
Internal Improvement Tax Fund	20,146 50
Internal Improvement Fund	12,777 60
Road and Levee Fund	3,366 15
Levee and Drainage Fund	62,181 46
Redemption State Debt Fund	16,211 41
Free School Fund	24,664 60
Free School Accumulating Fund	174,267 83
Seminary Fund (sales of land)	651 31
Seminary Fund (interest)	4,160 00
Military Fund	14,465 00
Public Land Fund	15,780 04
Total	$388,022 37

These statements exhibit but little more than one-third of the taxes paid, and the consequent deprivation of the bulk of the State's ordinary revenues is the result of the unfortunate condition of the troubled condition of the finances of the country, and the inability of the planters to sell their produce. Deprived of the ordinary commercial facilities, with our great staple withheld from sale, it has been impossible for the Sheriffs to collect the taxes in the ordinary way, and to have enforced the forfeitures of property would have been a hardship upon the people not now to be endured. It will be necessary, therefore, for the Legislature to provide for an extension of the time of collecting and paying into the Treasury the taxes now due, and it will be but just to the Collectors that they be relieved from any legal consequences resulting from their non-payment of the taxes into the Treasury at the time required by present laws.

I suggest to your consideration of an express enactment permitting the receipt of the Treasury notes of the Confederate States in payment of the State taxes.

Some legislation will be necessary to enable the people to pay these taxes within the period which may be designated by you, and also to enable the planters to obtain the supplies for their plantations until the removal of the hindrance at present existing to the shipment and sale of their crops. The matter deserves your most serious consideration. The necessity of some provision for this purpose suggests itself to every mind. It will be your province so to regulate it that security sufficiently ample, may be afforded to the capitalist to induce the employment of his money, and the amount of security required be such as to place it in the power of the planter to avail himself of the benefits of the provision.

Existing laws facilitate the procurement of supplies by giving the factor a privilege on the crop which was enabled to be produced by his advances. The speedy and annual sale of the crops therefore has provided the funds with timely reimbursement. That resource now failing, I recommend that planters be permitted to give supply notes, which shall be negotiable and shall express on their face that they are for "supplies for the year 1862," which may be secured by imparting to them the quality of a lien on the crop, which shall have precedence over all except *existing* claims of that nature. To prevent the use of fictitious supply notes, it will be necessary to guard their use by such restrictions as will attain the end proposed, and prevent the abuse of the privilege accorded by your legislation.

Various plans have been suggested for the relief of the community from our present anomalous financial condition. It has been suggested that the Confederate Government should make advances upon, or should purchase a portion of the cotton crop. Without discussing the extent of its constitutional power in this respect, I should deprecate the adoption of such an alternative. If it is indispensable that such advances be made by Government, it is better, in my judgment, that the States shall undertake it rather than their agent, the Confederate Government. In either case I fear the adoption of such a policy would prove disastrous. It is better to leave the remedy to be applied in the ordinary channels of trade, assisted by such legislation I have above indicated.

The ordinary sources of revenue having been closed by the blockade established by the enemy, it became necessary for the Confederate Government to resort to the issue of paper, resting upon its own credit and upon direct taxation. All the banks in the Confederate States had suspended specie payments except those of New Orleans and Mobile, so that there was no difficulty in giving circulation to the notes of the Confederate Government save in Louisiana and Alabama. In New Orleans the banks, steadily adhering to the obligations of their charters, continued to pay specie for all their cash liabilities. The depreciation of Treasury notes followed as a necessary consequence, the banks not being able to receive them in payment of obligations due so long as they were compelled to discharge their own debts in coin. As it was of the highest importance that the credit of the Treasury issues should be established on a solid basis, and considering it my duty to aid so far as I could morally or legally in bringing about this result, I recommended the banks of New Orleans, by public proclamation, to suspend specie payments. In taking this course I was well aware it was beyond my power to relieve the banks from the penalty attached by law to a violation of their charter, nor did I conceal from them the legal consequences attached to the measure which I recommended. The Legislature is without authority to sanction the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and if you should require judicial proceedings to be instituted against the chartered banks, I shall inevitably follow. But I cannot too strongly recommend you to abstain from such proceedings, but rather to instruct the Attorney General not to bring such against them. The banks reluctantly adopted the course I recommended, not because they were unwilling to aid in the attainment of the end proposed, but because they were apprehensive the legal consequences of this act might be visited upon them. They decided, however, to encounter the hazard of their chartered existence to subserve a great public purpose, just as all of us now risk life and property in this great struggle for political independence. Provision should be made by you to enable the people, through a convention of the people, to be assembled after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate and the United States.

It is certain that no reunion between Louisiana to her sister States, and the developments which this war is making in the character and tendencies of our institutions, will require at your hands a convention of the people to adapt the organic law to the requirements which a wider experience has indicated as essential to a proper political structure. Looking forward to the necessity which will demand a reconstruction of the Constitution at the hands of the people, the notion to be taken in reference to the banks may be wisely left to the decision of the sovereign power, when you shall call the same into activity. It is proper here to state that on the day after I issued my proclamation I received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, intimating his disapprobation of the Cabinet, urging me to do all I could to induce the banks to suspend. This letter was accompanied by a circular addressed to the banks. Copies of the letter and circular will be sent to you.

The extraordinary state in which the Cotton States of the Confederacy find themselves, by reason of their inability to sell produce through the blockade, and their immovable determination not to sell at any price until they can obtain return cargoes in exchange for their produce, has indicated the necessity of relief which can only be relieved by legislation, and even then only to a limited extent. The experience of twenty years in a banking system unequaled on this continent, and which has long surpassed the State in wealth, has established all judicious parties to the principle on which it rests. These have been sanctified by the endorsement of the people in the recent Secession Convention, and have taken away from you to charter any bank or adopt any banking system not founded on the fundamental rules of the act of 1842. I would not lightly recommend to you a disregard of these principles, but yield from an overwhelming necessity demanded by the events which are transpiring. We are in the midst of a war of great magnitude, exacting great sacrifices from patriotism which are cheerfully, indeed enthusiastically, made. All the ordinary channels of trade are closed, and yet there is no murmur of discontent—the necessities of life are quadrupled in value, labor is without its usual reward, and capital comes forward cheerfully and charitably to its support—homes are desolated—and if the stricken now in sorrow, yet feel that they have given for the best cause which ever inspired the human breast, and whose victims to the common cause. Whatever of peril or of evil may be upon us now, or may come upon us hereafter, the Government of the Confederate States will be sustained by the people and the wants of the Government must be supplied. Taxes must be paid to the State and to the Confederate States; our slaves must be defended from the enemy—our country must be given to the needy. The entire community will be without means to pay taxes, clothe and feed the slaves and supply the needy, unless money can be had from the suspended capital of our banking institutions, and in my opinion this can only be had by a relaxation during the war of the rigid but wise rules of the banking act of 1842. The extent of this relaxation must be determined by you, but I cannot too urgently invite your attention to the subject. You may confidently rely that to what ever reasonable extent you relieve the banks from the penalties of their charter they will be obeyed, for in times like these the instincts of capital always lead to great caution. The new rules you may think proper to enforce will be as to your own discretion, may consider consistent with the perfect solvency of these banks, and these rules may be enforced by the supervision of the Board of Currency, under such conditions of penalty as you may prescribe. If you may regard judicious and safe, I recommend your early and serious attention to the subject.

In this connection I desire to suggest the propriety of authorizing the banks to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars. The almost daily disappearance of coin has flooded the country with corporation notes and the notes of private persons, all of which are positively forbidden by law. It is much better to have a large force of small notes by the banks than continue to close our eyes to the daily violation of the laws. Besides, if the present system of irredeemable paper money—by municipal corporations, private corporations, merchants, butchers and the like—be permitted, it will in all likelihood end as similar departures from law have ended, in the utter worthlessness of the paper. I hope it will be promptly stopped by you.

No reports have been received from the public officers, or from the various public institutions and corporations, except the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, whose report is now laid before you.

The State Convention, on 5th February of this year, provided by ordinance for raising and equipping two regiments, one of infantry and one of artillery, to constitute a regular military force for the protection of the State. The same ordinance empowered the Governor or the Legislature to transfer this force to the Confederate Government as the State might join.

A few days previous to the passage of this ordinance, viz: on the 25th day of January, 1861, the State had resumed the powers heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, and had declared herself in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which appertain to an independent State. Other States had preceded us in seceding from our former Government, and more were confidently expected to follow, all of which, it was believed, would combine in the formation of a new Government. The intention of Louisiana was early expressed by an ordinance passed on the 29th day of January, providing for the appointment of delegates to meet those of other seceded States and form a Provisional Government. The Convention wisely determined to make timely preparations for whatever results might ensue to Louisiana from those acts, and the rapid succession of events since has demonstrated these preparations not to have been commenced too soon.

The regiment of infantry was rapidly formed, and, under the command of Col. A. H. Gladden, has been serving at Pensacola. It numbers 1063, rank and file. The regiment of artillery, numbering about 750, rank and file, at first commanded by Col. Paul O. Hebert, garrisoned Fort Jackson and St. Philip and Pike. Before the infantry regiment could be entirely filled by the regular recruits, it became necessary, from the position of affairs at Pensacola, that it should have its full complement of men. Accordingly, six companies of volunteers went into service in that regiment and remained until the required number of regulars was obtained by enlistment. These six companies are now popularly known as the Drum Battalion.

The sad realities of war were first brought home to the hearts of our people in this contest by the news of the death of the gallant Gladden and the capture of the entire Drum battalion. Many brave spirits are destined to follow him to his honored grave before this unnatural strife shall cease. The list of Louisiana's fallen heroes in this fight, has already included the whole Miles with Drouz and ends but temporarily with Butler, heroically fallen. But the next battle may add new names, for her sons are at every point of danger where a foe is to be met or a victory won.

I am laboring under the same disadvantage in imparting to you information of our military affairs that I have before mentioned concerning those of the civil department. The report of the Adjutant-General has not been received, but I shall give you as accurate a statement of the condition of the Military Department as I can from my own knowledge. Having been compelled to remain in New Orleans, the centre of our State military operations, from a few weeks after your last adjournment to the present time, in consequence of the necessity of my presence at the same place with the commanding Confederate General, I have been almost exclusively engaged in the organization of the military force of the State, and in the preparation, with the aid of memoranda from the Adjutant-General's office, to give you a general statement of the number of troops furnished by this State to the Confederate Government.

The Secretary of the Confederate States made his first requisition on me for three thousand volunteers in April, 1861. Before that was filled the attack on Fort Sumter was made, and the volunteers for a long lasting war began to manifest a disposition to embarrass the Government of the United States. The designs of that Government being now unmasked, and their purpose to coerce the seceding States into a subjugation being demonstrated by a call for a large army by Mr. Lincoln, the Secretary of War of the Confederate Government made a second requisition on me for five thousand men. The brave spirit of our people responded promptly to these calls. Companies poured into the camp which I had caused to be located for their reception, and were rapidly organized into regiments and turned over to the Confederate service. Eight of these regiments and two battalions are now in Virginia, one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry in Kentucky, and one regiment of infantry and five are within our own State. There have been, besides, and independent of these regiments, fourteen companies of infantry mustered into the Confederate service for the special defense of this State, and four companies of artillery. Thirteen other companies are now at Camp Lewis, a camp of instruction established for the discipline of the troops and for their instruction in the duties of a soldier. These make an aggregate of twenty thousand two hundred and two men, including rank and file, raised by the State and now in service in Florida, Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, and on her own territory.

At the same time these requisitions were made upon me, as Executive of the State, for troops, and while I was employed in filling them, I received numerous applications from independent companies, battalions and regiments, which were proposed to be tendered directly to the War Department, and which I have sometimes have been tendered and accepted. The Congress had authorized the President to accept companies formed independently of State authority, and under this power numerous corps were raised in the State composed of slaves, if not entirely, of our citizens, and were mustered direct into the Confederate service. Of course we have no record of such companies, and therefore do not know the number of our citizens who have been thus enlisted in the Confederate service. I believe they number about thirty-eight hundred and ninety one men. If this be a correct estimate, the whole number of troops furnished by Louisiana, and those derived by enlistments from her citizens and tendered directly to the War Department, amount to twenty four thousand and ninety-three men.

The subject of military supplies has constituted a most anxious section and inquiry with me to provide some means for furnishing our soldiers with suitable clothing. A large number of our troops were in Virginia, and reports, and even personal observation, established, to my mind, the fact that our soldiers were suffering from exposure and hardships, the inclemency of a colder climate than that to which they were accustomed. It was certain that the Confederate Government would not be able to supply so vast an army promptly with shoes, blankets and warm clothing, and the sufferings of our soldiers, if protracted, would have been excited upon them. I could not think of the noble and gallant soldiers, who had left homes and family to fight our battles, and who had so nobly rushed at their country's call to the defense of her soil, marching without shoes, or fighting our battles pinched with cold and shivering from exposure. I determined that I should, if possible, provide them with what was needed, and rely upon you to sustain my exertions, and upon the Confederate Government to reimburse the cost. That Government, however, must make a request of me to provide our troops with clothing, and have agreed to allow twenty-five dollars as commutation for such provision; but my arrangements were already in progress of performance when that request was made. While, however, my determination was thus formed, means were lacking to enable me to carry it into effect. The funds were no longer in the Treasury adequate for that purpose. No appropriation had been made, foreseeing such contingency, and, indeed, the Treasury had been emptied of all available funds. It was essential to believe that I should borrow the money necessary for this purpose, or convene the Legislature to make appropriations therefor. The latter course would have enforced a delay that I was desirable to avoid. Several Senators and numerous Representatives were known by me to be absent at the seat of war, and I had reason to doubt if more than one-half of the twoboddies could be collected. Ascertaining, on enquiry, that money would be loaned the State on favorable terms by some of the banks, I determined to avoid the expense and delay of an extra session of the Legislature, and borrowed money at once and purchase as large a quantity of woolens, blankets and shoes, already becoming scarce, as I could. A bank application accordingly to the Legislature, I found, could not, except the Merchants' Bank and the Crescent City Bank, which were not in a condition to comply with such a request. All, with but two exceptions, responded to my application. The money was obtained, the purchase of clothing made, and our soldiers saved from much misery and suffering. The two banks which refused a loan are the Union Bank and the Bank of New Orleans. At a later period the latter bank tendered thirty thousand dollars of the sum asked in Confederate bonds, which was declined. The amount thus borrowed is 187,000.

I must here mention with pride and pleasure the selfdenying efforts of our citizens, and especially of the noble women of Louisiana, in furnishing clothing and blankets. Fearing that it would not be in my power to procure sufficient number of blankets by purchase, I invited all persons to send to me such as they could spare from their own homes. The response was immediate, and the supply came from the mansion, their own beds in the humane and patriotic effort to make the soldiers comfortable, and voluntary associations of the wives and mothers and daughters of the State were formed for the purpose, which tried with each other in industry and skill and in the effort to provide promptly for the soldiers' wants. The people are ready for any effort and every sacrifice in this, the second war of independence.

It will be necessary to provide for the payment of the items already mentioned and for the expenses of Government for the ensuing year. The large deficit in the amount of taxes paid in the Treasury warns us not to rely exclusively on that mode of providing for the current expenses of the State. The appropriations for military purposes by various acts of the Legislature amount to $9,000,000

The unexpended portion of these appropriations is 891,555 85

There have been drawn from the Treasury and paid to the Confederate Government $4,245,445 15

I have received from the Banks in New Orleans the sum of $187,000, of which there has been expended 46,781 60

Making a sum total of expenditures for military purposes of $1,214,227 01

I have on hand the sum of $46,101 30

To which add balance of appropriation, appropriation above 46,555 85

Makes the sum of $137,656 15

This amount is to meet the following liabilities:

1st. Amount due the Banks	$170,000 00
2d. Unpaid debts contracted by the Quartermaster department	181,000 00
3d. Amount of estimate for equipment and subsistence of 5,000 men, for thirty days, in the event of invasion	100,000 00
Making the sum of	$451,656 00
And to extinguish which there will be required a new appropriation of	$313,914 12

In order to be prepared for any invasion, I have directed the Quartermaster to provide the necessary equipment and provisions for five thousand men for thirty days, and have included the costs thereof in the above estimates.

For a large portion of these expenditures vouchers have been transmitted to Richmond, under the act of Congress providing for the reimbursement of expenditures for military purposes made by the States. I have dispatched an agent to Richmond with these vouchers, and the accounts are now being audited, not including, however, the Quartermaster's accounts since 20th June, 1861, not yet furnished me. I confidently expect these accounts will be an adequate credit, and, as the Congress is in session, that an appropriation will be made to refund to the State her expenses. I have the satisfaction of knowing that our accounts are kept with the utmost fidelity, except those of South Carolina, prepared under a special act.

It must be observed that the balance of appropriations for military purposes yet unexpended, viz: $891,555 85, is not in the Treasury. The full amount of those appropriations has never been paid into the Treasury in consequence of the failure and inability to collect the taxes.

The Confederate Government have imposed a direct tax for its support. Our portion of this tax, on the basis of the present assessment, will be about two millions of dollars. They have provided a machinery for its collection, but have also offered an invitation and inducement to the State Governments to assume the payment of the tax, and have allowed ten per cent. a remuneration for its collection. A very small additional compensation, say one per cent., would satisfy the State Tax Collectors for the additional trouble in collecting the Confederate tax, and would thus save about $180,000 to the State. It will be for you to consider the propriety and expediency of assuming the payment of this tax, and of providing by legislation for facilitating its collection.

I cannot too strongly recommend to your careful attention the subject of reorganizing the militia. Its necessity has been apparent, and from the defective nature of the present law, it has been found impossible to produce that efficiency so essential in our present condition. I have endeavored, through the medium of military orders, to establish frequency of drill, and to enforce attendance, and those efforts have been attended with some success. In my judgment, when the militia are called out pending war, the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States should be the code of action for them as well as for those actually enlisted as volunteers, and the Legislature should leave no doubt to remain whether or no such is their intention. I recommend a careful revision of the whole Militia Law of the State, the repeal of all exemptions, the compulsory mustering of all males between the ages of eighteen and fifty, and affixing a penalty for non performance of duty other than a pecuniary fine. In prescribing the details of such a bill, it is manifest that a different rule should apply to rural from that of the urban populations. In the country parishes there are numerous sparsely settled wards and beats whose compliance with regulations, easy of fulfillment, would be a hardship upon the people, in the cities, where they have a compact population, it is manifestly impossible.

If this war should continue, a necessity will exist to organize some department for our State Government to which shall be committed special charge of Military Affairs. The want of such a department has devolved upon me a wide range of labor, difficult of performance and severely taxing my physical strength. If a department shall be organized adapted to the special business of the war, the operation may be limited to the existence of the war.

The report of the Supervisors of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy will be laid before you. The institution has been powerful more than ever the wisdom of fostering this institution. One-half of the Professors are now in military service, and a large proportion of the Cadets resigned and have been useful in drilling the various companies where they are serving as lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, and some as privates. The Legislature have never made any endowment of or donation to the Seminary from which it has been made, each of thirty thousand dollars, but so far as your action is concerned, the funds of the Seminary, which are derived exclusively from sales of her lands donated by the General Government, are still liable for the reimbursement of these loans. Your appropriation of 1859 is for the purpose of paying the expenses of your wards, cadets at the Seminary, in the report of the Board, that when all of the State Cadets are in attendance, the amount is insufficient. I recommend to the Legislature a judicious liberality towards the institution, the pride of the school of this State.

I have felt it my duty not to omit providing proper defenses for New Orleans, and in order to expedite the military authorities of the Confederate Government in the department, I availed myself of loans tendered me by the Citizens Bank, without whose prompt and ready aid I should not have been able to have commenced the work so long as to have sufficient money was obtained, the purchase of clothing made, and our soldiers saved from much misery and suffering. The two banks which refused a loan are the Union Bank and the Bank of New Orleans. At a later period the latter bank tendered thirty thousand dollars of the sum asked in Confederate bonds, which was declined. The amount thus borrowed is 187,000.

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