

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE RICHMOND WHEG ON JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

Small Pox, Typhoid Fever, and Measles Raging Among the Rebels.

LARGE NUMBERS DYING DAILY.

Whereabouts of Floyd and Lee.

THE KILLING OF THE REBEL COL. CROGHAN CONFIRMED.

The Popular Confidence Sadly Shaken.

Effects of the Defeat in Southern Cities.

WHOLE NEIGHBORHOODS DESERTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Richmond Whig in commenting on the message of Davis, says:

"We are weary from this time forward. We are aware that the Yankees are determined not to quit us, happen what may. If they cannot conquer us their calculation is that they will be content with a truce, and they have made up their minds to submit tamely to their fate. Well, if we must, we must, though we should have a great deal to say to our conquerors, and that after dragging them soundly and making them pay the expense of the war, to turn them loose upon themselves, a prey to their own vicious passions."

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain despatches from the Confederate army, the substance of which is as follows:

"The small pox, a violent type of typhoid fever and the black measles, were prevailing among the Confederate troops near Bowling Green, Ky., and large numbers were dying daily."

Gen. Floyd's army has fallen back four miles south of Raleigh, C. H., and the Federal troops had been largely reinforced.

Gen. Lee's command has retired to Meadow Bluff.

The Confederates report two killed and several captured in the skirmish near Falls Church within the past week, acknowledged two killed and three wounded. They claim to have killed five Federals and taken ten prisoners.

The Richmond Whig announces the death of John N. Hughes, a delegate to the State Convention at Raleigh, N. C. He was wounded in the battle of Rich Mountain."

The Richmond Examiner of Wednesday confirms the report that the rebel Col. Croghan was killed in the recent engagement between Floyd and Rosecrans.

A despatch from Charleston, dated Nov. 17th, says an unexpected failure of one of our short batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels, has sadly shaken the popular confidence in the efficacy of our guns against the monster frigates and iron clad gunboats which they may have again to encounter, and now so alarmingly many of the rebel souls have deserted in the various cities, that the effect may already be seen in the lengthening of the Federal trains which leave almost hourly for the interior.

In Savannah, the panic is even more general and decided, whole neighborhoods having been suddenly left deserted by the exodus of the wives and children of those in arms at Fort Pulaski and the batteries on the Savannah river.

Jeff. Davis' Message to the Rebel Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Richmond papers on Wednesday, received here, contain the message of Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress. After the usual congratulations, he says that the operations of the army seem to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter, have afforded a protection to the country and shed a lustre upon its arms through the trying vicissitudes of more than the arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude.

Further, he says, after more than seven months of war the enemy have been driven at more than one point, to assuming the defensive and upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

He speaks in high terms of the people of Missouri who have conducted the war in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded from Kentucky and that her people are being driven into a mistaken security by the false promises of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of that State, which would have given them great advantages in the contest, a step which was justified not only by the necessities of self defence on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate States to conquer or coerce that State, but on the contrary it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal government would do likewise. Proclamations were also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinions. These declarations were approved by me and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky, if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will, which he says, the army has been vitally instrumental in preserving the great contest, the war may be generally enforced or applied to particular objects, Davis says he has caused the evidence to be collected, which proves

completely the utter inefficiency of the proslavery blockade of the Southern coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such governments as shall afford the means of being heard. But although we should be benefited, he continues, by the abandonment of the laws, so solemnly declared by the great powers of Europe. We are not dependent on that enforcement for a successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. The message concludes as follows: "While the war which is waged by the United States against the Confederate States, can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, and whether suffering to other lands as well as our own. In the meantime we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence from whose hand we expect to receive the final award of the secrets of our hearts and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon the pleasure of the victor, whom where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a consistent and honest recognition of belligerent rights. We said the Confederates did not desire intervention, being able to maintain their independence, but did desire a recognition by the Powers. He asserted that there can be no basis for negotiation so long as the Confederates are treated as rebels. When they are treated as belligerents, however, the morning of peace will dawn as the Confederates will be inflexible only on points of independence and honor. The Times speak of the dismay at the short supply of cotton, and says there is no ground for national alarm. Our duties in this war,—it is hard to imagine anything,—except the show of our nationality, worse than a civil war in America; anything more wasteful to property, life, industry, and intellect, than any other war, we must not forget that this, like every other war, is full of compensations. Even the loss of property is not without great counterbalances, and the treasure expended in defence of the national constitution is expensively but not fruitlessly given to the Government which, in its liberty and order, gives industry its motive and property its security. It is not only our duty, moreover, that money spent in such a way as to defend national institutions and to strengthen national character, completes and perfects the social mechanism, and utilizes the wealth. We do not wish to say anything to favor public prodigality, or tempt our people to borrow money, but we must insist that national loans are not the only form of public debt; but a hundred millions of dollars sent out of the country for the grave nature of the emergency. Republican simplicity may impoverish us far more as a nation than the same amount of money spent in equipping the defenders of our liberties and our laws."

Later from Europe.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

New York, Nov. 24.—The steamer Fox arrived at Liverpool on the 23rd evening with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

The King of Portugal died of typhus fever on the 12th. The Duke of Oporto has succeeded to the throne.

GRAT BRITAIN.—The speech of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, at the Lord Mayor's banquet has attracted considerable attention.

It was silent as to the war but very pacific towards England.

The London Daily News says it was frank, manly, sensible and reasonable, and must be cordially welcomed by England at large, especially as a small but active faction is doing its utmost to misrepresent American diplomacy and create ill feelings.

The London Morning Post says that speech was marked by the most friendly statements respecting the good feelings of the American Government toward England, and hopes that no occurrence will happen to belie these statements.

The Times is characterized as especially sarcastic, but at the same time complimentary to Mr. Adams.

Dudley Mann and Yancy were given the grand privilege of the fishermen's grog in London.

Latter spoke to a toast for the restoration of peace in America. He spoke strongly in defence of the Confederate cause, and exhorted England for her recognition of belligerent rights.

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An Early Movement of the Army.

It is stated that General Wool, on Tuesday, replied to an application for furlough, that "he would not give an officer or private leave of absence for the next three weeks, as the campaign then would be over."

The Washington correspondent of the World also refers to the early movement of the troops in the following paragraphs of his letter, dated the 18th inst.:

"Dismissing at the outset any official knowledge of the matter, and revealing no facts obtained through special facilities, it may not be improper for me to state that there are many indications of an immediate march to Bull Run."

"It appears very certain that the rebels conclude to maintain their position of inaction and make judicious use of their resources. It will be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the necessary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify the positions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. If instead of being a dissolution of a league it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged we must find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the various cities, that the effect may already be seen in the lengthening of the Federal trains which leave almost hourly for the interior."

In Savannah, the panic is even more general and decided, whole neighborhoods having been suddenly left deserted by the exodus of the wives and children of those in arms at Fort Pulaski and the batteries on the Savannah river.

Pittsburgh Female College.

We learn that the examination of the classes of this flourishing institution will take place on Wednesday, December 5th. The usual literary entertainment will be given in the evening of the following day. We are pleased to learn that the attendance at the present term, despite the hard times, is one hundred and seventy-six, an advance over the previous term. The history of the College. These pupils have from almost every part of the land, from Kansas in the far West, to Philadelphia in the East, and from New York in the land has grown more rapidly in public favor both at home and abroad, and no one affords greater facilities for obtaining all the elements of a solid and practical education. The curriculum of studies is unsurpassed, and the large and able faculty of teachers are uniting in their efforts to place under their tuition. We are especially pleased with the efforts made by the trustees to continue so useful with the ornamental and to open up to young ladies new means of obtaining a livelihood. In addition to the Telegraph, referred to by us on a former occasion, and which is a decided success, a fine large organ has been purchased of Mr. Jardine, in New York, and will be ready for use by the commencement of the next term. It is sufficient to state that instructions will be given on it by Prof. Robbick, so well and favorably known in our city.

The prospects for the next term, which will commence December 9th, are of the most flattering character, and we advise those at a distance, who intend to come to make application at an early date. Address J. C. Pransing, No. 23, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor to distribute the fund of Samuel Thompson, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his office at the office of said Auditor, No. 11, Broadway, New York, on Thursday, 11th October, A. M. 1861.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Peter W. Moore, deceased, will be granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December, 1861.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

GOTTO'S OLD STAND, WHERE EVERY ARTICLE ESPECIALLY CALLED FOR IN A COUNTRY STORE, CAN BE HAD AT REDUCED PRICES.

CALL ON A. B. CUNNINGHAM BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Trustee of the Court for the First District of New York, in and for the County of New York, do hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock, P. M., the following described premises, to wit: One lot containing 120 Acres and 120 Acres more or less, bounded by land of Philip G. Van Hook, on the north, of the lot of Philip G. Van Hook, on the south, of the lot of Philip G. Van Hook, on the east, and of the lot of Philip G. Van Hook, on the west, all in the town of Newburgh, in the County of Dutchess, in the State of New York.

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The following land, to wit: One lot containing 120 Acres and 120 Acres more or less, bounded by land of Philip G. Van Hook, on the north, of the lot of Philip G. Van Hook, on the south, of the lot of Philip G.