New Orleans Daily Crescent.
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1861.

Local Intelligence.

MEN WANTED.—By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that Company C, Confederate Guards, want twelve more men to fill up their ranks entirely, and that Sergeant Israel Gibbons will remain in the city for the purpose of recruiting until Wednesday next. Persons desirous of going into the fight now going on along the frontiers of the Confederacy, could not get into a better crowd than these Continentals. Capt. Fleming, Lieutenant Tom Peyton, and Sergeants Is. Gibbons and Harry Douglas are all the kind of men who wear well in a campaign, and the rest of the company are just like them. Sergeant Gibbons, we see it stated, also, is authorized to receive contributions for the company. We hope he will be able to collect enough money to make the men comfortable for the campaign.

THOSE FROM THE INTERIOR.—The steamer W. S. Johnston, which arrived yesterday evening from Shreveport, brought down the Caddo Fencibles. They number 80 men, rank and file, under the command of Capt. R. Mason; First Lieutenant, C. Ford; Second Lieutenant, T. G. Pegram; Junior Second Lieutenant, R. H. Lindsay.

AN EPISODE OF HARD TIMES.—While strolling down Carondelet street Saturday afternoon, we saw before the door of Messrs. R. Denman & Co., three buggies and two carriages, marked ready for shipment, which, on enquiry, we learned had been sold that day, for cash. This does not look as if times were so very flat as some of Lincoln's sympathizers would make out. We hardly think we will starve just yet. These vehicles proved another thing—that the people of the neighboring States are about as well off as ever, in spite of the war. One of them was for Fort Smith, Ark.; one for Tyler, Texas; one for Canton, Miss, and another for Sidon, Miss. If people can afford to pay cash for carriages in hard times, it is but fair to suppose that they will leave a little money in their purses to buy bread.

TRADE AFFAIRS.—Mr. S. W. Elrod, of Washington, Texas, who arrived in the city on last Wednesday and took rooms in the City Hotel, where he has since remained, shot himself yesterday morning in the left breast, with a Derlinger pistol, inflicting a wound which is pronounced fatal by Dr. Hunt. It appears that Mr. Elrod, who is a wealthy man, came here on business, but began drinking very hard and soon became almost insane. A day or two since he drew his pistol in the City Hotel bar-room, and saying that he wished to kill some one for fun, was proceeding to take aim; and would have done so but for the sudden stampede of everybody present. He was afterwards persuaded to put up his pistol, and quieted down. Yesterday morning the report of a pistol was heard by those about the hotel, but as the premises are so large, and there being numerous stores underneath, in some of which fire-arms are kept, it attracted no particular attention until the chambermaid went into Mr. Elrod's room, and found him lying partly on the bed, wounded as above mentioned. He had a large sum of money with him in checks and checks, all of which has been duly taken care of by his friends.

P.S.—Since the above was in type, we have been able to gather the full particulars of the affair, which are somewhat different. It seems that Mr. Elrod was able to speak when his situation was discovered. He solemnly declared that the pistol, which he was lying in bed playing with, went off accidentally, and that he had no intention to commit suicide. Yet, judging from his former singular conduct, and the fact that his shirt was slightly singed by the explosion at the place where the ball went in, the conclusion that he had committed the deed willingly was very natural one. He died about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Coroner held an inquest over the body, and returned a verdict of accidental death.

CHILD BITTEN DOWN.—Patrick Long, a driver of a dray, was arrested on Saturday for driving over a little girl of five years of age, named Sarah Hand, on Velidey Road, near Magazine street. The child was not much hurt.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a party of negroes belonging to Mr. Thomas McKnight were hoisting an iron safe into one of the upper floors of the army-offices on Camp street, the rope attached to the tackle broke, and the safe came down, killing one immediately and wounding two others. It appears that they were pulling the safe up the stairs with a block and tackle attached to a beam above, the three negroes standing on the landing below, and that as the safe neared the top of the stairs the rope attached to the block broke, and the safe slid down upon the landing with an awful crash. The boy Henry, who was killed, was caught and jammed against the brick wall of the building, his head body and left leg being crushed flat. He died without a struggle. The others were only partial sufferers. One of them had an arm and leg dreadfully bruised, and the other his back. Both were sent to the hospital. The Coroner held an inquest upon Henry's body, and returned a verdict according to the facts of the case.

Letters from Virginia to the following addresses may be had by applying, in person or by written order, at this office:

Thos. Acres, S. Aaron & Co., Advertiser, Mrs. A Bodin, Wm. Banks, M. R. Byrnes, Miss Emily Berry, Miss Mary Barry, T. J. Crozier (2.) Chas. Cossman, Mr. T. Cutter, A. Cantwell, Jos. Breane, W. Delaney, Miss Olive J. Elliott, Mrs. E. M. Faucher, Jno. Fogle, J. Fourcade, P. Gannon, A. Henning, Mrs. M. O. Holmes, Mr. Jenie, Mrs. Mary Kolb, J. B. Jacquess, Mrs. Caroline Jones, F. A. Knight & Co., Mrs. E. Kennedy, Jas. Kelso, Mrs. J. Keating, F. A. Kratz, Mrs. Anna Magowan, (2) Mrs. Y. Moore, Thos. Maloney, Mrs. Miles, D. Murphy, Alfred Miller, Mrs. B. Martz, Miss Annie McStay, Miss J. Marchand, Mr. Markey, Mrs. Mary P. Myers, N. Osborne, Jno. Pearce, Jos. Peirce, S. Pinchback, John Powers, Miss E. Purcell, Mrs. E. W. Patton, J. Ryan, Mr. Ahn, Saul, Jas. Rothkewsky, Chas. Reynolds, David Robert, H. Savory, Mrs. Sheale, Ed. Sommers, John W. Spears, H. Schmidt, Miss Ann Jane Simmons, Chas. E. Seebger, Owen Sherden, (2) John Scringer, Mrs. B. Starck, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. Julia A. Trott, M. Walsh, P. Welsh, John Zarker.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Lieutenant Leggett yesterday arrested two newsboys named W. Barrett and Dan Shay, whom he charges with being accessories to the entering and robbing of Mr. Pratt's cigar store, last week. Barrett is a fugitive from the Work-house. These boys are supposed to belong to the band of youthful thieves who have been depredating about the vicinity of the printing offices on Camp street during the past six months.

BRIGADIER GENERAL'S COURT.—J. C. Davy and Thos. Cullen were discharged at the request of Mr. McIlvoy's counsel, the assault which they had been said to have made upon Mr. McIlvoy not having a shadow of chance of being proven.

Mike Mangum gave bail to appear and disprove a charge of having assaulted some members of the Dugue Guards. William Burns also gave bail to come up when wanted, for assaulting Henry Sennett. Also, John P. Guard, for striking and drawing a knife on officer Duncan.

The Recorder had to put a legal quietus upon a saddle-colored row, which has for some time been disturbing the peace of the denizens of Union street. Louisa Hudson and her mother, two *colored persons*, never had any particular faces for their next door neighbor, Mrs. Harriet South, also a *colored person*, but whom she presumed to be her master and protect a child which they had been in the habit of ill-treating, their anger boiled over and they have preached a crusade against her. This crusade was anything but agreeable to Mrs. South, who had the pair arrested. Miss Hudson and mom gave bail in $300 to appear when called on, and in the meantime stop all further proceedings in the crusade.

James Murphy, for inviling Robert, a slave of Kendrick, to take a drink with him in a coffee-house, was arrested on the supposition that he was an Abolitionist, and locked up. Bob, the negro, was also housed for being in bad company.

RECORDER GASTINAU'S COURT.—John Lonkey and Joseph Barthes gave bail in the sum of five hundred each, to appear and answer to the charge of having sold firewood and coal without license.

The families Maillot and Dubary, the former living on the corner of Ursuline and Burgundy, and the latter on the corner of Rampart and Ursuline streets, seem to be indulging in a feud of the greatest intensity. Last week Madame Dubary had Mr. Maillot arrested on a charge of having insulted and abused her; but when the trial came off she failed to prove anything upon him which was not just as binding on herself. On Saturday, no doubt, to keep the subject hot, Mrs. Maillot had Mrs. Dubary arrested on much the same charge as the above, and we expect soon to be able to chronicle another failure to substantiate. To our mind it would be a charity to lock all the parties up in a tight room and let them fight out their quarrel. The public in general would be all the better for it, and the affidavit clerk at the recorder's office be saved of a great deal unnecessary labor.

Philippe Lewis gave bail in three hundred dollars to appear and explain why she is accused of having greatly insulted and abused Miss Marie Barlin, on the corner of Conti and Rampart streets.

Condition of Affairs in Washington City.

By a gentleman just arrived from Washington, the report that we published some days ago, to the effect that the entire military force in Washington and Alexandria did not exceed 35,000 men, is fully confirmed. No reinforcements had reached Washington city up to Sunday last, other than some regiments of the Pennsylvania reserve, already referred to, and Sickles' "Excelsior" Brigade. The Government was in great alarm. It was attempting in various ways to conceal its weakness by disseminating false reports of reinforcements through the Northern newspapers, and by marching and countermarching regiments from point to point, through the streets, to create the impression of the arrival of reinforcements.

It was generally estimated in Washington, outside of the misrepresentations and suppressions in official quarters, that the Federal loss in the two battles of the 18th and 21st is killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to twenty thousand. Three-fourths of the population of Washington are represented as being in a state bordering on revolt; while the Lincoln army is demoralized, and constantly making demonstrations of mutiny. One of the Pennsylvania regiments in Banks' column has been entirely disbanded through the mutiny of its men. The fact is confirmed beyond a doubt that the Lincoln army lost all its field batteries in the rout at Manassas, with the exception of some pieces of the Rhode Island battery.

The report of the hanging of two South Carolinians, and another prisoner, by the Lincoln forces, is substantiated by the most direct evidence. They were hanged near Centreville by a Connecticut regiment supposed to be the Fourth. The evidence of this atrocious deed is of the most direct character, having been conveyed to our informant, a respectable magistrate, by an eye-witness. The victims of this hellish revenge were hanged by the cords of the drums of the regiment. The pretence for the barbarous execution was that they had attempted to escape.

It is asserted to us that notwithstanding the stuffed misrepresentations in official quarters and in the columns of the Northern newspapers of the results of the campaign, the people in Washington are fully aware of the extent of the disasters of the Lincoln Government, and are anxious to abandon its refuges (in that merely prudential spirit, we fear, however, in which rats abandon a sinking ship.) The graveyard at Alexandria is said to attest the carnage at Vienna, the dead having been buried there in pits known to contain hundreds of them.

It was understood in Washington that General Scott has been practically "retired," and that the campaign would be conducted over his head by McClellan. [Richmond Examiner, 14th.

A BRITISH BROKEN CONSUL.—The New York Tribune's Washington dispatch of the 9th says:

The British Consul at Baltimore is said to lend his whole influence to the Secessionists there. A leading merchant of Baltimore informed us that this Consul frequently relates conversations and occurrences which he could only have derived from Lord Lyons himself. For example, it is told with great gusto, on the authority of the Consul at Baltimore, that on Monday following the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Seward cautiously offered Lord Lyons the service of the Government Messenger by the steamer for any Despatches he might have to send to his Government. The British Minister, "with considerable hauteur," according to his Consul's account, replied that he "deemed the occasion of such importance that he had not only sent a special messenger himself, but had telegraphed to delay the steamer a day at Halifax for further news."

Now, it is of no consequence whether Lord Lyons intended a significant rebuff or not. But it is of the utmost importance that he so chooses to give this impression through his Consul to the Secessionists of Baltimore. The Consul added that he rather thought Lord Lyons' messenger would *checkmate and sicken* Belmont's efforts for our loan.

AID FOR MISSOURI.—The Richmond Examiner of the 14th says:

Congress has made, in secret session, an appropriation of one million of dollars for the public service in Missouri. The appropriation is made to supply clothing, subsistence, arms and ammunition to the Missouri troops, and is to be expended subject to the discretion of President Davis. Talk recognition made by Congress of the sacrifices of this gallant State, so unfortunate, too, in the mercenary and selfish indifference of some other of the Southern States not in the Confederacy, is at once deserved and appropriate.

A CHALLENGE TO THE ENEMY.—The Norfolk Day Book says:

We learn that on Saturday last, the Confederate war steamship Patrick Henry, formerly the Yorktown, came down James river, to within a mile or two of Newport News, and hoisted a challenge for combat to a large United States regate lying off that point. So great was the agitation and curiosity on board the frigate, it is said, that they did not take time to furl their awnings, but pulled them right down and beat to quarters. The Patrick Henry stopped off at her position, with her ports open ready for a combat, if she could induce the Yankees to come from under the guns of the shore battery, but the latter positively declined the invitation and stuck to her safe place. It is believed by those who witnessed the operation that the Patrick Henry would have ventured battle regardless of the shore battery, but for the presence of two or three Federal gun-boats.

A CONFEDERATE OFFICER IN PRISON.—The Richmond Examiner says:

Acting Lieutenant A. G. Hudgins, of the Confederate steamer Sumter, has been confined in the "Tombs," in New York, in a *cell nine feet long*. Lieutenant Hudgins was the first Midshipman, from Virginia, who resigned from the Naval Academy, on the 4th of March. He immediately went to Montgomery, and offered his services to Secretary Mallory, who promptly commissioned him in the Confederate Navy. Ordered to Pensacola, New Orleans, he ran the blockade of the Brooklyn, on the 30th June, and being sent in charge of one of the prizes captured by the Sumter, he, himself, with prize crew, was taken by one of the U. S. steamers, and has been incarcerated in a felon's cell since the 22d July. He is a regular commissioned officer of the C. S. Navy.

SECRETARY CHASE IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald of the 9th says:

The Secretary of the Treasury arrived from Washington this morning, and met a number of leading bankers at the Bank of Commerce at 11 P. M. He explained his financial programme to them, and elicited their views with regard to the disposal of the various classes of Treasury notes which he is authorized to issue by the recent act of Congress. The conference broke up at 1 P. M., without any formal resolutions having been reached. We believe that the bankers are invited to meet Mr. Chase for further conversation at the residence of Mr. Sub-Treasurer Cisco this evening, and to-morrow, possibly, some definite shape may be given to the Secretary's plans.

CONGRESS.—We understand that Congress yesterday passed a series of resolutions reaffirming the right of the system of privateering adopted by the Confederacy. A number of naval appointments were confirmed. The appointees are mostly officers resigned from the Federal service, and they retain the same rank they held under their former commissions. [Richmond Enquirer, 14th.

MORE STRICKEN FOR MARAUDING'S BOYS.—A fight is reported to have taken place last Monday, in the vicinity of Newport's News, in which Butler's vandals have "catched it" again. One hundred and twenty of our cavalry were out on a reconnoitering expedition, and fell in with a company of sixty-five Yankees on James river, between Smith's and Lee's places, above Newport's News, when a fight ensued, which resulted in our complete success. Out of the sixty-five Yankees engaged, there were only fifteen of them left alive to tell the tale of the slaughter. [Norfolk Herald, Aug. 12.

ROBERT TYLER, ESQ.—We are pleased to learn that Robert Tyler, Esq., has been nominated by the President, and unanimously confirmed by Congress, Register of the Treasury of the Confederate States. It will be recollected that in April last the mob in Philadelphia attempted to take his life for the bold expression of his opinions in behalf of his native South, and offered him exemption from violence only on condition that he would hoist a traitor rag, in condemnation of his own fair daughter, who had hoisted the flag of the Confederate States over the capitol at Montgomery. Of course he spurned the offer with too indignation it deserved. [Richmond Enquirer.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

Capture of an Entire Federal Force Confirmed.

RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—The reported capture of an entire Federal force near Leesburg, Loudon county, Va., is confirmed. Three hundred were killed and wounded, and fourteen hundred taken prisoners.

It is understood that this brilliant achievement was effected by the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments, the Eighth Virginia Regiment and the Richmond howitzer battery.

The Battle in Missouri.

Baltimore papers of Thursday, and New York papers of Wednesday are received. The former contain full reports of the battle in Missouri, and death of Gen. Lyon, and contradict the deaths of Gens. McCulloch and Price.

Proceedings of the Confederate Congress.

Congress has passed an act declaring that the provisions of the act prohibiting the exportation of cotton from the Confederate States, except through seaports of said States, shall go into effect immediately.

No other business was done in open session.

Passengers by the railway this afternoon relate the truth about the Leesburg fight.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—A detachment of troops seized fifty-eight thousand dollars at St. Genevieve, belonging to the bank, by order of Gen. Fremont.

The Confederates Fall Back on Fairfax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Confederate forces have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax, separating the distance between the hostile forces, but the pickets occupy their former positions.

Capture of Bridge Burners.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Federal troops are at New Creek bridge, Hampshire county, Va., where they captured three bridge burners. One thousand Confederates were near Romney, who momentarily expected to attack them.

Flag of Truce.

A truce flag conveyed the Nicaraguan minister, Wheeler, beyond the lines.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brings prisoners released on account of various good actions. Several others, including chaplains, are coming to Washington.

They Fear those Batteries.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The correspondent of the Post at Washington says that a new Confederate battery has been erected two miles below Aquia creek, which unexpectedly opened fire on the Pocahontas, inflicting no damage. This is the fourth battery that has been erected in that neighborhood. Unless immediate action is taken, the officers think that navigation will cease.

Federal Victory in Virginia.

The same correspondent says that the Union man claim a great Federal victory in Virginia, and state that when the next battle occurs the rebellion in the South will be extinguished.

The Confederates Picking off Federal Pickets.

He further states that the Confederates continue their barbarous practice of firing on our pickets.

Increase of the Missouri Forces.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17.—Six hundred mounted men, well armed, leave Howard's county to-day to join Gov. Jackson.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—We have received nothing from St. Louis to-day. Business anxiety is intense. The impression that Sigel has been cut off is gaining ground. Lack of pointed information as to his position and the condition of his force confirm the suspicion that the dispatches relative to his progress were fictitious.

A committee of citizens from Harrison county, Kentucky, called on the President of the Covington and Lexington railroad, protesting against the transmission of Lincoln guns over the road, and threatened to tear up the track if this was continued.

Three cannon and several car loads of guns and ammunition, en route, returned to Covington.

Letter from Virginia.

Signed to the New Orleans Crescent.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 1861.

Mr. Editor—I mentioned in my last that Plon Plon, as the French journals are in the habit of designating Prince Napoleon, contemplated a visit to Richmond; this he failed to make, but was the guest of Gen. Beauregard a couple of days at Manassas. Himself and staff with Gen. Beauregard spent most of the time examining the locality of the recent battle. He left Washington on a visit to Mount Vernon, and if it was his intention to visit Beauregard he neglected to inform the authorities at Washington of his determination. When he failed to return, the evening of the day he left the place, there was great consternation exhibited by the Lincoln Government, who believed that he had been intercepted by the Rebels and taken prisoner. But on the contrary himself and staff unprovided the pickets of Col. Stuart, announced himself and his wishes to see Gen. Beauregard, which was promptly complied by the Colonel, who furnished him an escort of forty cavalry and the Prince with his carriages proceeded to headquarters. In passing the various regiments, they were of course objects of great curiosity, and one of the waggish troopers imparted the information confidentially, that "they had bagged old 'Pass and Feathers' at last. The news preceded the cortege, and the curiosity of our troops to get a look at Gen. Scott was very great. Every shirt was resorted to, with the hope of accomplishing the object, such as perching themselves on logs and trees in the route of the carriages. The Prince was informed of the delusion under which they were labouring, and enjoyed the mistake hugely. Remarks far from complimentary were showered on Plon-Plon without stint. The term "old traitor," with the wish that they would hang him, etc., was bandied about with great earnestness and vociferation by the soldiers, but the carriages were permitted to pass without molestation. They were compelled to disabuse a Georgia regiment on the subject, who evinced a disposition to forestall the action of a court martial, and proceed to the execution of the anticipated finding of the court on the spot. It is fair to presume that the Prince found considerable difference between the fare tendered him by our General and that to which he had been habituated in Paris and other places. Gen. Beauregard's cousin, a New Orleans, he ran the blockade of the Brooklyn, on the 30th June, and being sent in charge of one of the prizes captured by the Sumter, he, himself, with prize crew, was taken by one of the U. S. steamers, and has been incarcerated in a felon's cell since the 22d July. He is a regular commissioned officer of the C. S. Navy.

Capt. Bowman, Commissary of the 10th Regiment, gives us an amusing incident that came under his notice at the battle of Manassas. Passing from his regiment to the ordnance wagon, in the middle of the retreat of the enemy, he met a wounded Louisianian, who had in the excitement of the moment forgotten his severe wound, and had raised himself up by a bush and stood upon one leg, watching with overflowing joy the flight of the Hessians. Bowman was attracted to him by the extravagance of his demonstrations of delight. "God Almighty!" said the wounded man, "see how they run! Did you ever see such running? Seeing that he was badly crippled, Bowman asked him what was the matter. "My leg's broke; but I don't care a d—n! My God! see how they run!" all the while clapping his hands as if he had never before in his life been so happy.

[Rockingham Register.

The great joke of the age is pronounced to be the Administration signals of telegraphic dispatches to find out the "traitors"—the Kentucky divulging the Minister to Portugal, Harney, "a traitor," by confidence with "rebels," by and under authority of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and with the connivance of the President of the United States. [N. Y. Express.

Yes, and the next best joke is that they dare not recall him, for fear he will reveal still more.

HOW OLD TIMES FOR FARMERS.—The St. Louis Republican, speaking of the depressing effects of the war, says:

In this market potatoes cannot be given away at 62c. per bushel; new corn will go down to 10c., if it can be sold at all; oats will be worth nothing; hay will be cheap, and wheat will not, in all probability, command over 50c.

In Northern Illinois, last year's potatoes, sound and nice, are given away. One farmer in Winnebago county has thrown five hundred bushels of fine potatoes out to the weather, as no one would take them for cost of transportation.

An Iowa paper quotes potatoes at 2c.; wheat, 30c.; corn, 8c. per bushel; butter, 6c. per pound; eggs, 2c. per dozen; cheese, 6c. per pound; market dull at that.

Hurrah for the blockade of the North!

SECESSION PAPER CLEANED OUT.—Concord, N. H., Aug. 3, 1861.—The office of the Democratic Standard was completely relieved of its contents this afternoon by a mob composed of the soldiers of the returned 1st Regiment and of citizens. The Standard published an article reflecting on the soldiers. They demanded retraction, and the Patriots—the editors and proprietors—shook pistols and axes out of the windows and dared the mob, while the city authorities endeavored to quell the disturbance.

The Patriots fired four shots, wounding two soldiers. The office was immediately torn in pieces and the materials burned in the street.

The Palmers took refuge in the attic, but were finally found and carried to the police station, protected by the police, though with great difficulty.

MANASSAS.

[Written for the Mobile Evening News.]

Rise Southrons, from your bivouacs! There's danger in the air!
Rise, Southrons! shake your banners out! and rush with weapons where
The Northern foeman's legions dark now tread Manassas' plain
Beneath a rising sun that hosts shall never see rise again.

Rise, Southrons! shake your banners out! the Stars and Bars fling wide,
And form beneath that Labarum the brunt of death to bide—
Its starry field the heaven you seek—its blue the hope you feel—
Its white your cause—its red the blood of victims of your steel!

Form, Southrons, form your battle lines! Stand close in stern array,
As brothers should who mean to stand by brothers in the fray!
The foemen gather numberless to whelm you in the fight;
They little know your Southern stock—they'll number less to-night!

Form, Southrons, form your battle lines, and firm your places take,
For those alone who from those lines, those lines alone shall break—
And only break to forward step—no foeman's furious charge
Shall break those lines to bear you back beyond the battle's marge!

Stand, Southrons, stand! Your naked breasts are breastworks of your soil;
Close up your ranks and bravely bear the battle's death and toil;
When from beneath you hostile cloud of battle fastes bright
The cannon's fire, stand fast, stand firm, you're warring for the Right!

Stand, Southrons, stand! Close up your ranks! step where your brothers stood!
Close up the gap the cannon ploughed—stand for them as they would
For you, had Heaven decreed that they should live to claim in life
The glory that they leave to you, crown'd heroes of this strife!

Stand, Southrons, stand! Your lofty souls look far beyond this hour
When in the front of battle you had back the Northmen's power;
Your country's future fate appeals—now pledge your manhood's might
To win and hold by valiant deeds her honor and her right!

Stand, Southrons, stand! The war cloud lowers above you, a dusk pall
Of death; and round you in the ranks your friends and brothers fall;
Their wounds pour out the sacrifice on freedom's altar sicken
To you remains the vengeance dire for every drop they've bled!

Charge, Southrons, charge! For only thus you leave your hard held posts!
Your red right arm for vengeance now hath clad the Lord of Hosts!
Now let the hot blood of the South blaze in the heat of strife!
Now every blow be home-struck to let out a foeman's life!

Charge, Southrons, charge! Your banners bear in the front songs of the fray,
And wave them high above the field, and sternly smite and slay!
Shout loud the war cries of the South, and as they ring on high
Strike for the South, and strike again, and smite them hip and thigh!

Charge, Southrons, charge! Their waving ranks quail at your leveled steel!
Charge on, and teach them what they fear is less than what they feel
When they meet the Southron's deadly charge and dare his deadly ire,
When his blood is up and his blade is bare 'mid the battle's wrath and fire!

Charge, Southrons, charge! Your banners plant upon the foeman's field,
For none will stay to hold it now against the arms you wield,
Save those who never shall fight again, but lying pale and still,
Have met the fate should visit those who work a tyrant's will.

MOBILE, August 15, 1861. J. W. HEAR.

Heavy Batteries Forwarded to Fremont.

AN unusually heavy shipment of ordnance and ordnance stores was made from the United States Arsenal here a day or two ago. It was consigned to R. Mason (brevet) Fremont, commanding the Department of the West, at St. Louis, and consisted of the following pieces of heavy artillery, the whole weighing 501,367 pounds: Eighteen thirty-two pounder iron guns, eighteen twenty-four pounder iron guns, eighteen thirty-two pounder bachelor guns, carriages and caissons; eighteen twenty-four pounder do. do., implements and equipments complete; one thousand thirty-two pounder shot, one thousand twenty four pounder shot, ninety thirty-two pounder canister, ninety twenty-four pounder canister, ninety thirty-two pounder grape stands, ninety twenty-four pounder grape stands, one thousand thirty-two pounder gun cartridges, fifty shot; one thousand twenty-four pounder gun cartridges, for shot; one hundred and eighty twenty-four pounder gun cartridges for grape and canister; one hundred and eighty thirty-two pounder ditto, ditto. Another order for ten thousand sets of infantry accoutrements has also been received from the Department, and the arsenal are filling it now with all the rapidity in their power. Besides the above, the arsenal authorities have received a requisition for a large number of howitzers and siege carriages, with implements and equipments, columbiad platforms, pintel crosses, traverse circles, etc., to be forwarded to New York with the least possible delay. The amount of war material drawn from the arsenal thus far has been enormous, but the stores still on hand are very large, and will doubtless be found equal to any demands that may be made upon them for months to come.

[Pittsburg Gazette.

We are much obliged to the Pittsburgers for sending us all these things. They are sent to Fremont first, but will fall into our hands as soon as a battle occurs. Old Scott has done as a good turn by supplying us with arms at Manassas. Lyon and Siegel did the same at Springfield, and now Fremont is going, very soon, to present us with as much ordnance as we shall know what to do with. Let us stop buying so many guns in Europe, when we can get them so much cheaper on the battle field.

The Confederate Cause in France.

The following is from the Paris correspondence of the New York Herald:

In my last letter I mentioned the *communique* received by the semi-official *Patrie*, and gave an explanation of its raison. It is now more than ever apparent that the Government has disavowed the semi-official character of that journal but for selfish motives. The *Patrie*, now under the direct control of M. de la Guerronière, will advocate all the pet measures of the Empereur, and direct the representatives of any foreign power find aught to say they will be met with the cry of "not official."

This evening the *Patrie* has a most unfair, untrue and prejudiced leader upon the affairs of the United States. The *Patrie* asserts that the South has a perfect right to secede, quotes the Constitution to prove this, as the devil might quote scripture, and winds up by saying that it is to the interest of France and all Europe to recognize the revolted States. It is urged upon the public that a direct commerce with the South were most advantageous, and hopes are expressed that there will no longer be any occasion to pay "those New York merchants" the large commissions they have heretofore pocketed. All this is very much to be regretted, as it can but excite the hopes of the rebels and encourage them to a protracted resistance. They will find, should they succeed in their nefarious designs—which may Heaven forbid—that they have exchanged a kind, paternal government, full and entire liberty, for protectorate of the King Stock kind.

Napoleon III. would send troops to protect the Southerners in the same manner as he protects the Pope, and when he had obtained a foothold for his legions in provinces that once acknowledged France as the home Government, he never would withdraw them until the American people rose en masse, and at all sacrifices of blood and treasure, drove them away.

France has agents in the South, buying cotton and tobacco, speculating in fact upon the wants of the planters, with the firm intention of assuming a protectorate of the South, or at least recognizing it as a government before fall or at latest next spring, at which time the cotton and tobacco will be needed here.

There is but one way to avert the storm. The government of the United States must not only have that large land force which the President so wisely demanded and which the Congress granted with such patriotic readiness, but also—and this is the most important—it must have an overwhelming navy—large and heavily armed vessels, gunboats, floating batteries, as well as every species of defence that other countries possess in their navies. This done at once, at whatever cost may be incurred, will save you from a war with European powers. Nothing else will.

The United States Government can, if it chooses, put into active service such a navy, and should a speedy peace be obtained the vessels not needed for the service of the Government would go to give us that commercial marine we should have, but certainly have not.

Why should England have the whole of the steamship lines of importance, merely because the English Government has understood that it was its first duty to protect and aid, by subsidies, its commercial lines of shipping? Surely the United States Government, with its power and wealth, can afford to do as much and more than England can in that way. Let us, by all means, have a navy—an efficient one, and then we can brave the ill-will of our enemies.

The Ambassador at this court has an arduous duty to perform. Never have we so much needed a man of firm, unflinching character—one determined to uphold the dignity of the country he represents. I do not know what are Mr. Dayton's sentiments as regards the relations between France and the United States. He surely cannot be blind to the danger of the course now pursued by France. He should insist upon a cessation of such newspaper articles as I have above referred to, or leave the country. They are insults to our Government, and intended as such. The plea of "not official" should not suffice Mr. Dayton, for he should know that here nothing enters the columns of a journal that is not under that the authorities allow—specially in the well-known official and semi-official journals. It is the opinion, publicly expressed, of all the official people here, that the South will be recognized. They all say that it must be so, as a matter of course, as it is to the interest of the Government. It is to be hoped that Mr. Dayton is not deceived by the promises made him, and that he will see through polite speeches that mean nothing.

You will bear in mind that some months since I deplored the appointments of Ministers to European courts that were not familiar with the language of the country they were to inhabit, or at least with the French language, the one chiefly used at all the European courts.

GOV. WRIGHT ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS AS SEEN FROM EUROPE.—Gov. Joseph A. Wright, the returned Prussian Minister, whom Mr. Judd succeeded, made a speech a day or two since before the New York Chamber of Commerce, which is thus reported:

Gov. Wright said that, after an absence of four years from the country, he came home with a saddened heart. It is not a time now to find fault with those who are or have been in power, but we must ask ourselves, what is our present condition? I owe, said he, no allegiance to any particular State, but all my obligations and yours are to the National Government. That is paramount, and the State is inferior.

The speaker said that we were misrepresented abroad. The London Times and other foreign papers sedulously misrepresented us. The press abroad has been subsidized. Our institutions are attacked from mercenary motives, and by those who are interested in the downfall of this country.

The German heart moves slowly, but it beats warmly for the welfare of the country. While Mr. Wright was in Prussia he received more than five hundred letters respecting the situation in this country, and from those who were anxious to come and fight the battle of the Union. He was obliged to publish a notice that he had not opened a recruiting office.

In his last interview with the King of Prussia the King took him by the hand and said: "God grant that your people may be able to uphold the supremacy of the laws." The whole German people respect the Government of America.

If we expect the aid and sympathy of the Governments of Europe, we must help ourselves. What is our duty? We must require that the flag of our country shall be restored to its position in every State, and the laws restored. We must sacrifice millions before we submit to the standard of the so-called confederacy. We can never be two people. We must be one or nothing. We can never have peace on any other condition.

The speaker had never believed that there was any serious difference in any part of the country with regard to the principles of our Government. Men may say that they have lost everything—property and family—but so long as the Government is sustained they have lost nothing. All we have to do is to go on till we have established the supremacy of our laws and the Constitution of our country.

THE WILL OF A FREE COLORED WOMAN IN FAVOR OF HER SON, A SLAVE.—An aged colored woman, named Ann Jackson, died in this city a few months since, leaving some $700 or $800 in the Savings Bank, the accumulation of deposits made from time to time during the past twenty-five years. She was formerly a slave at Richmond, and leaves one son in slavery, the house servant of a wealthy and respectable gentleman of that city. By her last will she leaves her property to W. L. Peabody, Esq., of Lynn, in trust for the benefit of her son, who she said did not desire his freedom, or in case of his death for his children.

A correspondence has ensued with gentlemen in Richmond, by which it was ascertained that her son was perfectly contented, and has a family of five or six children, slaves like himself. Assurances were given that any money sent to "Sam" would be scrupulously used for his benefit, but in consequence of the present war it is deemed safest to hold over the money for the present, and place it at interest, in the hope that it may at no distant day be of substantial benefit to the person for whom it was intended. [Boston Traveler.

NORTHERN CHICKEN THIEVES. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the Federal army in Western Virginia, makes the following frank confession, seemingly altogether unconscious of the disgrace of robbing the country people, whom they claim as their sympathizers and partisans:

The regular army rations are not inviting to epicurean tastes; but I observe that they are enhanced with green corn, new potatoes, and other contraband vegetables. The frequent appearance of goose, turkey, duck and chicken, in the messes of both officers and privates, is also suggestive of foul play. Whenever a soldier or servant, walking tentward with a chicken, is asked where he obtained it, he invariably replies that he "bought it—until the word has become a standing joke.

"Where did you get that turkey?" asked a captain of one of his men. "Bought it, sir," was the prompt answer. "For how much?" "Seventy-five cents." "Paid for it, did you?" "Well, no sir; the man said I might pay when we came back!" "Bosse," said a little choosy servant to one of our officers, whom he accompanies, "I see a mighty fine goose. Wish we could have him for supper." "Jingo!" replied the officer, "have I not often told you that it was wrong to steal?" The little negro hinged all over his face, and fell behind the command; and by what Mr. Weller terms "a merry remarkable coincidence," the officer supped on stewed goose the very evening. I have seen an innocent looking private watch his opportunity, pounce upon a fowl roosting chicken, and clap it under his blouse, within a few yards of fifty men, not one of whom observed him. Late at night, when our camp is near a house, the silence is sometimes pierced by a short, shrill, convulsive croak—a sure sign that one fowl more has fallen into the hands of a spoiler. For a farmer to count the chickens before the army passes, is quite as absurd as to count them before they are hatched.

BOLD SCOUTING BOY.—An Ohio Captain writes to the Toledo "Blade," a letter about the battle, from which we make the following extract:

About 1 o'clock there was a short cessation of hostilities—the firing was only heard in the distance. Our brigade had been wheeling for several hours with opposing forces, principally Virginia troops, and were concealed in thickets on each side of a field of no great dimensions. We occupied the Northern slope of a hill of considerable elevation, and also the top of the hill, whilst the enemy held the Southern slope. Suddenly we observed a large force in the opposite cornfield. A boy, apparently 16 or 17 years of age, armed with a musket and blouse. He double quicked to the top of the hill, within sixty or eighty yards of our places of concealment; saw an officer on horse-back, took deliberate aim at him, fired, and the officer fell mortally wounded. About the same time my company of eighty men fired at him and he fell. I myself pierced by many balls. What was my surprise to see this pound and over brave boy rise from the ground only slightly wounded, seize his musket, wave his cap in triumph in our faces, and rejoin his comrades, one of whom had followed him, I suppose, to bring him back. Such fearlessness I never saw before.

SALES OF COTTON.—*New York, Aug. 12.*—The sales of middling cotton to-day were from 18 to 18½ cents.

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Louisiana Intelligence.

TALL SUGAR CANE.—Our planters are beginning to send us in specimens of some of their tall sugar cane. We received on Tuesday morning last, from the plantation of the Hon. E. Simon, Sr., which measured upward of five feet high, all red joints. We learn that there are cane on the plantation of our friend, Dr. J. S. Grout, on the Atchafalaya, below Berwick, which measure now upward of seven feet—perfectly formed joints. On a large number of plantations the cane is much in advance of that of 1853, which was, by far, the most prolific in sugar ever known in the history of the State. Nothing but an early frost can prevent the growing crop from being the largest ever harvested. [Attakapas Register.

From the Weekly Louisianian, published in Carroll parish, we take the following:

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION—*A Man Hung.*—On last Monday a man by the name of A. J. Allen, who resided in the parish of Madison, was hung by citizens of Carroll and Madison. The following are the facts and circumstances connected with this affair, as related to us by respectable gentlem