New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1861.

THE "GRAND ARMY."

From a letter published in the Baltimore Exchange, it appears that the demoralization of the Federal troops in the city of Washington is much greater than has been heretofore supposed. The writer says that the "mutiny," instead of being confined to the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, has broken out in eight or ten others. The men refuse to submit to military law, and the officers are powerless to enforce it.

The correspondent, who writes from Washington, states that McClellan is using every effort to conceal from the North "the deplorable and indeed hopeless state of insubordination into which the troops have fallen." It is as much as the regulars can do to keep the volunteers from engaging in a general rebellion and defiance.

Many of the officers, too, have resigned—forty-two in one day. Some of them are disgusted generally with the conduct of the war and everything else around them, and others have thrown up their commissions because they could do nothing with their men, having lost all control over them. The magnitude of the revolt may be inferred from the fact that two or three hundred soldiers out of a single regiment had to be put in irons.

There is also said to be a very pretty feud growing up between the officers of the volunteers and the officers of the regulars. The appointment of McClellan to the chief command does not sit well on the stomachs of the latter, and there is a fine prospect of a row. There is an old adage that when rogues fall out honest men get their dues, from which we infer that the future of the South is rather promising.

The Manassas battle, we suspect, will be the ruin of the "grand army" yet. The grand army has no relish for a repetition of the experiment. When the "on to Richmond" enterprise so signally miscarried on the fatal 21st of July, it demoralized and dispirited the army to that extent that they will never be good soldiers again. It is fair to suppose that if Beauregard were to attack Washington, the remnant of the grand army would make but a feeble resistance. From the fact that troops have been called for, even without uniforms or arms, to come to Washington as quickly as possible, the faith of Scott and McClellan in the grand army does not appear to be very strong—and we would not be surprised to hear at any moment that the "grand army" had "busted up." Nothing keeps them in subjection now, according to all accounts, but the terrors of military rule.

Letter from Virginia.

(Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)

RICHMOND, August 18, 1861.

Mr. Editor—The first flag taken from the Yankees can be seen at the office of Attorney-General Benjamin. It was taken by the Hon. J. M. Sandidge, of Louisiana, near New Market bridge, and in sight of Hampton. Col. Sandidge was on the peninsula with his son and young Mr. Terrett, of Natchitoches. Having joined Major Hood's troop of cavalry as amateurs, and after participating in the successful rout of the Major—which resulted in the killing of five or six of the Federalists, and the capturing of ten or twelve—and having ascertained that a small party of officers belonging to the Naval Brigade at Newport News intended making a foray for the purpose of capturing or killing some of the pickets, obtained leave from Major Hood to try if he could not intercept them. Leave was granted, and he started at night, accompanied by his son, young Terrett and a guide, and reached New Market bridge just before 12 o'clock. They secreted themselves near the road, and after waiting some time it commenced raining. The Colonel directed the boys to lay down and take some sleep, and he determined to stand watch alone. He is oblivious as to the length of time he watched, and he informed me that the first intimation he had of the approach of the party was that they had actually passed before he saw them, and too late to notify the sleepers of their presence. He presumes that he must have fallen asleep on his watch, but was satisfied there were but six of them, and that they were obliged to return by the road where he was stationed. They awaited patiently until daylight, exposed to the rain and hordes of venomous mosquitoes, when Sandidge sent his son up the road, with directions to signal him of their approach, whilst he took a position lower down in order to signal the others if any persons approached from Newport News.

At 8 o'clock young Sandidge notified his father that they were approaching, when the two, with guide, closed up towards the center of the embankment, which skirted the road. It was arranged that the Colonel was to fire first, and the others as quick afterwards as possible; the first three advanced, and as Major Rawlings, who was before, came up in the range of Sandidge's fire, he fell, pierced through the brain with a Minie ball; Terrett fired at the Major Lieutenant Shufeldt's arm, and the ball passing into his body, he also fell. Young Sandidge did not fire, because he found Terrett's aim on Shufeldt, and he found it impossible to change his aim to Capt. Jenkins, who was the last of the three, without endangering the life of his friend Terrett. At the crack of the guns those who were behind jumped over the embankment, and were never seen afterwards. Capt. Jenkins, who had escaped, took to the woods, followed by Col. Sandidge, who, having one of Gorge Morse's breach-loading rifles, had recharged it—when he gained the road he found himself within 30 feet of Capt. Jenkins, who was behind a tree with his gun sighted at Terrett, who was coming down the road. Before Jenkins could pull trigger, Sandidge fired, breaking his right arm, the ball passing through his chest and coming out about one and a half inch from his spine, inflicting a terrible wound. He fell immediately, exclaiming that he was a "dead man." Lieut. Shufeldt, who was the least hurt, was compelled by Sandidge to put all the other two and desire them to come forward and surrender, or they would be all murdered, but they did not respond, having left the neck of woods in double quick time.

Major Rawlings, who was killed, had a small United States flag in his hand. He had been connected with some of the illustrated newspapers in New York city, and reported the great international fight which came off in England between Heenan and Sayers. Lieut. Shufeldt is the son of Capt. Shufeldt, well known as the commander of one of the New York steamers. Capt. Jenkins, who is still in the hospital in this city with Shufeldt, is in a precarious condition, but may survive. He is often visited by Col. Sandidge, who does every thing in his power to make him comfortable and alleviate his sufferings. The three who escaped, leaving their companions in the hands of the rebels, were a Capt. Halliday, a well known teacher of sword exercise in New York, a Lieut. Jones and Lieut. Stout. They were evidently on a lark, and could not be dissuaded from the enterprise by more discreet friends. The wounded men informed Col. Sandidge that in the darkness of the night they had approached within thirty yards of the unsuspecting pickets, and were only prevented from firing by a sudden alarm.

The city has been in a state of excitement since yesterday, anticipating a fight at Acquia Creek. Large bodies of Confederate troops were sent down night before last and during the day yesterday, for the purpose of repelling any effort of the Federalists to land. Col. Maddox, formerly of the Crescent, arrived here from Maryland, having crossed the Potomac above Acquia Creek, and reported the enemy coming down the Potomac in steam tugs in large numbers. He to this time they have made neither an effort to land, nor have they opened on our batteries. There is the greatest activity in the War office, also in the Quartermaster's and Commissariat departments. Troops are arriving daily and departing, and no one knows in which direction they march.

The Tenth Louisiana Regiment, Col. Marigny, has received orders to-day for the peninsula; they will leave in the morning at 8 o'clock. They will proceed down the James River to Jamestown, where they will debark and move across the peninsula to Yorktown. It is said that they will be followed by a regiment from Georgia, and one from South Carolina. The Second Louisiana, Col. Levy, and the Fifth, Col. Hunt, are stationed at Grave's Landing, eight miles from Yorktown. There are two regiments at Yorktown, and the residue of the forces on the peninsula are near Newmarket Bridge, and almost in sight of Newport's News. Gen. Magruder can concentrate his entire command at any point on the peninsula in four or five hours, and can be reinforced from Richmond in six or eight hours. With the exception of Fortress Monroe, and Gen. Butler's command, cooped up by Magruder at Newport's News, Magruder has command of the peninsula. No reforcements can be thrown into Newport's News without the General's knowledge. I heard ex-President Tyler say that Newport's News is the most unhealthy locality in Virginia. He also says that they must either come out and fight Magruder, or be destroyed by disease.

Old Virginia, although among the last to declare herself independent of the Federal Government at Washington, is rapidly assuming her wonted power and influence in the Confederate Government at Richmond. She has a Cabinet officer, a Register, the heads of three bureaus, with chief clerks in the War and Navy departments, besides any quantity of appointments in the army and navy. When a "peace is conquered," with her fine climates, her sea board, her agricultural and undeveloped mineral resources, the millions that will be left in her boundaries by this war, with her seventeen electoral votes, she will stand towards the Confederation in the same relation that the Empire State did towards the old Union. She will make Presidents and dispense patronage, and will recemble New York in everything, save her profligacy and corruption. Virginia statesmen are pure and incorruptible, and that acknowledgment renders her a tower of strength. Around her every patriot may safely rally. Her sons have shown themselves worthy of their sires on the plains of Manassas. The blood of the cavaliers still flow through their veins, and only in Western Virginia where it has been polluted with a treacherous crop will they fail to defend their soil and political rights to the bitter end.

The Confederate Congress, it is said, will adjourn early next week. We will not be able to judge of all their works until the veil of secrecy is removed. The composition of the body naturally ignores all suspicion of their want of integrity or patriotism. They feel the responsibility of their acts, and they deserve, without doubt, the confidence so trustingly awarded to them by the people. I have not the least doubt that everything they do will be marked by justice and patriotism. In this Congress, the talents and wealth of the Confederate States are fully represented. Men who sit in our councils at this trying period of our political existence, with millions of property at stake, will be neither hasty nor negligent in action. Louisiana, it is said, in her delegation, represents more actual and bona fide wealth than any other two States in the Confederation. CINCO.

Military Ballooning.

Under date of the 11th inst. the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

Professor La Mountain's topical ascension in his balloon Atlantic yesterday was the most successful of any yet accomplished. He attained an altitude of over three thousand feet, and the balloon remaining almost stationary, he commanded a wide sweep of the enemy's territory, and looked down into their strongholds, counted the number of their tents and added much valuable information to our knowledge of the enemy's positions and strength.

First, he floated off towards Hampton creek, and saw a camp of the enemy on a line from the village to Great Bethel, and about seven miles from the former place. The enemy seemed to have few tents, and those black and dirty. These are probably occupied by officers, as no tents were brought by Gen. Magruder when he moved from Yorktown. His troops have bivouacked in the woods, but could not have suffered much except from the heat. After satisfying himself that the enemy were encamped elsewhere in that direction, he descended to the Adriatic, and reported to Gen. Butler, who was on board, the result of the reconnoissance. Then the Adriatic was headed toward Newport's News, and the balloon rising in the again ascended to a height of over three thousand feet, and with his glass took a view of James river and the adjacent country. He discovered a camp of the enemy on the northern bank of the river, about ten miles above Newport's News, of considerable size. There were between one hundred and fifty and two hundred tents there, of the ordinary size.

This is the first information we have received of the existence above us of so large a force of the enemy on our side of the river; and this intelligence will in a measure explain the reason for the transportation of troops, that has been observed of late, across the James river. That it was not a regular crossing-place we cannot doubt. Unfortunately, a large battery below it will prevent any of our vessels from ascending the stream and destroying it. But to return to Mr. La Mountain's reconnoissance. After taking a comprehensive and minute survey of the country the signal was given, and the Adriatic started for the Rip Raps. A splendid view of the Elizabeth river, the batteries at Pig's Point, on Craney Island, and others that line the river—of the city of Norfolk, the Navy Yard, etc. was obtained, and the observations noted. The balloon attained its highest altitude when near Sewell's Point, and on striking a little current of air it floated almost directly over the Point, and La Mountain looked down upon the enemy in perfect security. He succeeded in obtaining a complete view of all the rebel works on the Point, including the double line of redoubts that protect the rear of the powerful battery facing the Elizabeth river. As he has the exact bearings of the battery, earthworks, camps and field guns, something can be done with the Union gun, already mounted by Sergeant Welch, which will probably be fired to-morrow.

When it had become too dark to distinguish objects distinctly, the boat having towed the balloon nearly to Willoughby's Point, Mr. La Mountain safely descended again to the Adriatic, and the tug soon arrived at the wharf, and the balloon was safely stabled near the church. Although he did not remain so long as he could desire, on account of the approach of night, Mr. La Mountain made a thorough, and, as far as he could, a perfect reconnoissance of all the important points in the hands of the rebels about here. He will probably bring his large balloon here, and make his ascent up some military man, if the Government desires. So far his mission has been a complete success.

Louisiana Intelligence.

From the Opelousas Patriot of Saturday last we extract the following:

We have cheering accounts of the corn crop on Bayou Boeuf. The yield this season will surpass that of any preceding year. Mr. John D. Hodgepeth brought us a few ears as specimens. On measuring them, they were found, after having the husk removed, over twelve inches in length. The grain is very large.

What will you say to this, friend Dr. Hill? Can't you bring us a loaf from Belmont that will take the rag off the bush?

For some time past we have been visited almost daily by heavy showers. In some portion of the parish the cotton bolls bear a black appearance, and we fear many will not open. The cane, however, is superb. The promise of a great yield of sugar gains strength every day.

The Lafourche Union, of Saturday last, says:

The weather has been wet, murky, warm and generally unpleasant this week. It has rained almost every day since the publication of our last number. During the month such a large quantity of water has fallen as to have put the roads on some plantations in a condition that will probably render it, for a few days to come, extremely inconvenient to haul corn from the fields, and the winter supply of fuel from the woods.

From the Opelousas (St. Landry) Courier, of Saturday last, we extract the following paragraphs:

We learn from a reliable source that some time last week two schooners ran the blockade at the mouth of Calcasieu river, and landed safe at Lake Charles, parish of Calcasieu. These schooners were loaded with coffee, salt, flour, etc., and were going to Sabine, but owing to Pool Abe's ships they were forced to deviate from their route slightly.

Salt was worth six or seven dollars per sack at the lake, at that time. We hope it is cheaper now.

Several of our cotton planters complain of a certain disease on cotton, which seems to be caused by rust, and which virtually kills the plant. This disease more particularly appears by small or large spots on new lands, and will reduce the crop materially in several localities.

We have not heard of this disease in our neighboring parishes.

For the last month or more we have had a shower of rain every two or three days, causing severe damage to the cotton and preventing a picking. Taking all in all, the cotton crop of our parish will be much below what was generally expected two or three months ago.

The crop of corn is made, and an abundant one.

The St. Mary's Banner of Saturday last says:

The continuous rains are doing great injury to the fall gardens in the parish. They pelt the young and tender plants and drown the older ones. The soil is so wet that it is difficult to prepare it for receiving seeds, and when seeds are sown, it is but little better than throwing them away, unless the soil is very light, rich, and not susceptible of being packed by rains, or baked by hot suns. Even in such a soil plants are doing poorly.

FROM LAFOURCHE.—The Lafourche Union of Saturday last says:

The weather has been wet, murky, warm and generally unpleasant this week. It has rained almost every day since the publication of our last number. During the month such large quantities of water has fallen as to have put the roads on some plantations in a condition that will probably render it, for a few days to come, extremely inconvenient to haul corn from the fields, and the winter supply of fuel from the woods.

FROM POINTE COUPEE.—This week will be noted for the great abundance of rain that has fallen all over this section of the country. The weather has also been warm and sultry. The injury to the country is immense. Many planters consider one-half the crop lost. Not only the forms have been shed, but the bolls are rotted. The cotton that was open is entirely lost.

CARPETS DIRT CHEAP.—Ladies, that immense and beautiful stock of carpetings, certain goods and mattings, which is contained in the store No. 12 Canal street, will be sold at less than cost. Remember that. It is now time that you were preparing to get new carpets, and when you do, go and look at them. It will pay.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. · · · TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIV. MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1861. NUMBER 148.

Local Intelligence.

TEXANS EN ROUTE.—We were informed by a couple of Texans who arrived here on Saturday, in advance of their companies, that there were between five and six hundred Texan troops on their way to the seat of war, by way of this city, having taken the overland route, in absence of other conveyance. As the march they will have to make will be over three hundred miles, over a country but thinly inhabited, and almost entirely devoid of roads and bridges, an idea may be formed of the hardships which these gallant men have consented to undergo for their country's sake. When our informants left the main body of the troops, they had arrived in Calcasien parish, and it was expected they would reach here in about two days. They report the men healthy, notwithstanding their hardships.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF ALGIERS.—The Newsboy has a full report of a meeting held on last Thursday night by the Algerines for the purpose of taking into consideration the ways and means by which the Lincoln sympathisers over there can be made to leave for a colder climate. The meeting was held in the St. Charles ball-room, and only those admitted who were thought to be sound on the goose. Those present were mostly mechanics and permanent residents of the best class. Mr. Joseph Babin called the meeting to order, and explained its objects. On motion of Capt. Robb, Mr. Babin was elected President. Capt. Robb was then elected Vice-President, and Mr. Kelly, Secretary. Capt. Robb then addressed the meeting with warmth and animation. He was in favor of purifying the city of those who were not with the South, heart and hand, and expressed himself as being suspicious even of some of those who were present. He finally offered a motion that the names of all present, who were in favor of the South, be taken down by the Secretary, and all who were not with the South be requested to withdraw. The motion was carried unanimously, and the Secretary went to work. A guard was stationed at the door to prevent persons leaving without it being known who they were, and several were advised to remain who attempted to leave. Of course every man in the room gave in his adhesion and was put upon the roll. A motion was put and carried, to appoint a Secret Committee of Vigilance, to be composed of twenty-five citizens. The meeting then adjourned to next Thursday. The Newsboy reports that it seemed to be the opinion of the most prominent men at the meeting that there were several persons present who were in reality unsound, but that they participated so as to not excite suspicion against them.

A DOUBLE SURPRISE.—On Saturday night, the eve of St. Louis' Day, a very agreeable double surprise took place in carrying out the good old Creole custom of celebrating the feasts of the patron saints of friends. The "Chasseurs de la Louisiane," of the Beauregard Battalion, wished to pay their commander, Capt. Louis Gagnet, a friendly visit of this kind, taking along with them something handsome by way of a token of their respect and esteem. They invited all the officers of the battalion to accompany them, signifying at the same time that they wished to surprise Capt. Gagnet, and desired the greatest secrecy observed in the whole matter. The officers of the battalion, who hold Capt. Gagnet in very high esteem, had been thinking about presenting him with some lasting proof of their friendship when this invitation from his company was received. They at once determined to make use of the opportunity presented, and accordingly had a splendid sword manufactured by Dufilho, and without saying a word about it to the company, took it along with them. Arrived at the residence of the Captain, the company was marched into his parlor, when they had him their compliments and offered him a magnificent cake of gigantic proportions for his acceptance.

Adjutant Peyroux addressed the Captain on the part of the company in a few words, replete with eloquence and feeling. Captain Gagnet was evidently much surprised and affected. He seemed more inclined to embrace his men than to make a long speech, and told them that so greatly had their visit astonished him that he could find but few words to express his feelings. His welcome was of a kind which was unmistakable. The commanding officer of the Chasseurs was just about to make his men break ranks and inspect the Captain's commissariat, agreeable to invitation, when Captain Mestier, of the Beauregard Rifles, stepped forward and said he had a few words to say on the part of the officers of the Beauregard battalion.

He then addressed Capt. Gagnet in a strain of fervid eloquence which excited a thrill in the hearts of all present and produced a profound effect. Capt. Mestier, after reciting various acts of Capt. Gagnet, which denoted the man of heart as well as the patriot, told him that his brother officers wished to offer for his acceptance a lasting testimonial of their high appreciation and friendship. He then, for the first time, held the sword in view and presented it to the astonished officer, who was positively dumbfounded for a few moments. His men were almost equally astonished, and burst forthwith a cheer of applause which almost brought the house on their heads. The Captain finally found words and thanked his friends in a manner that elicited the vociferous applauses from all. The wine cellar was then explored, and a grand champagne punch concocted, of which the company partook with a satisfaction which increased with every glass. The band soon struck up a polka and the evening was spent most delightfully. At the hour of parting, Capt. Gagnet took command of the company to the residence of Sergeant Taquino, and serenaded his family. The whole party then separated, and all went home delighted with their evening's amusements.

LETTERS FROM VIRGINIA AND CAMP MOORE to the following addresses, may be had by parties applying in person, or by written order, at this office:

Miss Mary Barry, B. Byrnes, J. Burchsorff, W. Banks, D. Crouan, Jas. Duane, W. Delancy, Miss Ellen McIntyre, Miss H. P. Myers, T. Moran, Mrs. Bernard, Miss Marchand, Miss S. Moore, Tros. Moloney, M. Osborne, P. Ryan, E. Sommers, John Stringer, H. Schmidt, Hy. Stark, John Todd, Miss Jane Wise, P. Welsh, Miss Olivia J. Elliott, E. M. Pauchie (2), Jas. H. Howland, Mrs. R. G. Kendle, Jas. E. Kelso, Wm. H. Latham (2). J. Adams, T. S. Elder, Mrs. R. Martz, A. Miller, Mrs. Mels, John Pearce, Jas. Rekkewsky, H. Silvey, O. Sheridan (2), J. W. Speed, W. Thompson, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Thompson, J. Willbanks, Jas. Zurder.

The following, from the Washington Artillery:

Chas. L. Aikens, C. Wilcox, W. A. Becher (2), Miss Ellen Brannon, A. W. Roxworth, Wm. Carey, Miss Maggie Collins, Miss Mary J. Davis, Miss Josephine Beluth, Gus. Ferret, Miss E. Swilley.

FIRES ON SATURDAY.—Our firemen, who of late have been having but a lazy time, were on Saturday waked up a little, by having to attend two fires between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning. The first, which did not amount to much, was in the residence of Mr. Antonio Barrera, corner of Chippewa and St. Andrew streets, Fourth District. It originated by the carelessness of a negro woman in putting a coal furnace under the gallery while it had fire in it. The damage was very slight.

The second fire was more extensive, and property to the amount of $30,000 or $40,000 was destroyed. This was in the rear of the St. Patrick's Church, in the block bounded by Magazine, Camp, Julia and Girod streets. It originated in the match manufactory of Mr. J. T. McFarland, and soon communicated to the warehouses of Messrs. Kearsy, Blois & Co., which contained a large amount of turpentine, tar and other combustible naval stores. The fire raged with fearful rapidity, and for a while St. Patrick's Church was in great danger. But the firemen worked like our soldiers did at Manassas and saved the splendid old building, the pride of every Orleanois. The warehouses and the match factory were nearly entirely consumed, and the House of the Good Shepherd, situated near the corner of Magazine and Girod streets, was gutted and seriously damaged by water and scorched with the heat. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a pile of oakum which had been scorched over in the morning, burst out in a blaze, and again St. Patrick's was in danger, as it was piled immediately behind the church, but the firemen soon were on hand and conquered it.

WON THE PRIZE.—Miss Lambais, who held the ticket No. 26, won the splendid trunk which was put up at the fair lately held by the ladies of the Third District. The trunk was made by Mr. John Cope, No. 22 Baronne street, and presented by him to the fair.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mr. Benjamin M. Clarkson, a young gentleman well known in the city, was accidentally drowned in the lake at the terminus of the Jefferson railroad. Mr. Clarkson, who had been out on the Lake fishing all the morning, was awaiting the arrival of the 12 o'clock train to come to town; and, to while away the time, jumped into a piroque at the wreck of the steamer Virginia, with the intention of going out to the bath house and back. The party of friends who were with him saw him approach the bath house, but their attention was called to something else, and they thought no more about him until his lengthened absence began to excite their surprise. They called, but obtained no answer, and were about going out to the bath house to make inquiries, when a fisherman came in from there with a dog which Mr. Clarkson had with him in the piroque, and reported that he had found the dog swimming about the lake almost exhausted, and had seen a piroque floating bottom up. This at once excited the greatest alarm, and the whole party went out to the bath house. They found the piroque as described. It was the one which Mr. Clarkson was in, and they also found his hat. No further room was left for doubt as to the fate of the unfortunate man. Yet it was most singular that a good boatman and swimmer, as he was known to be, should be thus lost so near a place of safety, when the lake was as smooth as glass. He has been known to go out on the lake in a piroque in rough weather, and was very expert in the management of that kind of craft. By what unaccountable accident he lost his life is a mystery. His body has not yet been recovered, but it most likely will be to-day, as his friends intend going out and instituting a careful search. Mr. Clarkson was about 21 years of age, and we believe that his parents reside in the city.

OPENING OF THE FIRST DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The Superintendent of the First District Public Schools announces that the schools will be opened next Monday, the 26 prox. Teachers who are prepared to resume duty are requested to register their names in the Lyceum Library. Notice is also given by the Superintendent that the State Normal School will be opened on the 2d prox. Applicants for admission can apply at the school-houses.

A FEMALE TIGRESS.—An Irish woman named Ellen Vigil was arrested yesterday morning drunk on Chartres street, and locked up in the Second District police station. After being in the cell for some time, it was discovered that she had a knife, and was about to do herself some damage with it. She was at once brought down, and officer Marcotte proceeded to search her after having taken away her knife. She objected to this, and began stating her objections with arguments a la Heenan. Being a large and powerfully built woman, she soon got the upper hand of officer Marcotte, hit his hand badly, and literally tore the clothes off his back. He called for help, and the virago was overpowered and secured from further violence. This is one of the *wpils* which should be kept—in the Work-house.

LAMPS OUT.—Corporal Kennedy, of the First District night police, reported yesterday morning that he found the gas unlit at 8½ o'clock on Saturday night, in twenty-nine lamps. Corporal Cotton also reported that all the lamps on both North and South Poydras streets were out at a quarter before 11 o'clock, and that there was no light at 11 o'clock on Liberty street, from Perdido to Julia streets, nor on Lafayette street beyond Franklin. This shows most outrageous carelessness somewhere.

RECORDER EMMSON'S COURT.—William Murray was held to answer for assaulting Captain W. S. Moore, at the Southern Cotton Press.

On Wilson, who beat and kicked Robert Wallace, gave bail to appear and stand examination.

The usual number of gutter snipes and fighting women were disposed of by the Recorder on Saturday.

RECORDER GASPINAL'S COURT.—Louis Fontaine, accused of having beaten Jose Novara in a most cruel manner, on Bienville street, was sent to prison to await examination.

Henry Richards, accused by his wife of having treated her in a very cruel manner, was made a member of the peace society.

Widow Hypolite Bourgeois, the negress whose cruelty to her slaves we mentioned a few days since, and her overseer, Ernest Meizze, were held to bail in $1000 each to appear for examination.

Jose Garibaldi, Serafina Campioni and Pauline Scayona, the Sicilians whose arrest on a charge of counterfeiting we noticed a week ago, were committed for trial before the First District Court, and held to bail in $600 each.

Frank Wagner, who beat Ida Durand, was fined $5, and promised to keep quiet in future.

A Harbor for our Privateers.

[From the New York Post.]

Curacao, the island where the Confederate pirate the Sumter, so comfortably refitted and obtained supplies, lies in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Venezuela, in latitude 12 N. and longitude 69 W. It belongs to the Dutch Government, and has been for many years a depot from which the Spanish Main and many of the surrounding islands have been supplied with provisions and manufactures, mostly carried thither from America. The island is favorably situated for a convenient center of trade, a fact which was long ago known to the freebooters and filibusters of the West India seas, who made it one of their headquarters. Many of the present inhabitants are descended from these earlier pirates.

The trade of Curacoa is at present entirely in the hands of Dutch Jews, who find here fine opportunities for getting wealth, and have for some years driven out by their unscrupulous trading, the staid and honest old Dutch merchants who formerly carried on the commerce of the island. These Jews are traders who have no scruples, and will be but too glad to furnish the Confederate pirates with all they need. They have full sway on the island, hold the most important places, have their creatures in the courts, and themselves fill the Governor's council. The Governor is necessarily their creature, because if he should resist their will they would have him removed.

There is small doubt that these people are favorably inclined toward our insurgents, being, like these, slaveholders and unscrupulous and eager for trade of whatever kind. They have in their stores all the coal and provisions which Davis' privateers need. The island has long been the depot in these seas for powder and shot, and large quantities of warlike materials are always in store here, in the hands of these merchants. And the vessels of Davis will find no difficulty in enlisting seamen here for their piratical business. It is stated that the Sumter was received in Curacoa under protest from the American Consul. This person is named Moses Jesurunn, a native of the island. He is an old man, so far as is known, a naturalized American citizen.

Curacoa is only two days and a half sail from Aspinwall, with a fair wind and current. It would answer exactly for the Confederates as a point whence to strike at a California treasure ship; and this is an additional reason why immediate action should be taken to keep the pirates out of this neighborhood.

Look well before you leap. Very good advice, in its way, but how can stolid-looking people follow it?

CAST IRON PIPE.—Messrs. D. C. Lowber & Co., advertise to-day a large lot of this article.

B. M. Montgomery will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at the residence, No. 132 Felicity street, elegant household furniture, fine piano forte, Brussels carpets, fine library, etc. See advertisement.

THE attention of buyers is called to the auction advertisement heeded Underwriters' Sale.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATEST WAR INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

The Crisis in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—The crisis in Kentucky is probably reached. Eighty armed men left this morning as a posse for the Collector, by special train, to capture nine wagons of contraband, on Rocky Fork. They left the main line at Lebanon Junction and captured a train.

At the latest advices the capturers were cut off. Persons interested in the venture are said to consider the property safe.

The Lebanon branch train did not reach the Junction, and it is supposed the track has been destroyed.

Seizure of a British Schooner off Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 23.—The Seminole, from the blockading fleet off Charleston, has arrived, bringing the schooner Albion, laden with sugar, coffee and fruit, sailing under British colors.

The Seminole will coal and repair.

The blockading fleet off Charleston consists of the Roanoke and Vandalia.

Resignations in the United States Navy.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The following officers of the frigate-of-war Congress have resigned: Captain of marines, Robert Transett, of Virginia; second lieutenant, Thomas S. Wilson, of Missouri; and midshipmen Henry B. Claiborne and Hilary Cenas, of New Orleans.

Johnson, of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Andy Johnson expects to head an army on his return to Tennessee.

Lincoln will do his utmost to sustain the Union cause in that State.

The Ubiquitous Banks.

The rumor that Gen. Banks reached Winchester is false. He is not in Virginia.

What will be Done with the Peace Journals.

The Postmaster-General directs that the papers presented by the New York grand jury, as dangerous, shall not be forwarded.

Another Arrest.

Mayor Berrett has been arrested and taken to Fort Lafayette, New York.

Destruction of Maryland Court-House.

The Townsend county, Maryland, Court House, together with the records therein contained, has been destroyed by fire.

Andy Johnson Fears Returning to Tennessee.

[SPECIAL TO THE N. Y. POST.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Andy Johnson declares that he will not return to Tennessee, unless he accompanies a Union army.

Raising of a Peace Flag in Connecticut.

DANBURY, CONN., Aug. 24.—At the raising of a peace flag at Fairfield to-day, about four hundred persons were present. An attempt to raise the stars and stripes was successfully resisted. A fight ensued, in which two peace men, Weldman and Gorham, were injured seriously. Shovels, pickaxes and stones were used, but no firearms were brought into play.

The peace flag is still flying amid great excitement.

Appointments by the Bogus Missouri Governor.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 24.—The bogus Governor has appointed Gen. R. Smith, Adjutant-General of the State, and John How, Police Commissioner for St. Louis.

Return of the Kentucky Capturers With Plunder.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—The Collector's posse has returned with their plunder.

McCarty, a printer, was killed by an accidental fall from the train.

Only one rail was pulled out on the Lebanon Branch road.

The plunder filled twenty-five freight cars.

Proceedings of the Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Aug. 24.—The President approved the act making appropriations for the expenses of Government, in the legislative, executive and judicial departments, for the year ending the 18th February next.

The following acts passed:

An act making appropriations to carry into effect the act authorizing the issue of treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption, and other purposes.

An act authorizing the issue of inscribed stock in place of coupon bonds.

An act establishing assay offices at Charlotte and Dahlonega.

An act making additional appropriations for the navy.

An act repealing the fourth section of the act regulating foreign coins.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The sales of Cotton to-day embraced 1500 bales at 18½c.

Northern Dispatches.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1861.—The statement made several days ago that the rebels were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland and encouraging and supporting the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with an increased assurance of its truth, and with such evidence as cannot be disregarded.

With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise in connection with this subject, the undersigned has just issued the following important order, a prompt response to which is not doubted, will be given, thus at once securing the Capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country of the earnestness of the Government in the protection of the general welfare:

WAR DEPARTMENT—Washington, August 19, 1861. All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, will take notice and conform promptly to the general order this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of ———:

By direction of the President of the United States, you are urgently requested to forward or cause to be forwarded immediately to the city of Washington, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptances issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or uniformed or not.

The officer of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

All officers of volunteer regiments, on arrival, will report to the Commanding-General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary for their comfort.

To insure the movement of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with and aid all officers of independent regiments in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. All clothing belonging to or contracted for the several regiments, shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding-General.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

TRAVELERS MUST OBTAIN PASSPORTS.—The State Department has just issued the following notice, addressed

To all whom it may concern:

Until further notice, no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport either from this department or countersigned by the Secretary of State. Nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a minister or consul of the United States; or if a foreigner, from his own Government, countersigned by some minister or consul.

This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may proceed.

CONCENTRATION OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—The following order was directed to be issued to-day by Gen. Scott, and fixes the position of Major-General McClellan:

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 15.—*Headquarters of the Army*—Washington, August 17, 1861.—The department of Washington and North Eastern Virginia will be united, one to be denominated the Department of the Potomac, under Maj. General McClellan, headquarters Washington, who will proceed to organize the troops under him into divisions and independent brigades. Maj. General Mansfield will be granted a leave of absence for two weeks and then will be assigned a position. No man in the army during the present crisis has attended with greater promptness to the arduous labors devolving upon him than General Mansfield.

Lincoln and his satraps still quake in their boots notwithstanding the quiescent attitude of Beauregard's army, as evinced by the following order from the Federal War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 19, 1861.—All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, will take notice and conform promptly to the general order this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of ———:

By direction of the President of the United States, you are urgently requested to forward or cause to be forwarded immediately to the city of Washington, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptances issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or uniformed or not.

The officer of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

All officers of volunteer regiments, on arrival, will report to the Commanding-General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary for their comfort.

To insure the movement of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with and aid all officers of independent regiments in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding-General.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

PASSES TO CROSS THE POTOMAC.—The Provost Marshal here, General Porter, is doing everything in his power to correct this evil. He has published the following order in reference to passes:

GENERAL ORDER—*Headquarters City Guard*—Washington, August 17, 1861.—To whom passes will be granted to cross the Potomac:

First.—Officers and soldiers on duty. They must show their orders.

Second—Sutlers, who must exhibit their authority.

Third—Citizens to transact important business, who must have their applications indorsed by some well-known, loyal and responsible person.

N. B.—No passes will be granted to citizens whose purpose is to gratify their curiosity or make a pleasure excursion.

No passes will be granted to colored persons, unless accompanied by a responsible citizen to vouch for their character and business.

By command of Brigadier-General Porter.

WM. W. AVERILL, A. A. A. G.

This circumspection is necessary, but it is not sufficient. The evil intended to be remedied cannot be effectually cured while rebel agents are allowed free ingress and egress into the city by means of the railroad, and not only admission without let or hindrance, but also absolutely employment in the public offices and other places where they have opportunities to gather all the information needed. The rebels manage matters differently. Their movements are kept profoundly secret. No one who has had an opportunity to know any thing of the rebel officers is permitted to leave their lines or send out of them any communication except their confidential agents or those who are bound to secrecy by the most solemn obligations.