NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

Local Intelligence.

DUEL.—An affair of honor came off yesterday morning at the Oaks, between Messrs. Henry Clark and Ernest Baudier. The parties fought with small swords, and after Mr. Clark had been wounded in the head and Mr. Baudier in the thigh, the seconds interfered and put an end to the combat. No reconciliation was effected, however, and we have heard that the parties will meet again as soon as their wounds will permit, with pistols, or some other more effective weapon. We are unable to state the nature of the difficulty.

STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND.—Mary Fox, who resides at the corner of Julia and Baronne streets, was yesterday arrested by specials Farrell and Howard on an accusation that she had a lot of stolen silverware and other articles in her possession. Her house was afterwards searched by virtue of a warrant for that purpose, when the following articles were found: Seven large silver spoons, seven small silver spoons, one small silver ladle, one silver nut-cracker and one Brussels carpet. Notwithstanding the fact that Mary Fox had marked the silver with the letter "F," the whole lot was identified as that stolen some time since from Mr. P. M. Tourné. Mary was locked up to await examination.

A GODLESS SINNER.—Under ordinary circumstances, it is considered a crime to insult and abuse one's enemies, and the laws of the land forbid it under certain penalties. But Samuel Isaacs has offended in a much more serious manner, if what is said about him is true, for he is accused of having entered the sacred precincts of St. Patrick's Church, and finding Mathis Cherghin upon his knees, offering up prayers to the Most High, actually was sacrilegious enough to curse and abuse him therefor. Recorder Emerson will examine into the matter on Friday next, and perhaps trot Isaacs through a serious course of sprouts.

IN THE SAME BOX WITH HIS FRIEND.—Antonio Campo is a kind-hearted fellow, and will do a friend a good turn with pleasure, even if he has to make personal sacrifices in so doing. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that he immediately responded to the call made upon him by his friend Louis Descalos to stand bail for him in the amount of $2000, which was necessary to get Louis out of jail where he was languishing on a charge of having committed a rape upon his sister-in-law, Rosalie Conrad. Well, the bond was duly signed and sealed and Descalos once more made a free man, and things went on splendidly for four or five days; but Auguste Conrad, the father of the fair Rosalie, was very wroth, and his anger took an inquisitive form. He searched about for the property belonging to Campo worth $2000, which he had sworn on the bond that he possessed, and after much search was unable to discover it, and like a good citizen who sees the laws of his country violated, he went to Recorder Long and made affidavit of the fact, accusing Campo with the crime of perjury. The kind-hearted but unfortunate Campo was sent after, and is now in the same box with his friend Descalos, inasmuch as he will have to get a pretty heavy bail to get out of limbo.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—Two Spaniards named Jose Annoras y Rubio and Juan Monteros are accused by Mr. Antonio Costa, of old Levee street, with jay-hawking him out of $700 worth of Spanish tobacco, after the following style: They went to Mr. Costa, and representing themselves as merchants of wealth, told him that they were in search of a good lot of tobacco, for which they were willing to pay a high price, in cash. Costa, who, no doubt, was rejoiced at the opportunity for making such a good sale these dull times, showed them a lot, which pleased them as to quality and price; so they agreed to take it; and instructing him as to shipping it, etc., they left, telling him that they were going down to Messrs. Fatjo & Brunoso's store, where they had a large lot of doubloons on deposit, to get the money to pay him. Costa was so well satisfied that he was dealing with honest men that he shipped the tobacco as directed, and waited patiently for the parties to call; but of course they had no such intention. Finally becoming alarmed, he called upon Messrs. Fatjo & Brunoso, and asked them about the wealthy strangers and about their doubloons. He was overwhelmed by the information that the parties were entire strangers to Messrs. F. & B., and as to the doubloons, to their knowledge, no such deposit had been made. Mr. Costa is an active man, and was soon afoot, making inquiries as to the rogues' whereabouts; but the information he gleaned did not mend his humor much, for he found they had taken the Jackson Railroad the evening before for some more northern clime. He then went to Recorder Gastinel and made affidavit of the facts and got out a warrant, but whether it has been of any use or not, we cannot say.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—Nelly Gray and John Leonard, alias "Monkey Leonard," were yesterday up for examination upon a charge of having stolen $120 from a man from somewhere on the Red river, who was spending an evening with Nelly at her residence, on Perdido street. But as the prosecutor saw fit to withdraw his complaint, the two worthies were discharged.

Mr. and Mrs. Koenige and Henry Hartenman were also held for examination for having beaten Mrs. Elizabeth Condon at her residence, on Tchoupitoulas street.

John Saus, charged with having dangerously stabbed Peter Glaser, was arraigned and remanded to prison to await the result of Glaser's wound.

The prosecution was dismissed in the case of Biddy Gallagher and Mary Ann Hickey, who were charged with beating Mrs. Sheean. The Recorder thought that the imprisonment they had already suffered would be sufficient punishment.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—Mrs. Michel is accused of having threatened and abused Anatole Roudanez, gave bail in the sum of $200 to appear when wanted.

F. Bahnke and F. Spitzmuller gave bail in the sum of $200 each to appear and explain an assault and battery they are charged with having committed upon F. Reuter.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Thomas Herz, accused of having insulted and abused Joseph Cordero, gave bonds in $300 to behave himself peaceably for the next six months.

Thomas B. Ford also had to give bonds to keep the peace of all the world in general and Anton Berg in particular, who it was said had been assaulted and wounded by him.

Joseph Cordero was fined $15 for committing assault and battery upon Thomas Herz.

Mrs. Clemmens and Mrs. Rutledge, charged by Mrs. Maloney with assault and battery, were examined, and Mrs. Rutledge was fined $24, and Mrs. Clemmens discharged, as it was proven she was only bottle holder at the conflict. Mrs. Maloney was also examined on a counter charge made by the above ladies, and as it appeared that she had rather the best of the fight, it was decreed that she should bear the greatest share of the expense, so she was fined $5.

Gustau, the slave who on the 1st of last June stabbed Felix, a slave of Mr. F. Sorge, was arrested and sent to the Parish Prison.

Catherine Collins was sent after for damaging the peace of Caroline Ferrari.

Martin Higgins was arrested on a charge of trespass, made by J. A. Sherman.

TENNESSEE IRON WORKS AGENCY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. E. P. [illegible], commission merchant, No. 12 Union street, the sole agent of the celebrated "Stacker Iron Works" of Tennessee, in relation to a change of prices for several leading articles.

RIDING HORSE FOR SALE.—A fine horse of this description is offered for sale by an advertiser this morning. We refer persons desirous of purchasing such an animal to the above [illegible].

MESSRS. GARDNER SMITH & CO., will sell this day at [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] street, the contents of a drug store, shelving, etc., and household furniture. See advertisement.

CONFEDERATE NOTES FOR CLOTHING.—Mr. N. [illegible] will [illegible] his large and splendid stock of [illegible] clothing [illegible] for Confederate [illegible]. We call this [illegible].

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN AT QUEBEC.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The steamer North American, with Liverpool dates via Londonderry to the 30th ult., has arrived at Quebec. Her commercial news has been anticipated by the Africa, off Cape Race, with two days later intelligence.

Lord Palmerston is installed Warden of the Cinque Ports. In a speech he alluded to the battle of Bull Run as an evidence of the powerlessness of brave but undisciplined troops against an organized enemy.

The London Times concludes, in an article on American affairs, saying that the subjugation of the South is hopeless.

Dr. Russell's latest letter says the issue is narrowing to a question of slavery abolitionism, and thinks the President will soon declare the slaves, within the limits of the United States, free.

Fifteen hundred bales of cotton had been purchased by a leading house in England for shipment from America.

LATEST WAR INTELLIGENCE.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 11.—The steamers S. R. Spaulding and Baltimore are en route for Fort Hatteras. The Jamestown has arrived from the Florida blockade, bringing no news of interest.

Skirmish near Chain Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A skirmish occurred at Chain Bridge, in which the Federals took two prisoners, who refused to give their names. The Confederate pickets captured two near Hunter's Chapel.

A heavy force of Confederates has been encamped near Falls Church within the past three days.

The New York Republican Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Republican Convention was called to order by Simon Draper. The prospects are in favor of harmony and union between the two parties.

Engagement on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Sept. 11.—The gunboats Conestoga and Lexington, in reconnoitering down the Mississippi, encountered a battery of sixteen guns at Lucas Bend, on the Missouri shore, and two Confederate gunboats. They silenced the battery, and the boats withdrew under the guns at Columbus.

The Southern Force at Columbus.

No less than fifteen thousand Confederates are in camp at Columbus. They were largely reinforced yesterday.

Kentucky Legislative Proceedings.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 11.—The House has adopted a resolution, by a vote of 71 to 26, directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederates to evacuate Kentucky soil. The House refused to suspend the rules to allow a resolution ordering both the Federals and Confederates off.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—As far as heard from, everything was quiet on the other side of the Potomac at noon to-day.

Marshal Kane, of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Marshal Kane, who has been for some time past confined in Fort McHenry, has been ordered to Fort Lafayette.

The Commander of Fort Hatteras.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 11.—Gen. Reynolds has been appointed to the command of Fort Hatteras.

Seizures and Arrest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Three race horses, buggies, etc., belonging to Southerners, were seized here to-day.

John Anderson, of Providence, R. I., has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette for confinement.

Maryland to Secede.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post telegraphs that it is expected the Maryland Legislature will pass an ordinance of secession next week.

News from the Confederate Capital.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—Passengers arrived to-day from all the important Confederate camps, bringing nothing of interest. Great activity is displayed in all the Departments. The resources of the Government are unlimited. The hospital accommodations have been vastly enlarged and improved, many of which are supported by State and individual contributions. Owing to good nursing and medical treatment, the mortality among our troops is comparatively slight.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—James Chapin, of Vicksburg, is accused of being Captain of a Home Guard.

We were last night visited by tremendous rains.

Except the single item regarding the activity displayed at the Navy-Yard, nothing has been received here from Washington since Monday noon.

Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—Leslie Coombs has written a strong coercion letter to the People's Union Convention, now in session at Syracuse, N. Y.

Grand Scheme of the Rebels.

The writer of the following professes to give our whole plan of military operations. Very well; we are not ashamed of anything we do, nor afraid that the enemy shall know it. Therefore we will give him the benefit of our widely circulated columns:

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 17, 1861.—I have just this day returned from a long, tedious and dangerous, but thorough ramble over the Southern Confederacy, undertaken for the purpose of estimating the full extent of the strength, facilities, preparation and disposition of the rebels, as well as of ascertaining their intentions and prospects, and what degree of cohesion they possess. My tour has been in the highest degree successful. And I hasten at this, my first opportunity, and with all possible dispatch, to apprise you of a scheme, detected by the utmost vigilance and discovered from the most authentic and unmistakable source, which, in excellence of conception and magnitude and grandeur of execution, if capable of success, exceeds anything of the kind ever devised. Omitting all allusion to all minor circumstances that may have met my observation, I shall confine my remarks briefly to a sketch of the outlines of this grand machination—for it is truly a daring and splendid plot. Day after day, night after night, I have toiled to learn it. I watched and waited, and listened and prowled. There must be a plan, a great and decided plan of operations, under discussion. I knew it, and I must have it. Publish it—spread it broadcast over the whole North—circulate it from print to print—let it be sounded loud in the ears of the Cabinet, and let every man know it and prepare speedily for the mighty struggle.

The Administration at Washington, and all its officials, both military and civil, have confined their attention altogether too strictly to matters and movements of trivial value, and to strategies covering but a small area of territory. They are not comprehensive enough. Not so with the rebels. They must do or die. And from the very start they have concocted and matured a definite, tangible, extensive and desperate project. While our Government is pursuing a desultory system of tactics, molesting the enemy with insignificant damage, penetrating his territory at scattered and unimportant points, and diffusing its forces over untenable spots, thereby weakening the efficacy of the army and exhausting its spirits, the rebel leaders are engaged in the execution of a design deep laid, wide spread, long-cherished, steadily adhered to, and which shall sweep at one signal from the Atlantic to Kansas. It is necessary to speak thus plainly, however disagreeable it may be. The Government is not fully aroused to its highest interests and impending peril; it is not vigilant and expeditious enough, nor broad enough in the range of its visions and operations. Hence this gigantic scheme for its destruction has escaped its suspicion. It is the united invention of Johnston, Davis, Beauregard and Lee. Prior to the battle of Manassas, it was only meditated; now it is being vigorously acted upon. Had they been defeated, it is impossible to say what would have been their course. They had no alternative for a disaster. All was staked upon victory; and upon that issue alone they calculated. The struggle occurred just at the precise time they desired most to have it. All their exertions, advance, countermarches, retreats and artifices were employed to bring it on just then. The service of the three months volunteers was just expiring; and they hoped to defeat them, so completely to demoralize them as to render them useless, or make it necessary to return them home to reorganize or recuperate. Now follows the critical juncture. Washington, by the departure of these troops, would be left in a much more exposed condition than before.

The plan is to threaten an attack on that city—not really with the view of assaulting it immediately, but with the intention of hurrying on incomplete and undisciplined regiments and skeletons of hastily-raised companies to its defence, and then, before they can be properly solidified and systematized by McClellan, to fall upon them in their unorganized state in hopes to scatter the army and again achieve another Manassas triumph. They will not attack the capital now; for that would bring upon them two battles—one with that force which is already there, and one with the balance of the three-years' troops which are destined thither when they are concentrated. They want to have but a single struggle of it, and hence will postpone it until all the forces intended for Washington are gathered there, and when, as they will be poorly prepared to resist. A month will elapse before they want this engagement to occur; and probably it will be longer, for additional and remoter reasons, which I will proceed to state. The design is to have a united and simultaneous movement from Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas. In Virginia they only wait the congregation of troops at Washington, as stated above. In Arkansas and the southern edge of Missouri they only require additional complement of men and arms, which are rapidly being accumulated, and which will be all prepared by the time the advance is made from Virginia. In Tennessee alone their circumstances are such as not to give them full assurance of being able to execute their design in its full extent; or, rather, the discontented state of East Tennessee will not yet allow them to subtract their entire force from the State, and the peaceful attitude of Kentucky has not yet given them a sufficient pretext to advance their troops beyond her borders. These two difficulties they are now toiling to obviate. Hence their endeavors to crush out the Union feeling in East Tennessee, to suppress the loud clamors of patriotism, and propitiate the favor of their loyal population.

Hence, too, the establishment of camps just in sight of Kentucky soil, to exasperate the people of Kentucky. Hence the habitual annoyance and provocation given to Union men in Kentucky, by sending recruiting emissaries throughout the State, to enlist her young men, insult her neutrality, and ascertain the strength of her Union force. Hence the constant threat of an invasion of her soil to assist the secessionists and wrench the State from the Union. All this is in promotion of one great end. Kentucky, like Missouri, must be embroiled in the conflict before the great battle is fought at Washington. When that is done, all things will be ready. And the establishment of Union camps upon her soil, with the intention of carrying men and arms for the relief of East Tennessee, will afford the long-sought opportunity. Then the match will be piled to the fuse which will flash and blaze from Washington to St. Louis, and the armed hordes of the South will pour their combined volume northward with simultaneous tread toward the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Missouri. This is the entire design exposed in all its expansive proportions. Their success in Virginia, with the death of Lyon in Missouri, and the withdrawal of his forces from the southwestern portion of that State, has raised their hopes of triumph high; and do not imagine these hopes are groundless, but let the whole vast North awake, and rally with an ocean of power to resist and hurl back the mighty deluge of invasion that threatens it. I must talk seriously, for it becomes men encompassed with peril, or in apprehension of it, to speak candidly, and counsel and advise each other of what the danger really is. It is folly to do otherwise. The Confederates are strong in purpose, united in motive, expeditious in action, terrible in their fiendish hate, and far more numerous than the North has ever dreamed of. We under-estimate their strength in Virginia—we have done so in Tennessee and Arkansas.

Now I say that the forces assembled in each one of these States far exceeded my utmost calculation, and, besides, there are thousands of reserved troops in all the Cotton States, who are constantly but silently tramping northward to reinforce their comrades. The force in Virginia cannot be less than 110,000 men, enlisted not for three months, or any other fixed time, but for the war; hence they suffer no diminution in number, nor loss of time in collecting a new force. In Tennessee, I was amazed at their numbers. They must amount to 75,000 in that State. I saw them in towns, in cities, in the country, in camps, on the march, on railroad trains; in squads, in companies, in regiments, in armies. I want Kentucky saved from the invasion of these men, and kept free from the great strife, if possible. But she must be involved in it, and these are the troops intended to be used upon her, when the great movement in Virginia begins—when, as in Missouri, they expect to be augmented by volunteers here, and march on to the Ohio. Should they ever reach that stream, the fate of Cincinnati cannot be doubted. Washington, St. Louis and Louisville will be spared, because situated in slave States, which may one day become part of their Confederacy. They can never hope to possess Cincinnati, hence it will be the object of their direst vengeance. Where now stands that proud collection of beautiful and gorgeous architecture will, if they succeed, be but a blackened, blasted, and smoking mass of ruins.

The same policy as heretofore will continue to be pursued in Missouri. They will press on their divisions toward St. Louis, joined by the State forces, and endeavor to expel the Unionists from the State.

Therefore let the Government exert its utmost energy and expedition. Let the best and greatest number of men be speedily transported to Washington. Defeat the grand movement in its most important point, where the Eastern cities are in danger, and where the project has its birth. Let the balance of the troops now wanted at Washington be deposited at Cincinnati and St. Louis, or at points convenient to those places, and in order to procure more time, do not at present send troops into Kentucky, but let the Union men in that State prepare themselves by arming and drilling in camps. This will avoid giving cause for Tennessee to invade that State, which, as a part of their programme, is the very thing that the Confederates most desire.

The rebels intend to make this whole movement coincident from East to West, and they will strain every muscle to succeed in it; and if they are successful, they trust as a part, or rather result of the project, that it will give encouragement to England to insist on an opening of the blockade. Thus by one grand master-stroke of policy they hope to liberate themselves from the thraldom of the legitimate Government completely and forever. I have thus given you a hasty and cursory statement of the rebels' grand project. Do you make it known to the world.

A Bottle Imp in Memphis.

In all seriousness the Memphis Appeal gives the following account of ghostly phenomena on the premises of a citizen at the corner of Third and Monroe streets, in that city:

For four or five weeks it has been observed that brickbats, bottles, and other loose articles were hurled into the yard after nightfall. The matter became an annoyance, and efforts were made to discover what mischievous person thus acted out of spite. No such person, however, could be found. What made the matter more remarkable was the discovery of the fact, that when the house door was closed, or the light in the house extinguished, no object fell on the premises, but on relighting the lamp and reopening the door, brickbats and other missiles commenced falling. Perplexed by occurrences so mysterious, not to say alarming, the proprietor of the premises made application to the police for assistance, hoping their experience and knowledge of the trickery of designing persons might find a clue that would unravel this strange and astounding secret. The officers have attended as desired, and have used all their skill and diligence to detect the trick, if a trick it is, but as the time we write the mystery has eluded their subtlest plans for discovery. The other evening nine persons, citizens and police, were watching the premises, with all the intense energy engendered by the failure of those who had watched before them. In the midst of them—striking nobody, however, from time to time fell the usual kind of articles.

No noise told of their approach, but all at once the object dropped on the brick pavement, and rolled a short distance—as is usual with bodies thrown from a human hand—and then lay at rest. Yet the most scrutinizing eyes, and the minutest search has hitherto failed to discover the existence of any physical cause for these inexplicable occurrences. Perhaps the most wonderful fact of the whole series of phenomena is, that during the weeks this has been going on, not a single bottle has been broken by the fall, although they alight upon a brick pavement. On Friday evening officer Johnson picked up a bottle, which, in this mysterious way, had fallen near him, and rolled to his feet. Desirous of ascertaining whether the glass was of an unusually hard kind, so as to resist the consequence usual to the concussion following upon a fall from some unknown point in the air, he held it up a distance of three feet above the pavement, and allowed it gently to fall from his hand. As would be the case with any other bottle, it broke into a thousand pieces. This strange apparent violation of physical law tempts us to further details; but we have said enough to show that either the locality we have mentioned is the scene of some of those phenomena so learnedly and philosophically treated of in Owen's work, or a piece of trickery is being carried on of more than ordinary ingenuity; or it may even turn out that the agencies at work are the most ordinary and natural in the world. Some of our acutest policemen were to watch on the premises last night.

From Cooper's Wells.

COOPER'S WELLS, MISS., September 8, 1861.

Ed. Crescent—I had no idea, when I wrote you last, that I should so soon find an item worthy of record; still I expected; from the mischievous glances which I noted in some particular individuals' eyes, that there was some fun in embryo, and, sure enough, my prognostications have been fully realized.

To relieve the monotony of a watering place, they who can produce something novel and unique should receive the thanks of that especial community. Now, to the point. Yesterday I observed an official notice posted, which read as follows: "Call for a military meeting. Rally! rally! at the ladies' parlor at 10 o'clock A. M." Of course your subscriber was on hand, and there congregated was a galaxy of beauty and accomplishments which could not be surpassed. The meeting came to order and Col. McK. was called to the chair, and C. L. S. elected Secretary.

Gen. D. C. L.; an old veteran of the Mexican war, was elected Captain by acclamation; Mrs. G. R. P., elected First Lieutenant; Miss M. G., Second Lieutenant; and Mrs. C. L. S., Second Junior Lieutenant. It was then moved and seconded that the Captain should appoint all his subordinates, and the following were duly installed:

First Sergeant, Dr. D. C. G.; Second Sergeant, R. W. S.; Third Sergeant, S. W. McK.; Fourth Sergeant, A. C.; Fifth Sergeant, C. T. N. First Corporal, Miss S. H.; Second Corporal, Miss S. C. F.; Third Corporal, Mrs. W. H. C.; Fourth Corporal, Miss G. M. And immediately afterwards over one hundred good and true males and females registered their names upon the roll.

The line was formed, and we then proceeded to a ball-room of huge dimensions, where, after a preliminary drill, the meeting was again called to order, President McK. in the chair. After a spirited and patriotic address from Sergeant C. T. N., we decided to give a name to our company, and it was unanimously agreed to call them the "Lyles Sharp Shooters" from the remarks of Sergeant N., he paying the highest compliments to the abilities and military experience of our General, who so humbly condescended to take command of the Sharp Shooters.

The General, now Captain, was unanimously called to the stand, and with his usual felicitous style of oratory, thanked the company for the great honor conferred upon him, at the same time explaining that although it was a matter of jest and burlesque, it was the time for every man, woman and child to become acquainted with military tactics, so that when their masculines were abroad, fighting for their country, we might have breastworks at home capable of repelling any foe. The General, now Captain, then modestly stated that his voice was so much fatigued by giving the orders, he was compelled to desist from making a longer speech.

The President, Col. McK., then rose, and proceeded to make a few remarks, especially upon the insinuations which the General, now Captain, had made in regard to the burlesque part of the affair, and assured him that he had entered into this organization with the firm and patriotic idea of making this a substantial thing. The General acknowledged this further compliment by one of his blandest smiles, and requested a punctual attendance at the evening dress parade, and he must indeed be flattered by the brilliant and beautiful assemblage which gathered there at the time and place so ordered. The General, equipped in all his military paraphernalia, attended by his staff, in full regimentals, reviewed and drilled the sharp-shooters, and in all my experience of military tactics, the movements performed at that time were the most intricate and extraordinary, and I defy any soldier to perform the like again; and, by the unanimous voice of the company, a copy of the same will be at once transmitted to Col. Hardee, for the benefit of our noble warriors who are now in the field, for certainly the right and left file, down the middle and up again, produces an effect that would act as well for skirmishers as heavy infantry. We have abolished the doubling files, and perform all our evolutions in single rank. We had the advantage of a fine band of music, which played some magnificent marches, and after a wholesome drill, the General left the company in charge of Sergeant N.; whereupon the order was given to present arms, which was well executed by the feminines, and ugly masculines bringing their right hands up to their faces in brisk style. Then, after shoulder arms and right face, the order was given to break ranks.

The General and staff, with their military equipments, then opened the ball, and were the admired of all admirers. This gay and festive party continued the dance until 10 o'clock, and all went along as happy as marriage bells; but I regret to say, that after returning from the ball room, strange murmurings of discontent were heard from a certain Sergeant, complaining of inhuman treatment by the General, and having some anxiety to discover the cause, your correspondent made diligent inquiries and found, to his horror and amazement, that the General had, with malice aforethought, imbibed twice, without indulging the poor Sergeant with a sight of the dew drop. Trying to reconcile all parties, and make up this difference, I immediately requested all hands to load, take aim and fire; but so stubborn was this incorrigible Sergeant that he would not be appeased.

The General tried his persuasive eloquence and stood treat, but of no avail; the Sergeant declaring that, for the benefit of all interested in the service, he would bring this matter of inhuman treatment before a drum-head court martial; and as nothing else will satisfy him, the papers are now being drawn up, and the trial will come off to-morrow.

The General declares, in retaliation, that he will arraign the Sergeant for disobedience of orders. The Sergeant, in return, declares, if he does, he will bring a still greater charge against the General, for violating the rules and regulations of the service.

As the Captain does not desire to lose his title of General, we unanimously agreed to add them together, and make him a Captain-General of all our dominions. He has this morning issued an official proclamation, declaring martial law; and any one that leaves without the proper countersign may look out for a raking fire from masked batteries, which our strategetic Captain-General has placed for the enemy.

In my next I will give you an account of the trial and its result.

NUX.

The Blockade of the Georgia and Florida Ports.

HOW A SMUGGLER ESCAPED.

The following interesting account of the escape of one of our anti-blockade allies from a Yankee cruiser we extract from the Charleston Courier of the 7th:

From our own observations, as well as from others, we infer that there are but two vessels blockading the coast from Savannah to the St. John's river, in Florida, and these are a brig supposed to be the Perry, and a large war steamer, supposed to be the Vincennes. Every now and then, they are seen sailing along the coast, and reconnoitering the inlets, but never remain at any one place over a few hours. The fact is, it will require more than all of the ships and vessels of war in Lincoln's navy to blockade the Atlantic coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia; we say nothing about the Gulf States.

But to our narrative. On the morning of Sunday, the 18th ultimo, a sail was discovered crossing the sound, and apparently entering the south branch of the Altamaha river, which separates St. Simon's island from the main land. She had a British ensign at the peak, and we, therefore, concluded it another elusion of the blockade.

The tide was, then, at low water, and, as she shortly grounded upon a mud flat, evidently the Captain was a stranger to this navigation. Soon a boat was seen to put off and make for the landing, bringing several passengers, who were introduced as Capt. R. B. Garnett, late of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army; Mr. S. W. Averett, Midshipman, and Mr. Geo. D. Lining, Assistant Engineer, both of the U. S. Navy, and late of the steamer Wyoming. Capt. Garnett and Mr. Averett are from Virginia; Mr. Lining is a South Carolinian, the son of Doctor Thos. Lining, of Walterboro. From these gentlemen we obtained the following particulars in relation to their sudden appearance at this place.

They had been absent from home several years, and were in California when the news reached them of the secession movements at the South. Immediately resigning their commissions, they proceeded homeward to offer their services to the Confederate States. Landing at Havana they were detained several weeks awaiting an opportunity to reach a Southern port. At last they obtained passage on board the British schooner Adeline, of Nassau, bound to Savannah, which vessel had several times lately passed in and out of the blockaded ports, escaping the *vigilance* (?) of the Lincolnships. The Adeline was freighted with coffee, lead, tin, cigars and fruit, and the captain considered it was no great risk, and was determined to try it once again. Accordingly they sailed from Havana on Saturday, the 10th of August, and made for the Florida coast.

Nothing of interest occurred until the Thursday following. When within a few miles of Cumberland Sound, and about south-east of the north point of Amelia Island, where the town of Fernandina lies, they discovered a large war steamer in chase, and coming down with great rapidity. The weather at the time being squally, the schooner was sailing under moderate canvas. After a chase of four hours, and finding it impossible to reach the shoal water in time to escape, all was given up as lost, and they concluded the vessel must be captured, and therefore prepared for a trip to Yankeedom.

Down came the steamer upon them, and, when within a mile, she fired a gun; in answer to which the schooner hove to. Running within a biscuit throw of the Adeline, her Captain was ordered to lower his boat and repair on board with his papers. In reply, Captain Smith said his boat was too small to live in such a sea. I will send a boat to board you, was the rejoinder. The steamer then made headway, taking a position across the schooner's stern, and at the distance of a quarter of a mile, and immediately a large launch, with an armed crew, was seen to put off from her. It has already been remarked that the weather was very squally and a heavy sea running at the time. This caused the two vessels, which were headed in opposite directions, to drift rapidly apart and for some distance. In a short time the launch was nearly alongside. Captain Smith had gone into the cabin to get his papers, and the passengers and crew were preparing to surrender themselves to their captors, when, in the twinkling of an eye, an overruling and kind Providence opened a way of escape. A sudden and unexpected squall came on, accompanied with rain and mist. Quickly and completely did it shut them out of view of their enemies. Quick as thought the mate perceived the auspicious time for action had arrived. It was a neck or nothing. Up flew the foresail—the jib-sheet hauled, and, despite the howling wind, and proximity of the huge guns of the steamer, in a minute the gallant vessel was burying her prow in the foaming sea and speeding her way towards the inlet in the distance.

There was no time to "cast the lead" or search for a channel; a "bee line" must be taken for the shore. On they went, having double the canvas spread that is considered safe in such a gale; two seas were shipped as they crossed a shoal near the entrance to the inlet, one of which lifted the taffrail and washed the deck fore and aft. But the mate, (Mr. Brandt) a brave and skillful seaman, had his "eyes about him"; not a sheet was slacked—not a word was spoken: onward they dashed through the foaming waves. Suddenly the squall passes—the mist lifts, and in the distant offing, about four miles off, lies Lincoln's steamer, and here, in Cumberland Sound, nearly abreast the town of Fernandina, is the Adeline, with her gallant crew, safe and sound.

What became of the launch and her armed crew, no one could say. The citizens of Fernandina witnessed the whole affair, and great were the rejoicings at their escape, and many and warm the praises bestowed upon the gallant mate, Mr. Brandt, to whose bravery, keen eye and quick judgment, under Providence, is mainly to be attributed their escape.

Whilst writing this, a large schooner, deeply laden, is passing in tow of a steam-tug, and I learn that she came into the same inlet, but saw no blockading vessel; and it is but a few weeks since the John Welsh, a prize to the privateer Jeff. Davis, was brought in unmolested.

Another New Cannon.

The Galveston Civilian has the following account of an artillery improvement claimed by a railroad officer of Texas:

The other day we witnessed the experiment of a small breech-loading gun invented by Mr. Nichols, the superintendent of the G. H. and H. railroad. The gun is four feet long, with a base of one and a fourth inches diameter, rifled, the metal wrought iron. This small gun was mounted on a small carriage, and taken, with twenty or thirty persons invited to be present, on the cars to the railroad bridge, over the bay. A part of the company were left on the cars at the further end of the bridge, a short distance from the target, while the rest of the company remained with the gun at this end. We should remark that the gun is self-priming, the ball weighing one pound, of conical shape, like the Minié ball, and the charge of powder three ounces. The target was on the bay, one and three-fourth miles distant, and 450 yards from Virginia Point. Mr. B. K. Hartley kept a memorandum of each shot. The first shot struck the opposite shore, in line, distance two miles; the second fell short of the target 100 yards, the third 125, the fourth 225, the fifth 50, the sixth went beyond the target 100 yards, the seventh 300, the eighth 125, the ninth 150, the tenth 60, eleventh and twelfth fell short about 150 yards, the thirteenth passed over Virginia Point, falling into the Bayou on the other side, distance two and a half miles.

The remaining shots were at various elevations of from 12 to 19 degrees, several of the balls falling entirely out of sight, and some striking the water at distances estimated by the company at three, three and a half and four miles.

On the return of the cars, four shots were fired at the wreck of a vessel, distance estimated at one and a quarter miles. Three struck about twenty or thirty feet to the left of the hull, and one struck the hull. We should remark that the first ten shots were with an elevation of five degrees.

Those who witnessed this trial, some of whom are good judges in such matters, expressed the opinion that a gun of this construction large enough to carry a six pound ball, will have a range of four to six miles with great accuracy. We hope Mr. Nichols will meet with encouragement to construct a gun on the same principle, carrying a much larger ball. The present was merely intended as an experiment.

Freedom of the Press in New York.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL—THE FREEMAN'S APPEAL.—The circulation of the Freeman's Journal of New York through the mails and expresses having been suppressed by order of the authorities at Washington, Mr. McMasters, the very able editor of that paper, has resolved to discontinue it, and has issued in its stead a new paper, which is styled the Freeman's Appeal.

In his address to the public he states that "the Freeman's Appeal will be a different paper from the Freeman's Journal," and gives the following cogent reasons for the change:

"The Journal was conducted on the theory that the press was free, within the limits of the common and statute laws of the several States. The Freeman's Appeal will be issued on the distinct understanding that under the new kind of Government inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, the press is not free, as it used to be under the old United States Government."

In consequence of this new order of things, he proposes hereafter to avoid *all* reference to the deplorable political and military events transpiring, and to confine himself "to the discussion of the great question of morals and religion, that lie deeper than the plane of politics."

"If, however," he adds sarcastically, "Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Postmaster-General Blair, with the rest of that virtuous Cabinet, have also got ready a new theory of morals and religion, to which all newspapers must yield 'a hearty support' or be suppressed—then we must submit to suppression of the Freeman's Appeal, as we are certain we can yield no support to their notions of morals or of religion."

In ceasing to publish the Freeman's Journal, Mr. McMasters protests against the lawless violence to which he has been forced to yield, and gives public notice, as he has already done specially to the responsible officials, that he intends to sue them personally for damages at the earliest moment that liberty and order is restored.

In the meantime, he calls upon those who sympathize with him in his efforts on behalf of "the perishing rights of the people," to exert themselves to extend the circulation of his new paper—the Freeman's Appeal.

RETIREMENT OF THE EDITOR OF THE COURRIER DES ETATS UNIS.—M. E. Masseras publishes in the Courrier des Etats Unis a card addressed to the proprietor, in which he alludes to the change of proprietorship in the Journal of Commerce, and the rumors in regard to the Daily News, the Day Book and the Brooklyn Eagle. "This quadruple abdication," he says, "on the part of our American contemporaries, leaves the Courier completely isolated in the attitude which it had taken in common with them." He proposes that for the present the paper should confine itself simply to the news of the day, as that is all that is now permitted, and says that he himself will seek retirement until the moment arrives when he will be permitted to speak his sentiments. He concludes as follows: "To-day as in April—still more so than then—I am convinced that war will not save the Union, and that, on the other hand, it will destroy the Republic. I am satisfied that the majority of the nation submits to a war which it does not approve, without believing in the happy termination about which it seeks to delude the people. I am satisfied that the war is the work of a party, who will push it to the last extremity, without hesitating at any means to maintain its supremacy. In all this I see nothing but oppression, ruin, then as a last consolation, inevitable revolution. And as the situation in which the press is placed only leaves me the choice between blandly praising everything or holding my tongue, I decide on silence."

THE NORTHERN POPULAR LOAN.—In the N. Y. Herald of August 28th we noticed an article several columns in length, giving an account of the manner in which the popular Government loan was being taken by the people. The contents of very romantic and touching letters enclosing cash for the Government were published; the halt, the lame and the blind were pictured as eagerly rushing up to take a portion of the loan. Old men, young men, matrons, maids, and even children were represented as joining in the general rush. Decayed old men, with threadbare clothes, had still a few dollars to invest in the cause of the glorious Union, ancient fish and apple women were seen drawing the gold from its safe hiding place in their bosoms and placing it on the altar of their country. The account of the Herald would lead one to infer that at least enough would be subscribed instantly to carry the Government through the war; how great then was our surprise to see in the commercial columns of the Times of the 30th—two weeks later—that the aggregate amount subscribed at that time was $170,950! As the expenses of the Yankee Government are about one and a half million dollars per day, the length of time which this tremendous popular outpouring will support the concern can very easily be figured out. [Montgomery Advertiser.