NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIV. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861. NUMBER 165.

Military Notices.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE GUARDS, }
Tchoupitoulas street, cor. Bellechasse, Sept. 14, 1861. }

THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZING FOR immediate active service in the Confederate Army. Many respectable men, mechanics, and others, have already joined the ranks. Good men, who desire to take part in the contest against the North are invited to enroll their names at the Headquarters of the Company, where the best accommodations and subsistence are furnished. Winter clothing of the best quality, including overcoats, will also be issued to the Company as soon as the ranks are filled.
By order: HENRY HUNTINGTON, Captain.
se14 6t

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT BLUES, }
Corner Camp and Natchez streets, }
New Orleans, Sept. 9, 1861. }

CRESCENT BLUES—THE DRILLS OF COMPANY A, from this date, will be as follows:
Company Drills—MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Battalion Drills—FRIDAYS at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Monthly Business Meetings—FIRST WEDNESDAY of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Fines will be strictly enforced for non-attendance.
By order: JOHN KNIGHT, Captain.
JAMES FICTON, Secretary. se9 1f

HEADQUARTERS ORLEANS CADETS COMPANY D, }
Merchants' Exchange, Sept. 6, 1861. }

ORDER No. 2—THE DRILLS OF THIS COMPANY will be as follows:
1st Squad TUESDAYS, at 7 P. M.
2d " WEDNESDAY.
3d " THURSDAY.
4th " SATURDAY.
Company drills every MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7 P. M. Monthly meetings, FIRST MONDAY of each month.
Fines will be strictly enforced.
By order: RUFUS G. DOLBEAR, Captain.
E. R. ABADIE, Orderly Sergeant. se7 1f

ATTENTION! TEN DOLLARS BOUNTY! FUSILEER GUARDS—Headquarters opposite the St. Charles Hotel. [illegible] for the seat of War. [illegible]
G. R. CARRADINE, Captain.

ARSENAL WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, }
Headquarters 1st Company, }
New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1861. }

ORDER No. 19—ORDER No. 8 [illegible] of June 1, 1861 [illegible]
The drills of the corps, from this date, will be as follows: [illegible] every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at [illegible] P. M.
Company drill (infantry) on THURSDAY, at 7 P. M. [illegible] every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 7 [illegible]
Active, Honorary and Honorary members will conform to the order.
Fines for non-attendance will be rigidly enforced.
By order: W. IRVING HODGSON, Captain.
E. L. HEWS, O. S.

HEADQUARTERS A. E. K. K., }
New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1861. }

WILL MEET AT THEIR QUARTERS [illegible]
By order of GRAND CHIEF.

FOR THE WAR—CALHOUN GUARDS COMPANY [illegible]
SAMUEL JAMISON, Captain.

OFF FOR VIRGINIA—WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE service [illegible] COMPANY C, LOUISIANA [illegible]
MONTGOMERY & WHITE,
118 Common street.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN LIFE GUARDS, [illegible]

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR—FOR IMMEDIATE service [illegible]
S. J. WILSON, Captain.

RACE GUARDS—AT A MEETING OF THIS [illegible]
HENRY N. SOBIA, Captain.

HEADQUARTERS HICKORY GUARDS, [illegible]

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held on [illegible] the following officers were elected:
Captain, John Cavenaugh.
First Lieutenant, Augustus Richards.
Second Lieutenant, Wm. Moynan.
Third Lieutenant, Thos. McKenny.
The election for non-commissioned officers will be held on Monday next. jy15

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN CELTS, }
June 18, 1861. }

THIS COMPANY WILL ATTEND DRILL THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and EACH EVENING hereafter at the same hour, at the [illegible] on Tchoupitoulas street, between St. Mary and St. Andrew [illegible] Fourth District.
J. O'LEARY, Captain.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS!—A FEW more active and able bodied MEN will be received in the [illegible]
Apply at the Armory, 61 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT CITY GUARDS, [illegible]

COMPANY DRILLS OF THIS CORPS will take place every MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock [illegible]
GEO. SOULE, Captain.
L. P. DAY, O. S.

Particular Notices.

OFFICE LOUISIANA STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
New Orleans, Sept. 13, 1861. }

Notice is hereby given that an election for Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, 30th inst., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.
se14 1d A. PICOLET, Sec'y.

Notice—A meeting of the Southern Protective Association will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. A punctual attendance is requested.
se14 1t S. SHELDON, Secretary.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, }
St. James Parish, Sept. 7, 1861. }

At an election held this day, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of the Institution: Florent Fortier, J. E. Gamet, V. Fortier, S. Fortier, Ad. Schreiber, A. Ferry, Jos. Le Bourgeois, Alfred Roman [illegible] G. O. BOGUE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
se10 5t

Notice—The Eighth Ward S. A. Club will meet [illegible] on SATURDAY EVENING, 14th [illegible] Punctual attendance of the members requested.
se10 1t By order.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, }
City of New Orleans, Sept. 20, 1861. }

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with resolution No. 5,226, approved March 12, 1861, [illegible] FIVE BONDS, issued in favor of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company. [illegible]
Proposals to be addressed to P. S. Wiltz and J. H. Leefe, Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Pontchartrain Railroad Bonds."
P. S. WILTZ,
Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
JNO. H. LEEFE,
Chairman Finance Committee Board Assistant Aldermen.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS SECOND DRAINING DISTRICT, [illegible]

Notice is hereby given that, according [illegible] on the FOURTH DAY of OCTOBER, 1861, at 12 o'clock [illegible]
Proposals to be addressed to W. T. MAYO, Secretary, and endorsed "Proposals for Enrol Bonds."
L. H. PLACE, President.
aug30 1d

STAR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 126 Canal street, }
New Orleans, Aug. 21, 1861. }

This Company will continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, the perils of the Seas and Rivers, at the current rates of premium.
DIRECTORS.
P. A. Giraud, firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. W. Bosworth, firm of Jno. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan, [illegible]
A. F. Ebo, [illegible]
J. Lefebvre, [illegible]
E. Hughsden, [illegible]
Lloyd R. Coleman, firm of Coleman, Britton & Withers.
W. Goodbil, [illegible]
W. C. C. Claiborne.
Gilmer A. Castillo, firm of W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. de Fontaine, [illegible]
EMILE DUBUYS, President.
J. P. REAUSSE, Secretary. au21 1y

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
Room No. 15, City Hall, }
New Orleans, Aug. 14, 1861. }

Notice to Tax Payers—The Board of Assessors [illegible] THIRTY DAYS, from the 15th inst. [illegible]
WM. SALOMON,
Secretary of the Board of Assessors.
au14 3t

Southern Pacific Railroad Company— [illegible]
R. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, }
New Orleans, May 28, 1861. }

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, on the 21st inst., LOUIS RICKARD was elected Cashier, vice C. A. R. BONDSAL, resigned.
A. L. LAPEYRE, President.

Merchants' Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F.— [illegible] MONDAY EVENING [illegible]

Crescent Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., meets every TUESDAY EVENING [illegible]

Crystal Fount Division, No. 3, S. of T., meets every THURSDAY EVENING [illegible]

Dudley Lodge No. 65, F.˙. and A.˙. M.˙.— [illegible] GRAND LODGE, Masonic Hall [illegible]

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

The characteristic propensity of the Yankees to indulge in falsifying, is well illustrated in the report of the battle in Western Virginia, received by telegraph and published in yesterday's paper. The news comes from the enemy, and the impression is sought to be conveyed that the Confederate troops retreated, leaving the Yankees in possession of the field. A careful analysis of the report will show that this story of a retreat, on our part, is altogether improbable. It would not surprise us if it turned out, like other Federal accounts of battles, to be a lie out of whole cloth.

The report opens with a statement that the Confederates, five thousand strong, and with sixteen field pieces, were strongly entrenched on the top of a mountain, with a large portion of their force inaccessible. It is said that we opened a terrible fire—that one Federal Colonel, in charging our batteries, was disabled and another one killed. It is further said that after "a furious fight of three hours night compelled a 'recess' of the Federal troops." This is an admission that the attack upon us was a failure—that they did not succeed in taking our batteries, and that we still kept our entrenchments. All the stuff, then, about Floyd's retreat at night, burning bridges and destroying boats, is so utterly improbable that it amounts to nonsense. It was, in all probability, an after-thought of the reporter, intended as an alleviation of what was undoubtedly a defeat.

He states in the beginning that Floyd was entrenched on the west side of Gauley river. It is not probable that he got around the enemy so as to recross the river and burn his boats. The Federal army being between him and the river, by the reporter's own admission, the story of his retreating across the river is, we conclude, a first-class fiction.

The truth of the matter, we have no doubt, is that the Federals were, as usual, badly whipped. The statement that our forces were strongly entrenched is given with great particularity, as if to serve as an excuse for what was known to be a disastrous Federal repulse.

The assertion that we retreated, after fighting for three hours, resisting several charges, killing and wounding some of the enemy's officers, and finally holding our position, is so very improbable that nothing but Yankee credulity will swallow it.

Letter from Virginia.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30, 1861.

Mr. Editor—A visit to Aquia Creek, and a sojourn of a couple of days with our townsman, J. Temple Doswell, Esq., at Fredericksburg, will account for the interruption in the letters of your "Special Correspondent" Chicot, who hopes for the future to keep you posted on the events and incidents of the war. I visited our camp at Aquia Creek, and had an opportunity of seeing the batteries erected for the defence of the terminus of the railroad from Richmond to the Potomac. Brigadier-General Holmes is in command of the forces at that point. He joined the Seventh Regiment U. S. Infantry at Cantonment Gibson, in 1820, as brevet Second Lieutenant, at which time I first made his acquaintance. We have met on various occasions since that time, once in Mexico, where, as Major, he had the command of the Seventh, which distinguished itself in the bloody battle of Molino del Rey. It is not allowed that a conjecture shall be indulged in as to the amount of troops occupying any of the important points in Virginia, and all I can say about the troops at and about Aquia Creek is that there is a "considerable sprinkling" of them. Three North Carolina regiments, three Virginia, two Georgia, one Tennessee, and one Arkansas, compose the force; whether the regiments are full or skeleton, I am unable to say. In addition to the infantry regiments, there is, independent of the permanent batteries, one battalion of flying artillery from Maryland, and an independent howitzer battery.

The town of Fredericksburg is one of the best built and populous towns in Virginia, and contains between six and seven thousand people. A few years ago it was a thriving and active manufacturing place, employing considerable capital. Large fortunes were made by the enterprising among her citizens, and no point in Virginia offered more inducements to the capitalists than Fredericksburg. Situated in a rich county, and near the falls of the Rappahannock, with free and uninterrupted navigation from the Chesapeake bay to the town, with fine water power, wealth and enterprise among her citizens, it bid fair to compete with Richmond in trade. The transit of the railroad from the mouth of Aquia Creek to Richmond was the death knell to her prosperity. When the iron bands which bound the town to Richmond were made perfect, the citizens began to apprehend the folly they had committed. Richmond, like an immense boa constrictor, began by drawing within its toil the trade of Fredericksburg, and with the trade followed the capital, and, as a natural consequence, machinery must always cease its movements when deprived of capital. Richmond has grown lusty and truculent, and Fredericksburg has become a quiet town, but still proud of its aristocratic society and the tastefulness and elegance of its private residences. The Rappahannock shad, which are unequaled, and which in former times graced the tables of all of her citizens, now find a market in Richmond and Washington; and her oysters, which compare favorably with those from Lynnhaven and York River, are, to a great extent, transported for the dainty stomachs of the people of Richmond. The house occupied by the mother of Washington, and in which she died, is still in excellent preservation; and the green sward in the yard, and the grassy common in front of the house, remain as fresh and inviting as they were when her son George was in the habit of romping and playing with his favorite companions. An unfinished tomb, marking the spot where rest the bones of the mother of Washington, was commenced by a *foreigner*, who completed it except the shaft, which still remains, unhewn, standing near the town and in full view of the river. There is still a hope entertained by the citizens of Fredericksburg of the return of the Englishman who impoverished himself in erecting the tomb, and who was compelled to seek a home in California for the purpose of refilling his coffers, exhausted by his humane but romantic investment.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the history of the Jews in the United States to authorize me to chronicle the unanimity of the Hebrews in favor of the South, and the patriotism evinced by them in our common struggle, as even remarkable. But such is the fact; I am aware that they always take the lead in commerce. I have learned that in modern times they fought bravely and with desperation in Warsaw and Cracow, and the Old Testament establishes the fact that they were formerly a warlike people, and the present struggle demonstrates that they have a good deal of the old leaven still in them. They can be found in considerable numbers in the army of Virginia, scarce a regiment but can number from twenty to fifty of them in its ranks, some more or less, and are well regarded by their officers as cleanly, cheerful and active soldiers. Among the 1300 Federal prisoners confined in Richmond, every nationality is represented except the Israelites. There is no Jew among them. Besides men, they have contributed money to the cause, and with no sparing hand at that. Those residing without the Confederate States are with us to a man. The Jews of Chatham street, New York, and of Harrison street, Baltimore, are under the surveillance of the Federal detectives. They are believed to be disloyal to the Lincoln Government, and are suspected of furnishing material aid to the rebels. Richmond is full of merchandise declared contraband by Secretary Seward, and every day brings fresh arrivals. Pistols, swords, belts, buttons, gold lace, uniform trimmings, blankets, casinets, cassimeres, shoes and woolen socks are being received every few days, and it is no secret where they come from and who brings them; and the prices charged for these indispensable articles are not half as exorbitant and unreasonable as those charged by Christian speculators in pork, bacon, flour and coffee, for the support of our gallant soldiers. The Jew adopts trade for a livelihood, and never ventures, in a general way, in speculation. The most Puritanical strait-laced Christian can be induced to venture his money when large profits and a rapid realization are made apparent to him, and generally selects the wants and misfortunes of his fellow-man as the most promising field for his experiment.

The President and his Cabinet have abated considerably in their displeasure towards Harris and Magraw, and it would not astonish us much if Mr. Harris should be discharged in a few days. I had obtained a pass to visit him, and was surprised and gratified to discover, when I called to-day, that himself and Magraw had been allowed the freedom of the Court-house and yard on their parole. They appeared as joyful and cheerful as two school-boys on a Friday evening, with Saturday and Sunday before them. This is the last night they will sleep in jail. A room has been prepared in the Court-house for their future apartment. have also been permitted to visit the Federalists confined here since the battle of Manassas. Amongst those I saw was a thin, dark-complected man, with black beard and moustache, who was captured near the battle-field on the 23d of July. I did not recognize him as a citizen of New Orleans, but he may belong to the city notwithstanding.

The establishment of a hospital for sick and wounded Louisianians is a noble work, and every way worthy of the noble men who took the matter in hand. The people of Louisiana owe a debt of eternal gratitude to Dr. Fenner, of New Orleans, and to Messrs. Martin and Chambliss, of Carroll parish, Louisiana, who have labored unceasingly, day and night, for the accomplishment of their wishes. The house has been secured, the right to supervise the management of the hospital and to seek after sick and wounded Louisianians has been granted by the proper authorities. The consummation of this holy enterprise rests with the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans. Matresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, with hospital stores, are to be purchased. They should be selected with care. Lint, bandages, splits, old linen, tape, pins, needles, etc., will be freely contributed by our ladies. The greatest care should be used in the selection of medicines, for there is a great complaint of the scandalous adulteration to which the drugs ordered here have been subjected—particularly quinine.

From the annual encounters which the citizens of New Orleans are compelled to meet with the various forms of disease, to which a large and populous commercial city is subject, they become acquainted with disease and the importance of good nursing. This will guarantee to our soldiers every advantage that skill and experience can command, and it may be safely asserted, that the appointments of this hospital will be more perfect than any other in Virginia. The purest wines and brandies for the sick can be procured alone at New Orleans—arrow root, tapioca and sago can be furnished pure, and without worms and mould, and the numberless herbs and plants which are so freely used and with the happiest effects, by the creole nurses. The city should select fifty or sixty of the most experienced and intelligent nurses, with the best medical ability in the State, to be liberally paid for their services, and should be sent on to Richmond. No stickling on the expenses, no parsimony in the disbursements should be permitted to embarrass the directors of this noble work. All that should be desired is, that every care and attention should be bestowed, regardless of expense, upon the poor fellows who have left wives, children, friends and homes, for the purpose of defending our property and lives. The work must and will succeed—our citizens will take it in hand. The State and municipal Government will go hand in hand in perfecting an enterprise which has for its object the health, comfort and well-being of our gallant boys. CHICOT.

Local Intelligence.

HOME MADE BROOMS.—Mr. Walter L. Campbell, of St. Helena Parish, has left at this office a specimen of broom made by him out of corn of his own raising. The article is a superior one in every respect, and will bear comparison with the best made anywhere. Mr. Campbell informs us that planting broom corn and manufacturing brooms can be made a very profitable business among the post lands on the lake shore, as the corn grows luxuriantly, and all other materials are to be had cheap. We hope that it will be attempted, and that brooms enough to supply this market be made.

FREE MARKET.—Yesterday was quite a lively one at this institution, tickets coming in to a greater number than ever before, thirteen hundred and five families receiving supplies. The committee got through the great labor thus imposed upon them in a manner to challenge the admiration of all, even those disposed to be fault-finding and captious. Indeed, we think them so eminently fitted for their positions that had they not been where they are, the whole affair would have been a failure. The following articles were given out: 39 bbls. meal, 9 do. rice, 1 do. grits, 2 do. green corn, 3 do. cowpeas, 4 do. ochra, 5½ do. molasses, 6 do. mess beef, 3 qr. bbls. white fish, ½ bbl. roe herrings, 140 loaves bread, 33 sacks sweet potatoes, 6 sacks Irish potatoes, 11 sacks onions, 150 pumpkins, 4 boxes cod fish, 2 kits tongues and sounds, 4 beeves, 1 sack salt, 6 boxes soap, and immense quantities of vegetables of the various kinds. The next market day will be on Tuesday. We hope that the benevolent will bear it in mind and not let there be a want of supplies.

LOST CHILD.—On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, a little girl came to the house of Mr. Bellvieu, No. 6 Toulouse street, near the corner of Royal, who says that her name is Mary Ann, and that her parents keep a woodyard on Second street, Fourth District. She was neatly dressed, and had on a large gipsy bonnet. She carried a satchel of books, as if just from school. Mr. Bellvieu has taken good care of her, and has requested us to bring the matter before the public, in hope that her parents will come after her.

ARRESTED.—Peter Thompson and Thomas Armstrong, charged with stealing a gold watch from Mr. James Goodwin, while he was asleep at a ball at Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 31st ult., were yesterday afternoon arrested by special officers Farrell, Hoover and Miller.

John Robson, one of the parties concerned in the attack upon officer Frank Lease, while he was quelling a row near Poydras market last spring, was arrested yesterday afternoon by officer Stanmeyer. He is also charged with being accessory to the stabbing of a man named Charles Radias.

Mike Bowen, who stabbed James Lynn on Front street last Monday, and escaped on horseback, yesterday surrendered himself at the First District police station. The physician who attends Lynn having pronounced him out of danger, Bowen was released on bail.

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

Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Ann Tharp, Mrs. Mary Herwin, Mary Ceasy, P. B. Burkner, Ed. Von Hoorebeck, Jno. Lockmann, Chs. Menson, Capt. James Henry Stith.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Several cab drivers, among whom was one named Jim Conners, yesterday attacked Charles Radias, who keeps a fruit stand on the corner of Common and Basin streets, and inflicted several dangerous wounds upon him with their knives. Radias was taken to the Charity Hospital, and the cab drivers escaped before the police arrived.

ARRESTED.—On the 26th of August last a man named Frank Mark assaulted Mrs. Simon Netter, at her residence No. 95 Conti street, while her husband was absent, and beat her very severely with a hammer. He was arrested at the time, but upon his producing a note from the physician who attended Mrs. Netter, certifying that she was out of danger, he was released on bail. On Thursday afternoon Recorder Gastinel received a notification from the same physician, stating that Mrs. Netter was dangerously ill from the effects of the wounds received, and would likely die. Mark was again arrested and locked up in the Parish Prison to await the issue. The assault is said to have been a most unprovoked and brutal one.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—Mrs. Rachael Adams, whose house was one of those burned Thursday night, on Baronne street, was arraigned on a charge of arson, it being asserted by F. Fetzer, the man who kept the shoe store on the corner, that she set her house on fire. Upon examination it appeared that the charge had not even the appearance of probability, and originated, apparently, out of malice on the part of Fetzer, who has been on bad terms with Mrs. Adams for some time. She was therefore honorably discharged.

There was a circumstance particularly hard in this case. Mrs. A. had a little orphan living with her, which she had raised, and loved with a particular fondness. This child was horribly burned by the fire, and died during the night, while she was locked up in prison on this charge. Her grief on learning the event was frantic.

William Martin, accused of having cut and dangerously wounded E. R. Stafford, was sent to prison to await the result of the wound.

John Fields, f. m. c., charged with retaining from the possession of the owner, Miss Julia Dancevich, a lot of jewelry and clothing, gave bail in $300 to appear and answer.

Adelaide Baltour, accused of having assaulted and cut Alice Gray on the 10th inst., was held to bail in $250.

John Hanlon, who is charged with assaulting and battering Mary Maloney, also gave bail to appear and answer.

George Rice was sent after for selling liquor to slaves.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—John Shandrock, for committing a breach of the peace upon Theodora Bohen and upon the neighborhood of her residence, was required to give bonds in the sum of $300 to behave respectably for the next three months.

Edward Bernard, for much the same offence upon Auguste Gasselin, had to give the same bonds and for the same time. J. Richardson, Rafael Genera and Michael Fernandez were all put through the same course as above, for like offences.

Michael and Mary Riely, who were up at the instance of Mary McCarty, was dismissed, as Mary was not to be found to substantiate her charge.

Louis Fontaine, Louis Ferrot, Henry Garcia and Frosine Beauregard were all sent to the Parish Prison to await examination on a charge of being disorderly and perfect nuisances to the neighborhood of Bienville street, between Roman and Derbigny streets.

J. B. Pignide, who is charged with having committed an assault and battery upon Jos. Villio, at the Beef Market, was committed for trial before the First District Court, and held to bail in the sum of $300.

By virtue of a search warrant, a pawn-broker shop on Bourbon street, between Orleans and St. Peter streets, was searched and a gold watch found and identified, which had been stolen from Mr. Polynese Pelle, some time since.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Mr. and Mrs. John Silver were made to shell out just $5 in silver and give bonds in $150 each to keep the peace for three months for having insulted and abused Mrs. Myers. That lady, in her turn, was mulcted to the tune of $25 for being a little too free with her tongue when in presence of the Argentine family.

The prosecution against Davis, f. m. c., charged with committing an assault and battery upon Francoise J. Vasse, was dismissed, as there was no proof brought as to the criminality of the accused.

Mrs. Lefevre was sent after because she had committed a breach of the peace of Mrs. Keene.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

THE CRISIS IN KENTUCKY.

GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN'S VETO.

The Legislature Passes the Infamous Resolutions Over His Head.

BLACK FREMONT SUCCEEDED.

THE ARREST OF MARYLAND LEGISLATORS.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

Governor Magoffin's Veto.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—Governor Magoffin vetoed the resolutions ordering the Confederates off Kentucky soil. The resolutions, however, passed over the veto.

Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—Mr. Huston's rebellion bill has been postponed till Monday.

Arrest of Municipal Officers and Legislators in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The Provost Marshal at daylight arrested Mayor Brown, Ross Winans, Chas. and F. Lawrence, S. Wallace and L. P. Scott, members of the Maryland Legislature, and delivered them over to Fort McHenry.

Fremont to be Removed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Commercial Advertiser says that Gen. Fremont will be succeeded by Gen. Meigs.

More Arrests in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—Congressman May and Legislators Henry M. Morfit and W. G. Harrison are reported arrested. It is also reported that Benj. C. Howard, the Peace candidate for Governor, is arrested; also, Dennison Gainlan and Dr. Lynch, members of the Legislature from Baltimore county, and J. Hall, editor of the Baltimore "South." The Legislature was to have met on Tuesday.

Seizures in the North.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Alice Tinker, from Liverpool, partly owned in Apalachicola and Mobile, was seized at Sackett's Harbor.

Twenty-four boxes, containing articles of the curiosity art, the property of Commodore Tatnall, were also seized.

The Mails in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Postmaster General has been advised that no mails will go over the St. Joseph and Hannibal Railroad. The prospect of a resumption in that service is bad.

Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Times' Washington correspondent telegraphs that there is considerable feeling among the leading men in consequence of Gen. McClellan's imprisoning fugitives to wait the claims of their owners.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The police seized to-day blank notes on the Pittsylvania Bank, Virginia, and imprisoned the engraver.

The circulation of the *National Zeitung* has been interdicted.

Death of an Eminent North Carolinian.

RICHMOND, Sept. 13.—Wilie P. Mangum, an eminent North Carolinian, died in this city on Saturday.

Richmond Markets.

Coffee in Richmond is worth from 38 to 45c. per pound, and the article is scarce. Bacon 25 to 26c.; Liverpool salt $7 50 per sack; wheat 91c.; corn 60c.

The News Market Dull.

We have nothing new worth telegraphing. The news from the camps is uninteresting, and will probably continue so until October.

Kentucky Legislative Proceedings.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—Mr. Huston, from the committee on revised statutes, reported a bill to prohibit and punish rebellion in the State, which was made the special order for to-day. This bill makes the waging of war against the United States, the enlistment of troops for the Confederates, inducing others to do so, joining or parading with a company with intent of joining the Confederates, felony, with one year's imprisonment. The invasion of Kentucky by any of her citizens as a Confederate soldier is punishable with death. The provisions of this bill are to go into effect in ten days after passage.

The Battle Near Summerville.

Among the names mentioned for gallantry and soldiery conduct are the following: Gens. Rosencranz and Benham; Colonels McCook, Lyttle and Low; Captains Hartzoff, Snyder and McMullen, and Major Burke.

From Point of Rocks.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sept. 13.—It is reported the Confederates are taking up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and using the materials to extend the track of the Alexandria and Loudon Road.

Rosencrantz's Official Report.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—Rosencrantz's official account regarding the battle is similar to the report sent last night. He says about twenty were killed and one hundred wounded on his side, that he found two stands of colors, captured a few prisoners and the camp equipage which Floyd had left.

TWO HORRIBLE MURDERS IN OUACHITA.—On Thursday morning, the 5th inst., Samuel and Simeon Williams were foully and deliberately murdered by H. D. W. Cherry and General M. Malone in the western part of Ouachita, about 13 miles from this place. Simeon Williams, deputized by the sheriff, and accompanied by his brother, had gone to the house of Cherry, with whom Malone was living, to execute a peace warrant issued against Malone, and both were shot dead at the gate. We refrain from giving further particulars at present. The murderers, for whose arrest and lodgment in jail $500 reward is offered by the brothers of the murdered, are still at large. [Ouachita Intelligencer.

THE TRAITOR CONSUL.—Government has its eye upon Scott, the Consul at Rio Janeiro, who sold American commerce to the Hatteras pirates. He stayed after he was removed in order to continue to give them his infamous aid, but is now on his way home. A dungeon will probably receive him. [N. Y. Tribune.

Western Military Correspondence.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

COLUMBUS, KY., Sept. 6, 1861.

Mr. Editor—I hasten to correct two very serious errors made in the card in last Tuesday's Crescent, wherein certain persons are exposed as deserters from Company C of the Continental Guards. In the first place, there were two Wm. Bostwicks on the company's roll; of this I was not aware; the Bostwick who deserted lived on Calliope street, near Franklin; unfortunately I mistook his name for that of the other Bostwick residing in the Fourth District, who is now with the company, one of its best members. In the second place, Hugh Warrick did not desert. He was among the missing at first, but has since come forward, and is an excellent member of our company. I much regret these errors, and correct them as hastily as possible.

I caught up with our regiment here to-day, where, with all the other regiments late at Union City, they were holding themselves in readiness for the Hessian enemy, and all in good health and the highest spirits. The camp is scattered all around Columbus, and contains some ten thousand men. The cars brought in the first of the regiments night before last, just about an hour after Lincoln's Hessians had retreated from the place. The inhabitants were much alarmed at the evident marauding intentions of the vandals, and some were preparing to fly with their goods when our troops made their welcome appearance. The cowardly gunboat party, who went down to Hickman the other day and retreated in such hot haste, fired into and sunk the ferry boat opposite this place, on their way up, the boat being at her moorings across the river at the time.

Our regiment is encamped on the brow of the lofty bluff above Columbus, a place commanding a magnificent up river view, and in which I pencil these few lines. The lowest present visiting point of the Hessians can be made out with a glass. I cannot, and indeed would not, tell what our future movements are to be upon Kentucky soil. I assure you it elates me highly to be sitting here on the green banks of "Old Kaintuck," in the uniform of a Southern soldier. You know I have a weakness for Kentucky, and the idea tickles me not a little. The Eleventh Louisiana Regiment (that's ours) had the honor of being the very first Southern regiment to pitch an encampment upon Kentucky's soil. I want to hear Prentice of Louisville rave, when he learns of the audacity of the Southern rebels, in leaving their Confederacy to encamp in Kentucky. We will probably leave, if he asks us to, and threatens to enforce obedience to his request. But I want to hear him howl; you know he is so good at it.

We are surrounded by "wars and rumors of wars," and know not how soon we may have work to do. But we are all ready, and the sooner the work comes the better. I. G.

Our Camp—Our Regiment—The Enemy's Retreat from Hickman—Our Army at Columbus—Gen. Polk's Proclamation—The General and Jeff Thompson—Scenes on the Hillside—A Nigger Court Martial—A Visit from the Enemy, and Nobody Hurt, etc.

COLUMBUS, KY., Sept. 8, 1861.

Ed. Crescent—It is Sunday in camp, and our boys of the Louisiana Eleventh, having only yesterday received their stores and luggage from Union City, (though the first Southern regiment, as I have already said, to enter Kentucky) have just finished pitching their tents and clearing off the camp ground. I have already said that we are stationed on the brow of the high bluff above Columbus, commanding an extensive and beautiful up-river view. Our camp is in a dense grove of oak and hickory, with an undergrowth of papaw, sassafras, dogwood, and grape vines; one of those beautiful bowers of nature where the birds warble and the squirrels skip in the trees all the day long, and the katydids sing, and the rotten stumps shine with a ghostly phosphorescent glare at night—all peace and beauty, so far as nature is concerned, but now disturbed by the noise of hosts of armed men, the heavy tramp of cavalry, and the rumble of artillery; the dread sounds of war among men, and the probable precursor of scenes which may again confer upon beautiful Kentucky her ancient Indian name, "the dark and bloody ground." But, whatever may follow, all feel that their purpose here is not only necessary but holy, and no terrors that war or death can bring will ever turn them back from that purpose—the purpose of liberty or death, and freedom to the South for ever. But I was speaking of our camp. It is a really lovely place, and, but for the trouble of carrying water from the river, up a steep and tortuous path, through a notch in the cliff, which the boys have styled the "Devil's Stairway," it would be considered a sort of paradise; especially when compared with Camp Moore.

The regiment have slept three nights on the bare ground, or rather on beds of papaw leaves, with the limbs of the trees for coverlets, and the sky for a tent; but as the sky was clear and the weather delightful, no complaint was made, the novelty being rather pleasing to new troops. The stores being left behind, the boys had to forage for their grub, paying where pay was demanded, and receiving many comforts gratis, from the generous farmers around. Two farms in the neighborhood we found had been deserted by Unionists and their families, leaving the same in charge of agents of Secession proclivities, who sold their chickens at a dollar a dozen, eggs and butter proportionally cheap, with roasting ears and apples for the gathering. As one of the chief roads into Columbus passes back of our camp, the country marketmen generally sell their choicest things to the soldiers and take what is left into town. We can live well enough here if we choose to pay for it.

I hear of stories in circulation to the prejudice of the Louisiana regiments here; and fearing that some of these stories have got into print, I must contradict them here. One report is, that our men behaved in a disorderly and riotous manner coming up the railroad from Camp Moore to Camp Brown, at Union City. Another is that at the latter camp, a riot took place in one of our regiments, resulting in the killing of several men. Both these stories are without foundation. Nothing took place in the Twelfth that I could hear of; I am certain that nothing of the kind occurred in our regiment, the Eleventh. All that happened in the latter regiment was the frustration of an attempt of some of the men to leave the cars at Canton, and the rolling out of a whisky barrel from a grocery at Jackson, Tenn., which barrel was rolled back again. On both those occasions, affairs were prevented from becoming serious, through the promptness and firmness of Capt. Fleming and Lieut. Peyton, and their men of the Continentals, who, being the pet company of the regiment, as to good behavior and obedience to orders, are generally the first called upon to quell any symptoms of disturbance in the other companies—which symptoms, I am happy to say, are extremely few and far between. Col. Marks, Lieut.-Col. Barrow, and Major Butler are untiring in their efforts to promote the comfort of the regiment. As to our Surgeon, Dr. Hart, and his assistant, Dr. McDowell, we have luckily not needed their services so far. In most respects the regiment is in tip-top condition.

There is a story about, that the Louisiana Eleventh, hearing that the enemy was in Columbus, were so impatient to encounter him that they left the cars a mile from town, and double-quicked it the rest of the way! Tough story this, originating as follows: Between Jackson, Tenn., (where a railroad bridge was recently burnt, and, as was supposed, by some Lincolnite), and this place, the cars stopped on arriving at every bridge, and the bridges thoroughly inspected before the train was trusted upon them; this regiment being the first to pass over that part of the road. Though this was a necessary precaution, the boys were impatient at the delay; and when the cars reached a necessary stopping-place, a mile back of Columbus, the regiment quit the cars and double-quicked it the rest of the way, really expecting to find the enemy and to give him a brush.

They got into Columbus at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last, only two or three hours after the last of the Hessians had disappeared from the opposite side of the river; it appearing that they (the Hessians) had not yet invaded Columbus, though they were making rapid preparations to do so. Our men found the people of Columbus in a terrible fright; stores closed and families moving hastily into the country with their furniture and valuables. Some of these were so badly frightened that our presence failed to reassure them, and they continued their flight in the direction of Tennessee.

Nothing can describe the joy and enthusiasm of the people of Columbus, when they found our army was coming. The Eleventh was welcomed in all possible ways; the men were hoarse with shouting and ready to hug the soldiers, whilst the ladies shook their kerchiefs, threw their houses open and offered all possible hospitalities. Their rejoicings were well founded, for that very day a force of some 1500 of the enemy were on the opposite side of the river making evident preparations to invade or bombard the town, and it is known that the Lincoln gun-boats were down the river, below the town. This excitement was heightened by the reappearance of the gun-boats, which it was supposed would demand the surrender of the town or open upon it. But it turned out that these boats were only flying from their repulse at Hickman, knew our army was on the way to Columbus, (there being evidence of plenty of spies hereabout) and had no notion of stopping here. As they passed the town, one of these boats fired a shell over the town, which struck a tree and exploded a mile or so back, near where a lot of ladies were assembled, they having fled from town in carriages for safety. The shattered tree is one of the curiosities of the place, and the fragments of the shell are preserved as relics. As the gun-boats went up the river, the Lincolnites on the other shore disappeared in the woods, and were last seen a few hours previous to the arrival of our gallant Eleventh. It is stated that the Lincolnites robbed the farms freely on the other side, and that at one farm they captured a number of the negroes and made them dance to the tune of Yankee Doodle in presence of their master and mistress, whom they compelled to witness the outrage. They carried off a number of slaves. It is further stated that marauding parties have lately been crossing into Kentucky between this and Cairo, stealing and carrying off negroes.

The people of Columbus little thought what an army of Southerners was coming. From the time of the arrival of the Louisiana Eleventh, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th, to this day, Sunday the 8th, there has poured in upon Columbus, like an avalanche, an army of—well, I won't say how many men, for that's against orders; but you should see how Columbus and the surrounding country swarms with the soldiers and their tents—infantry, artillery and cavalry. The weather being very dry and the streets and roads ankle-deep in dust, the town of Columbus is anything but a pleasant town. The constant tramp of regiments, the rumbling of artillery, and the galloping of cavalry, keep it constantly in a suffocating cloud of dust, while the diverging roads are equally bad. I had a hot and dusty time of it yesterday in Columbus, superintending the unloading of our stores and baggage from the cars. But I was more than compensated for this hard job by the opportunity which it afforded me of seeing the hardy and stalwart men from the interior of Mississippi and Tennessee, especially the cavalry companies, some of whom are bands of giants almost, hirsute and handsome, with the patriotic fire beaming in every eye. Many of them are on blooded horses, and splendidly equipped. I am glad I am here, to see what is before and around me.

Columbus is being well fortified. Last Wednesday, when our regiment entered the town, Major-General Polk caused the following proclamation to be posted about town:

GEN. POLK'S PROCLAMATION.

To the Corporate Authorities of the Town of Columbus, Ky.:

The Federal Government having, in defiance of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality, by establishing camps and depots of arms, by organizing military corps within their territory, and by constructing a military work upon the Missouri shore, immediately opposite and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town—it has become a military necessity for the defence of the territory of the Confederate States, that the Confederate forces occupy Columbus in advance.

The Major-General commanding has, therefore, not felt himself at liberty to risk the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it. In pursuance of that decision, he has thrown a sufficient force into the town, and is now fortifying it. It is gratifying to him to know that the presence of his troops is gratifying to the people of Columbus, and he avails himself of this occasion to assure them that every precaution will be taken to ensure their quiet, and the protection of their property, with their personal and civil rights.

"Dated at Columbus, this 4th day of September, 1861. LEONIDAS POLK,
"Major General-Commanding.

Major Gen. Polk, and Generals Pillow, McGowan and Cheatham, with many other officers of distinction, are here, superintending things. The young Missouri lion, Jeff. Thompson, crossed over from Missouri, and passed the day with Generals Polk and Pillow. It is stated that he asked Gen. Polk's permission to go and take Bird's Point with his band of fearless horsemen. The General replied that he could not issue the order yet a while. The Colonel replied: "Just give me the order, and I'll do it; I believe my men can take anything." Still the General declined the offer. The enemy is so near to us, and in such force, that nothing rash can be sanctioned.

There was a rare and exciting scene yesterday afternoon, on the road which leads up from Columbus to the top of our bluffs, where other regiments than ours are now stationed. The loaded wagons coming up hill and the empty ones going down got glutted, in the narrow road, into an inextricable mass, which it took several hours to unravel. The pitching and kicking of horses and mules, the plunging of oxen, the crash of colliding wagons, the swearing and quarreling of teamsters, American, Irish, Dutch and niggers, presented a scene considerably ahead of any Tchoupitoulas street blockade I ever saw.

Whilst all this was going on, a cavalryman, on a splendid charger, being unable to pass up through the wagon blockade, took a side path which winds steeply up the hill, by the side of the main road, which runs through a deep cut. Everybody was astonished to see the rider spur his horse up such an ascent; but the noble animal, losing his footing and slipping back several times, gradually worked his way up, and had nearly reached the top, when he began kicking and attempting to throw his rider, in the most extraordinary manner. The rider showed himself to be a splendid horseman, and held his seat like an Alexander; but the horse, growing more desperate, kicked higher than ever, and at last sent his rider whirling over his head. The soldier fell within three feet of the edge of the deep cut. Had he gone over he would have landed in the wagons, some forty feet below. The horse kept on kicking, worked around the side of the hill, falling into rain gulleys, coming out again, and cavorting generally, gradually slipping nearer and nearer to a precipice some twenty-five feet high. At last he reached the brink, and over he went, still kicking. He landed on his feet unhurt, and kept on rearing and kicking. Being in a ravine he was at last headed and captured by a mob of excited men. As soon as his saddle was removed he became docile as a lamb, and looked rather foolish. His frantic behavior had been caused by the girth slipping as he toiled up the hill, the weight of his rider causing the girth to cut his flanks, and the saddle continuing to gall him until it was removed. The rider speedily appeared and mounted him, but did not attempt to go up the steep path again. It was a highly exciting scene; far more magnificent than anything to be seen in a circus.

I hear of a funny thing that happened at New Madrid last week. Some members of a picket guard, being fatigued and very sleepy, accepted the offer of a patriotic nigger who accompanied them, to stand guard whilst they slept. One of the guard woke up and found the nigger sleeping as soundly as any. They took him into camp and handed him over to the other niggers, to deal with him as they might think proper. The darkeys held a court-martial, sentenced sleepy-head to receive thirty-nine lashes, well laid on, and themselves executed the sentence in the presence of the camp.

After the fashion of lady letter-writers, I reserve the most interesting part of my letter for the last; that is, I think it the most interesting part. Shortly after sunrise this morning, whilst our boys were cooking breakfast, one of the Lincoln gunboats came cautiously down the river on a reconnoitering expedition. Of course, all eyes were fixed upon her, and the bluff batteries got ready. When the boat (which was recognized as the A. O. Tylor) reached the lower point of the island, about two miles and a half from the bluff where we are stationed, but not in sight of Columbus, she turned broadside to and challenged our fire. After a little while, Stewart's Louisiana battery, to our left, opened upon her, and another battery to our right followed suit. The craft returned the fire. Our batteries fired ten or twelve shots, and the boat fired four, one of which was a shell that exploded almost as soon as fired. The first shots on both sides did not reach more than half way. The enemy's best shots lacked a quarter of a mile of reaching the bluff, while our best shot were well in line, and several of them fell pretty close to the steamer; upon which she heeled about and put off up the river. Our gunboat, the Jackson, (formerly the towboat Yankee) got up steam and chased her some distance up the river, but returned without engaging her. Our regiment, being stationed between the two batteries engaged, had the best sight of the affair; and though it was insignificant to those who had seen hot work, it was sufficiently interesting to myself and others who had never before witnessed a hostile exchange of cannon balls. The cannonading created a prodigious excitement in Columbus, frightening the inhabitants, and arousing the soldiery to expectations of an action.

At about daylight this morning, as I am informed, some of the Lincoln men, knowing through spies that Col. Jeff. Thompson and his men were on this side of the river, came down to steal their baggage, which they had left under guard on the other side. But the guard proved stronger than the thieves expected. They fired upon them and chased them through the woods till they came in sight of the Tylor, above the point, upon which the guard abandoned the pursuit and came back. It was after this affair that the Tylor made her appearance lower down and exchanged shots with our batteries.

In consequence of these audacious proceedings, Jeff. Thompson and his men hastily recrossed the river, followed by the Memphis Light Dragoons, whilst four or five cavalry companies started up the shore on our side, both parties scouring the country in the direction of Cairo. It is now evening, and the scouts on our side have just returned. They report having gone to within sight of Cairo, without meeting the enemy.

The camp is full of exciting rumors, and a fight is looked for soon. We sleep to-night on our arms, with knapsacks ready.

Excuse this long letter. I. G.

A farmer living in Kentucky, a very enthusiastic Southerner, raised a large flag on his premises last week, and the same evening his wife presented him with a *nine-pounder*.

TENNESSEE IRON WORKS AGENCY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. R. F. Lavillebeuvre, commission merchant, No. 12 Union street, the sole agent of the celebrated "Stocker Iron Works," of Tennessee, in relation to a change of prices for several leading articles.