New Orleans Daily Crescent.
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1861.

CHARACTERISTIC.

The Gorilla Government at Washington is illustrating its capacity for small meannesses by making a raid upon the newsboys and the proprietors of small print-shops in the city of Baltimore. Orders have been issued for the arrest of every peripatetic news-vendor in that city, engaged in the selling of "contraband" articles. By the term "contraband" is meant likenesses of President Davis and Gen. Beauregard, secession flags or rosettes, and everything else that squints at "treason." A man cannot dress in the colors that constitute our flag without running a risk of being denuded in the street, or being packed off to Fort McHenry. Any one caught with a Beauregard cravat around his neck has a good chance of seen wearing one made of hemp. We see it stated that a pair of baby's stockings have been seized by the Federal officers, the offence of them consisting in the colors—red and white—of the Confederate flag.

Nothing else could be expected of a Government which has descended to the dirty business of arresting and imprisoning women of high position and character, on a mere suspicion that they are favorable to the success of the Confederate cause. We should think the Administration at Washington would be ashamed of itself—if, indeed, it is not insensible of shame altogether—for degrading the Government to such a pitch as this. To see a great Government, through its officers, busying itself with the color of a man's cravat or stockings, is, we should think, about as pitiable a sight as was ever witnessed.

The folly of the thing is no less conspicuous than its meanness. As long as men's thoughts are free, they can think "treason" just as well without a portrait of Davis in the house as with one. Such extreme and silly measures as these are, in fact, better calculated to set men to thinking, and to stir up and stimulate their "treasonable" propensities, than if the Administration went along quietly about its business and took no notice of the matter.

But this sort of thing is about all that the Lincoln Government is fit for. It is the measure of its capacity. Deficient in State craft, it is great on petty persecutions and low expedients. Where the great affairs of a nation are concerned, the Gorilla Government is constantly making mistakes and blunders; but, when it comes to arresting women and newsboys, then it is in all its glory, and undertakes precisely the style of job for which it is peculiarly fitted.

Other Administrations of the Federal Government can point to acts and measures, of a legislative and diplomatic character, for which they were distinguished—but the Lincoln Administration, at its close, will have to plume itself on its success, only in domiciliary visits, the searching of trunks, the arrest of paper-carriers and the confiscation of rebel neckties. Fit work for such a burlesque upon Government as is now exhibited at Washington!

Letters from Virginia.

(Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)

RICHMOND, Sept. 7, 1861.

Mr. Editor—The New York Herald, of the 4th, has a list of the vessels purchased by the Federal Government for the purpose of making inroads upon the Confederated States, from Cape Henry, Va., to Point Isabel, Texas, and the number is incredible. Thousands of workmen are employed in preparing them for sea, and every day completes from five to ten for the work for which they were purchased and intended, and the assertion may be safely indulged in that within the next thirty days Lake Borgne and Pontchartrain will be dotted with them. The city of New Orleans will not be endangered much by their presence, but it will require sleepless vigilance on the part of the militia of the Federalists, and destruction of individual property on the shores of Lake Borgne and Pontchartrain. The British gunboats had possession of the Lake in 1814 for months without injury to New Orleans, but there were many inlets on Lake Borgne of which they were ignorant, but since that time have been explored and all the ins and outs, with respect to approaches to them well known to the Yankee pilots. The game of negro stealing has been recently inaugurated by the Lincoln Government, and is now in active operation in Maryland. Thirty-five negroes were stolen a few days ago from one neighborhood, and not a day elapses but from some place has a number been taken off by the Yankees. This is the danger to which the lake coast will be subjected before thirty days, and the reliance for defence must be our own soldiers. It is, it is supposed, our Government is concentrating its energies for a great and decisive blow in Maryland and near the Potomac, they will permit no threatened danger to any portion of the Confederacy to divert them from their purpose, but will proceed regardless of everything else to the consummation of their purpose.

Everything here is kept secret; the camp followers at Manassas have been sent outside of the lines, and Gen. Johnston has stopped the mails to Manassas. The Richmond papers say the difficulties of getting passes to Manassas increase, and none succeed, except those who state on honor that they have sick or wounded sons and brothers, whom they are anxious to see and to provide for. Col. Robert Hunter, of the city, after exhausting every expedient to procure a pass, succeeded at last by the influence of one of the Louisiana delegation. On the morning of the 1st inst. the Orange and Alexandria Railroad carried from Richmond a perfectly happy man. The rumors had fixed the day Col. Hunter left here as one on which a great and decisive battle was to be fought at Falls Church, and the increased speed of the railroad was additional evidence that the battle was coming off. Col. H. arrived at Manassas Junction, which is about 20 miles from Falls Church, exhibited his pass to the Provost Marshal, Major Bayle, who quietly informed the Colonel that he was at the end of his journey. The Colonel remonstrated, the Major was firm; the Colonel then expressed his determination it he could not go further that he would return to Richmond; to this reasonable conclusion the Major made no objection, and for two morning days was the fiery and impatient Colonel restrained. After two days of restraint, the influence of friends among the Louisiana troops procured for him permission to visit the line of defences. The battle has not been yet fought, and the Colonel, who is now a high private in Capt. Parcey's Company, will have an opportunity of not only seeing a fight, but it will have the additional pleasure of taking a hand in it.

There is a marked change for the better in the health of the troops now in Virginia. Those from Louisiana have suffered comparatively but little, and have been exempted in a remarkable manner from the malarious fevers which have prevailed on the Peninsula—those from the city, with but few exceptions, escaping altogether. The Perritt Guards held an election last week for a first lieutenant, in place of Rufus Hunt, who was compelled by protracted ill-health to resign his position as first lieutenant of that crack company. Lieut. Hunt gave great promise of becoming a most accomplished officer, and with his gallantry, energy and activity, his success would have been certain. But an insidious disease set upon him, which was combatted by medical skill and a good constitution, but the contest left Rufus weak and attenuated, and the convalescence was so slow and tedious that he was compelled to resign. Thos. E. Eames was elected 1st Lieutenant in Hunt's stead, and Thomas Janney was elected 2d Lieutenant, vice Eames promoted to the first. If the services of Lieut. Eames are lost to the Confederate States, the loss will be occasioned by either a bullet or a sword thrust; it will not be by disease, for a man with half an eye can see that Tom has had the hives, mumps, measles, whooping cough, and every type of fever, and all in the natural way. He is a man of perseverance, and inexhaustable in his expedients to accomplish his desires, but occasionally fails. A few days ago he discovered his Colonel engaged in some little handicraft about his quarters, which Tom supposed that he could assist him in, and volunteered his services, which were thankfully accepted. After the completion of the work, Col. Hunt invited Tom into his tent, and, after being seated, the Colonel commenced a conversation, to Tom's disappointment, about regimental affairs. Tom supposed that the Colonel had forgotten to ask him to drink, and to remind him of it, commenced complaining about violent spasms of the stomach. The Colonel expressed great sympathy for his suffering subaltern, and unlocked his trunk in haste, when Tom's hopes began to rise, supposing the brandy to be in the trunk; the Colonel withdrew something, and procured a tumbler and spoon, and having measured with care a portion from a vial filled with a dark looking liquid, mixed it with water and handed it to Tom, assuring him that the relief would be instantaneous. The medicine was taken and acted like a charm; Tom declared himself cured, bade the Colonel good day and left, not only disappointed in not getting a drink of brandy, likewise compelled to swallow the first dose of medicine he had taken for fifteen years.

The 5th Louisiana is still at Groves' Landing, a portion also of the 10th, Col. Marigny. The 2d, Col. Levy, has been ordered to Cockertown, six or eight miles from Williamsburg. Gen. Magruder keeps the boys moving, and all now acknowledge that the General has improved them by hard marching and exposure, that they feel themselves equal to any hardship imposed on them, and have increased regard and respect for their General. The 2d, Col. Levy, it is said, is equal in drill, material and soldierly appointments to any regiment in the service, and great credit is due Col. L. for his zeal, activity and devotion to his duties. The excellent condition of his regiment has reached the ears of the President and his Cabinet.

I had the pleasure of meeting, a few days ago, Col. Nixon of the Crescent, and now Major of Col. Scott's mounted battalion. He was looking as well as usual. He informs me that the battalion, after being accepted by the Secretary of War, has been ordered to Missouri. The Major also informs me that one-third of the force will be armed with carbines, the residue with shot guns, and all to have Colt's pistols.

The inventive genius of every man now is directed to the improvements in fire arms, and the increased destructiveness of the various missiles which are projected from guns and cannons. I have seen exploding bullets, which, if they enter a man, will blow him to pieces. I have seen bullets anger shaped, which will reach the distance of 1700 yards with fatal effect. I have seen newly invented explosive shell for a rifle cannon, which can be thrown three miles and not explode for four or five days after it has been fired. I have seen the various substitutes offered for bullets and balls, on the event of a scarcity of lead; but my astonishment was complete, when on visiting a nail factory on yesterday, with Major Nixon, I heard him ask for 100 kegs 8-penny nails. I made no enquiries of the Major as to the use he intended putting the nails to, but on my ruminations on the subject, have come to this conclusion, that if Scott intends using cut nails instead of buckshot in his battalion, the war must soon come to a close. The man is not living that could stand a second volley of 8-penny cut nails. I am not positive that the balls are for war purposes, but if they are, the war question is settled.

CIRIER.

(Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)

RICHMOND, Sept. 9, 1861.

Mr. Editor—The Treasury Department is considerably exercised at the discovery that counterfeits are in circulation of the recent issue of Confederate notes. Some of the denomination of $5 have been paid into the Bank of Petersburg, purporting to have been lithographed by J. Manouvrier, of New Orleans. It is true that the Treasury Department had engaged the services of that accomplished lithographist to print some notes of the denominations of $10 and $5, but none have up to this day been issued here. An agent was dispatched to Petersburg by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the spurious issue, who, instead of finding it a counterfeit imitation of the genuine plate, discovered that it was the original. He called to his assistance some detectives, who had the good fortune to arrest the guilty parties. There were six engaged in the illegal transaction, and among them was a driver of Adams' Express wagon, who had abstracted the notes from the bundles sent at various times to the Treasurer from New Orleans. They are all in prison here, and it is to to regretted that they escape the heavy penalty imposed by the Confederate Congress for the crime of forgery. The law affixing the death penalty for counterfeiting Treasury bonds and notes was enacted on the 24th of August, and not promulgated until the 25th. The uttering of the forged notes was discovered before the promulgation, and in consequence of the act passed, save the forgers from a felonious death. The number of sheets abstracted is unknown, and the Treasurer has been assiduously engaged for some days in an effort to ascertain the amount. There is at this time a deficit of $20,250,000, but hopes are entertained that some of the missing packages may have been detached, and that the amount of paper, which has accumulated with Government freights and parcels for our volunteers at Knoxville, A few days will be required to ascertain the fact. There has never been a note issued which had been lithographed at New Orleans, and the impressions will be unpressed, without it is discovered that the amount stolen is insignificant. From the great scarcity of bank paper in the Confederate States, the suppression of the New Orleans plates is to be regretted. The ten dollar notes are handsomely printed on bank paper, with the water mark of "Ten" in the body of the bill. The notes are without a vignette, and are very pretty and neat. The plate of the fives is copied from that of the tens, and are printed on bank paper of inferior quality, and without a water mark and are blue on the back. The only loss that the Government can sustain is in the paper, lithographing, printing, etc., and up to this time there has been but five notes of $5 ordered for circulation.

The concentration of troops in and around Fairfax Court-House is immense. The city is comparatively clear of the officers and soldiers who have heretofore been crowding the hotels and boarding-houses; all appear to be at their posts. Munitions of war are still being sent towards Manassas. The cars leave here loaded with Columbiads, rifle cannon and howitzers. The transportation for this immense force is ample and complete. Provisions are abundant, medical stores sufficient for the sick, and a marked improvement in the condition of the sick, manifest. Cheering news comes in from all quarters, and as far as human judgment can penetrate beyond the concealments thrown around the action of the commanders on the Potomac, we are on the eve of most important events; every day, an hour may develop the results, and set all calculations at rest. The anxiety here is naturally intense—a great battle is imminent and inevitable, and our leaders are sanguine of success.

On Wednesday last, Gen. Jones sent an order to Major Walton for a section of his artillery, to proceed in all haste to a point designated by the General. The Major hastened to obey the order, but was delayed a trifle, in procuring Gen. Beauregard's endorsement of the order, as his battalion was under his immediate control. Gen. Jones' pickets had discovered a large encampment of the Federalists near the Potomac. The pickets having ventured eight miles within the enemy's line, and having reported the same to the General, he conceived the idea of astonishing them with a few rounds of artillery. For that purpose, Maj. Walton dispatched Capt. Squires with four guns, which arrived, after a night march, a little after daylight, at a point distant about seven hundred yards from the Federal encampment; and the first intimation the Yankees had of their proximity to a foe, was a volley from the cannons. Their astonishment and consequent confusion was even ridiculous. The first shot was seen to enter a large tent, and in rapid succession was discharged shot and shell until their dispersion was complete. We fired 120 rounds, and it was on this occasion tha the Washington Aqueduct received such serious injury. This was one of the boldest movements executed during this war—having ventured eight miles within the line of the enemy, firing 120 guns, carrying death and confusion to our enemies, and retiring unscathed and unmolested, without loss or accident of any description, and succeeding in reaching the headquarters of the battalion before dark. Washington City, as reported by an eye-witness, was thrown into the wildest excitement; drums beat, officers galloped through the streets, the citizens retired to their houses, as there was no longer any doubt of the advance of the whole army—Capt. Squires, with four guns and the usual accompaniment of the gallant men who compose the battalion, representing most efficiently our entire army. These harrassing forays upon the Yankees are of daily occurrence, and the frequent killing and capturing of their pickets is fast demoralizing the soldiers. In detailing for guard duty, every expedient is adopted by the men to shirk; nor can they be blamed, for every relief finds one or more of the old guard dead or missing.

Col. Bradford, of the Fourteenth Louisiana Volunteers, moved into quarters last night. His regiment has a beautiful encampment near Rockets. He is actively engaged in perfecting his men in drill and instructing them in their duty as soldiers. He will make his regiment equal to the best in the service—if capacity, industry and unswerving attentions to his duties are guarantees of success. I have been invited to visit his camp to-morrow, and to be present at his first dress parade. I shall not neglect it; for, like all Louisianians, I feel a reasonable pride in the efficiency and appearance of our volunteers.

Col. Pondakowski has succeeded in cleansing the Thirteenth from the heterogeneous elements of which it was composed, and it may now be considered, in drill, subordination and soldierly qualifications, inferior to none. The Colonel deserves the greatest praise for his self-will and determination. He has surmounted all and every obstacle, and has kept within the line of his duty, without any divergence, winning for himself the respect of his subalterns and men. He is regarded by the War Department as a most accomplished soldier.

Dreux's battalion has been recently in a start about a successor to the Lieutenant-Colonel; and, for the life of me, I am unable to give a clear interpretation of his present position. Capt. Sam. Todd was elected Major, and Capt. Beard was appointed to the Majority, I believe, by Gov. Moore. The disputed point was referred to the President. In the meantime, Charley Penner, of the Orleans Guards, was elected and commissioned as Captain in place of Todd, promoted. The President decided in favor of Beard, and Todd is, if I have a proper understanding of the subject, neither Captain nor Major, and is out of the service in consequence of a misunderstanding in regard to the proper and legal manner of filling vacancies in the volunteer corps of the army. I presume that, if I am correct, some provision will be made for Capt. Todd, who has thus been displaced for the want of a clear understanding in regard to vacancies.

Gen. Albert S. Johnston takes command of the army of the West. His headquarters will be, for the present, at Memphis. Himself and staff leave here to-morrow. Col. Thomas Howard, of Texas, and Col. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas, are his aids. These are the only members of his staff with whom I am acquainted.

CIRIER.

(Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)

CAMP DESOTO, VA., Sept. 9, 1861.

Mr. Editor—As I have not as yet seen a regular correspondent from this portion of the seat of war, I have concluded, though a stranger to you and your columns, to give you a short account of the doings of the Second Louisiana Regiment since leaving home. We were, as our number indicates, among the first to take up arms in defence of our dearest rights, and were mustered into service under the command of Col. L. G. Derussey, and upon our arrival in Virginia, were placed on the peninsula, under Gen. Magruder, at a time when all eyes were looking to this place, where we expected to have all the fighting. We were encamped at Yorktown for some months, and were so unfortunate as to be a few moments too late for the fight at Great Bethel. Bitter, indeed, was that disappointment, which was deeply sympathised in by Gen. Magruder, who assured us that the report of our advance tended greatly to hasten the lies sians' abrupt departure, and at the next fight the Second should certainly have their "go in." This promise he has kept, as on all his expeditions we have been, as it were, his body guard. We have been with him on several occasions within sight of Newport News, and used all the means in our power to tempt the cowardly brutes to come out of their strongholds, and give us some fun. Gen. Magruder is a gallant old gentleman, and the men and officers have the utmost confidence in him.

Four companies from our regiment were under the command of the lamented Dreux when he fell, though we were some miles from the spot where the unfortunate skirmish took place, and constituted the escort which conveyed him to the boat on his way to his final resting-place in Louisiana. Deeply did we sympathise with his gallant soldiers on that occasion, as the whole army loved him as a brother.

After the resignation of Col. Derussey, the regiment became somewhat disorganized, but by the happy selection of Wm. M. Levy as its Colonel, was in a short time placed upon a footing as regards drill and discipline surpassed by no regiment in the service. This gallant officer and gentleman, indeed, deserves the highest praise for the mild and effectual manner in which he has conducted his regiment since he has had control, and has gained the unbounded confidence of both officers and men. We predict for him and his regiment a brilliant future. The regiment is composed of companies from Middle and North Louisiana, and as good fighting material as there is to be found in the army.

I wish to take this opportunity of mentioning the Atchafalaya Guards, Capt. R. M. Boone. This company is composed of young men from both sides of the Atchafalaya river, and selected with great care from the best of families. Its organization is mainly due to the active exertions of its highly esteemed and accomplished commander. As an evidence of the men's appreciation of his untiring endeavors to make them a crack company, I will mention this: He found it necessary sometime ago, on account of the serious illness of his family, to resign his commission. He remained at home long enough to find them restored to health, and immediately returned for the purpose of enlisting as a private. This his men would not permit, and reelected him to his original position. He deserves all this, as a more excellent, brave and accomplished officer than he left home to enlist in the service, and with such a body of men as he has under him, bound to make his mark.

We are now encamped at Cockletown, a small place about eight miles from Yorktown, and ten miles from Newport News. We are in hopes the fleet which took Fort Hatteras may attempt a landing somewhere on the peninsular, and if they do, you may expect to hear a good account of the Second. The health of our regiment has been very good since leaving Yorktown, as is that of the other troops.

The Fifth Louisiana is near Grove's Wharf, on James river. The Tenth is at the same place. Dreux's battalion is near us, and the Zouaves are at Williamsburg. If this scribble prove acceptable, I will write again, and promise to do better.

AVOYELLES.

From Texas.

(Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)

GALVESTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

Mr. Editor—Gov. Clark has issued a proclamation, calling for 2000 men.

The schooner Ann Ryan, captured early in July by the hounds of our bar, was dismantled and burned on Sunday night (1st.) She grounded on the north edge of Pelican, where she now lies. They have been using her as a target since her capture.

The Austin College has been closed. It will be reopened at the close of the war.

A letter in the morning paper says: From a gentleman from San Antonio, I learn that Gen. Van Dorn has determined to call into service three full regiments for the coast service, one to be stationed at Galveston, another near Indianola, and another on the lower Rio Grande.

A letter from Corpus Christi, of August 25th, says:

Great quantities of powder, lead and percussion caps are in transit from Mexico to the interior of this State, and a very extensive purchase of arms, ammunition and equipments for infantry has been effected at Vera Cruz for the Confederacy, on very favorable terms.

Brig.-Gen. H. P. Bee, I learn, will be here to-morrow, on his way to Mexico, to purchase arms, etc., for the State. Mr. C. Luyenskiold has been appointed Colonel in the Confederate Army, and will at once proceed to the Rio Grande and relieve Col. Ford, who will proceed to El Paso.

There are several hundred thousand barrels of salt now stored in Corpus, ready for transportation to the interior of Texas.

There are different grades of salt obtained here, and it varies in price from 25c. to 40. per bushel in the Corpus Christi market. Some people say this fine salt is equal to French Bay, and far superior to Liverpool fine salt.

The stock raisers are complaining of the fall in beeves; good four year old beeves are not worth more than $10 per head.

The vote for Governor, at the present time, stands—Lubbock, 17,214; Clark, 15,177; Chambers, 12,060.

Lieutenant-Governor—Crockett, 24,435; Foscue, 7,029.

It is currently reported that the "Galveston Guard," Capt. Moller, go into service to-day at Bolivar Point; that they will soon be followed by enough men to make up a regiment. Also that five hundred mounted Indians go with Col. Terry's regiment. Also, that the German Battalion of this city, six companies, have offered their services for the defence of this city. No doubt they will be accepted. Capts Hough and Davis are now raising companies for active service.

TEXAS.

What Lafourche Is Doing.

THIBODAUX, September 13, 1861.

Ed. Crescent—The Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association of Lafourche just do things the right way. Having read the call of Gov. Moore on the good people of Louisiana to contribute blankets for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Confederacy in Virginia, they went immediately to work and in one week collected one hundred and five pairs of blankets, had them baled so as to bear shipment to any part of the Confederacy, and shipped to A. B. James, Esq., agent of Gov. Moore. What parish can beat this? If any, let them go to work and do it; we shall then hear no more about the scarcity of blankets, but will then have enough both for sick or well. Heaven bless the noble-hearted and patriotic women of the South! They certainly deserve to rank side by side with the illustrious women of '76. The ladies of Lafourche are now busily engaged in making uniforms, knitting socks and neck comforts for the Lafourche Creoles, a new company, just organized, under the command of the gallant Hon. Louis Bush, and a corps of as chivalrous a set of officers as ever drew a sword. The ladies of this parish have also volunteered to assist the ladies of New Orleans in making clothing for their soldiers. So it may be seen that Lafourche is not selfish, but that her daughters are willing to make common cause with their sisters of the whole State. May they reap for their reward the independence of their Sunny South, peace, plenty and a happy future.

M.

"ONE FOR CHARLESTON." About one hundred and fifty of the Federal prisoners, who have been confined in this city for several weeks past, started yesterday for Charleston, under a sufficient military escort. Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox, and other officers were among the number. This removal will be followed by the transference of most of the remaining prisoners to a more Southern clime—perhaps to New Orleans. If they make their escape then they will have a harder road to travel in getting back to Yankeeland than the few who escaped from the prison here, and accomplished their journey to the Potomac.

[Richmond Whig, 12th.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

News from the Confederate Capital.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15.—We have nothing new this evening from the camps.

It is understood that the Attorney General will publish to-morrow instructions to the receivers appointed under the Sequestration Act.

Off for Virginia.

The following dispatch from one member of the company named to another member in this city was received Saturday:

PENSACOLA, Sept. 14.—*To H. St. G.*—The First Company Louisiana Foot Rifles (Chasseurs a Pied,) Capt. St. Paul, leave to-day for Virginia. We are delighted at the change. A. J. S.

A dispatch from Capt. St. Paul, dated yesterday, at Montgomery, Ala., confirms the above.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

The War in Western Virginia.

CLARKSBURG, VA., Sept. 14.—The Confederates commenced advancing yesterday morning on both pikes towards Elk river and Cheat mountain summit, surrounded the fort on the summit, cut the telegraph wires, and continued to advance on Elk water until within two miles, when the shells from Loomis' battery checked them. Skirmishing was kept up all night. Two Confederates officers, while spying around the Federal camp, were surprised by the pickets and shot; one of whom is said to be John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon.

The Federal Defeat in Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14. Gen. Floyd left about ten thousand dollars' worth of stuff behind. Fears are entertained that he may concentrate with Wise and attack Gen. Cox.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—The Examiner has on its bulletin board the following:

The postmaster at Lewisburg writes the postmaster at Richmond as follows:

Gen. Floyd had another engagement with the enemy on the 10th inst., and routed them, killing 600, wounding 1000, and taking some prisoners. Ten hours after the engagement, Gen. Floyd heard that the other wing of the enemy had crossed the river a few miles above him, in order to surround him this side of the river. Gen. Floyd then fell back. This report is reliable, as it was brought by an officer engaged in the conflict. The Confederate loss was one killed and eight wounded.

The War in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 14.—Price's Advance-Guard is at Warrenburg, Johnson county, on the Black river. Price claims to have 18,000 men. His main body is approaching on Lexington.

The Fight at Fort Scott.

The same messenger brought Price's official account of the battle at Fort Scott, which occurred September 4. He mentions that the forces under Lane, Montgomery and Jackson, retreated after a skirmish of one hour and a half, his loss amounting to three killed and twenty-seven wounded. The Kansans abandoned Fort Scott, and continued to retreat towards Kansas.

The War on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Intelligence was received to-night to the effect that the Confederates are moving in large bodies from Fairfax Court-house to Falls Church. Heavy picket skirmishing is also reported.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—Gen. Rains is reported forty miles off Lexington, with 15,000 men.

Tom Harris captured the Government Agent in Boone county and took a number of horses.

Capture of the Steamer Sunshine.

HUDSON, Sept. 13.—Martin Green crossed the Missouri at Glasgow with thirty-five hundred mounted men, seized the steamer Sunshine and used her for transporting his troops. He also captured a guard of fourteen Federals and released a number of Confederate prisoners.

The Sunshine was laden with bacon, sugar, etc., and had also on board six hundred stand of arms.

Probable Change in the C. S. Cabinet.

RICHMOND, Sept. 13.—It is asserted in well-informed circles that L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, will soon resign, and that Adjutant-General Cooper will succeed him.

Gov. Magoffin's Proclamation.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 14.—In obedience to the subjoined joint resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the States of Tennessee, and all others concerned are hereby informed that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally. (Signed) B. MAGOFFIN.

Gen. Fremont.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—Reliable advices say that Gen. Fremont will not be superseded.

Reports from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Several petitions from New York and Philadelphia have been received, demanding the expulsion of Dr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times.

Skirmishing on the Potomac Border.

Several thousand Confederates marched on our pickets near Falls Church and Munson's hill, driving them on their lines; and, also, shelled Ball's Cross-roads a mile below the point they carried. Gen. McClellan will doubtless attempt to drive them back to-day.

The pickets thrown out from Fort Corcoran were driven in, and a Lieutenant and two soldiers were killed.

The Confederates fire signal rockets along the whole line.

Threatened Attack on Ironton, Mo.

IRONTON, MO., Sept. 11.—Union men from Greenville, Wayne county, report that Gen. Hardee has returned, and threatens immediately to attack this point.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 14.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding has returned from Hatteras inlet. The Susquehanna and Pawnee were there.

Four English flagged vessels, seduced by the temporary lowering of the Federal flag, offers of pilots and other facilities to enter the inlet, were captured.

They were laden with molasses, shoes, clothing, etc.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from Havana, with dates thence to the 10th inst.

Two vessels had arrived from New Orleans, having run the blockade. A British schooner had also arrived from Newbern, N. C., with rice and naval stores.

Confederate flagged vessels are admitted into Cuban ports, and treated as those of other civilized nations.

Gossip of the New York Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The special correspondent of the Post telegraphs that the reports of the skirmishes which occurred yesterday were greatly exaggerated.

The militia in the District of Columbia is preparing for active service.

The leading editor of the Baltimore Exchange has been arrested.

Heavy firing was heard to-day in the direction of Chain Bridge, supposed to be artillery practice.

The same correspondent also says that at 10 o'clock this morning the Confederates moved in force on Ball's Cross-roads. Four pickets were killed and two wounded.

Seizure of the Steamer Columbia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Columbia, mostly owned in the South, was seized to-day, as also were seven thousand dollars in gold, destined for the South.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. MCCULLOCH.—The following proclamation of General McCulloch is in happy contrast with the Federal Generals, who have shown a remarkable talent for stealing negroes and depredating upon the country wherever they have an opportunity of doing so:

HEADQUARTERS MCCULLOCH'S DIVISION,
Camp at Pond Springs, Mo.,
August 16, 1861.

Soldiers of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas:

The reputation of the States that sent you here is now in your hands. If wrong is done, blame will attach to all. Then let it be the duty of all to restrain the vicious. Let not the laurels so nobly won at the 10th inst., at the battle of the Oak Hills, be tarnished by a single trespass upon the property of the citizens of Missouri.

The Quartermasters of regiments will purchase all that can be had in the country for your use.

Let it not be said of us, that we are not gentlemen as well as soldiers.

BEN. MCCULLOCH, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

CORCORAN FOR SHERIFF.—The New York Evening Post nominates Colonel Corcoran, of the 69th, as a Union candidate for the office of Sheriff of that city, and says:

If it be objected that the Colonel is still a prisoner in the hands of the enemy at Richmond, it is a sufficient answer to say that the men who are likely to vote for him will be sufficient in number to rescue him from his captivity, even if he should not be released before the time of election.

Local Intelligence.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMY SHOES.—The present revolution is continually developing the resources and enterprise of the people of the South, and of the citizens of New Orleans particularly. During the last four or five months, we have noticed the establishment in the city of manufactories for the production of various articles, for which, in former times, we were entirely dependent upon the North or Europe. These establishments are all in successful operation, and are paying as well as could be possibly expected. Others are in the course of erection, and if things continue like they are a few months longer, there will be few articles consumed here which will not be made by our own people. We called a few days since at the house of Messrs. E. Marqueze & Co., shoe merchants of Canal street, and, on being informed that they had started manufacturing shoes suited to the wants of the army, we expressed a desire to witness the operation in all its departments, and were politely shown through by one of the partners in the house, Mr. W. McMaster. The manufacturing is done in the second and third floors of their large building, and a busy place it is, sure enough. In the second floor we found some fifteen or twenty men engaged in cutting the leather into shape, and preparing the upper leathers for the bottoms. They worked rapidly and skillfully, turning out work enough each day to keep up with the hands engaged in finishing up stairs.

In the next floor, however, we saw the most interesting sight. There we found some sixty or seventy men sitting round low tables, upon which lay the working tools of their craft, hammering, cutting, pegging and trimming away with a rapid, orderly kind of confusion, which would convince even the most inexperienced observer that they were up to their work and bent on making the most out of each day. Here we saw the upper leathers and soles, which were cut on down stairs, rapidly stretched over lasts of different sizes, and pegged, hammered and trimmed into handsome and serviceable shoes, in so short a space of time that the beholder could hardly believe his eyes. Observing the great number of small wooden pegs in the bottoms of shoes, one would suppose that it was a slow and tedious operation to place them there so smoothly and regularly, but we were undeceived by the skillful artisans who were at work here. We watched one, and seeing him about to commence the pegging operation, drew out our watch and timed him. In exactly eight minutes he had finished putting in two rows of pegs in a pair of shoes, and that, too, without knowing that we were timing his work; if he had, perhaps he would have finished in much less time. In this room over two hundred pairs of shoes are finished, ready for sale, each day. These shoes are strong and stout, made of well-tanned leather, and come up high on the leg to prevent accidents to the ankle, and have double soles to keep out the wet.

To Mr. McMaster is principally due the credit of organizing this manufactory. He saw the scarcity of fit army shoes in the market, and determined to make the attempt to supply the demand by a home production. At first sight the magnitude of such an undertaking does not appear; but when it is considered that material is to be supplied in large quantities and with regularity, in a section where leather is scarce, and few tanneries exist; that workmen are to be procured that can be depended upon, and who are skillful in that particular kind of work, it will be then understood that Mr. McM. had to encounter obstacles which were calculated to somewhat daunt his enterprise; but he went in with a good heart and a determination to succeed, and his present success is proof that he was up to the emergency. To procure leather it was necessary to go to Texas and establish tanneries or make permanent contracts with those that were established, and to procure labor to a certain extent he had to teach the trade to every man he employed. But he did all this, and is now producing as good a shoe, as was ever offered in the market, at figures as low as those brought by an inferior article. We are glad to be able to state, too, that he finds no difficulty in selling, in fact such is the demand for his shoes that he is forced to make purchasers wait sometimes before he can fill their orders.

A COMPANY OF NEWSPAPER MEN. Our contemporary of the Delta, a day or two since, threw out a suggestion in regard to the organization of a company to be composed entirely of newspaper men, which we hope will be immediately acted upon. There are a large number of patriotic gentlemen in this city, connected with the different newspaper offices, who, owing to the peculiar nature of their employment, have found it impossible to connect themselves with military companies and be instructed in the school of the soldier, because they could not do so without sacrificing the business by which they earned their daily bread. A printer, for instance, only receives pay for what he does, and as he is obliged to do all his work at night, he can hardly be expected to leave his business and attend drill when by so doing he loses, each time, from two to five dollars. But if a company were organized, composed entirely of men whose business hours were the same as his, he would willingly join them, and choosing such hours in the day as they would all find convenient, they could perfect themselves in the drill and prepare themselves for the defence of their homes and firesides. While it is a well-known fact that a majority of the printers of the South are now in the ranks of the Confederate army, yet we know that those who have remained at home from necessity would all, to a man, be in our volunteer companies, if they could accommodate themselves to the hours of merchants, clerks, mechanics, and the public generally; and if this move is put on foot, it will take no prophet to foretell its perfect success. Therefore, let a meeting be called at such a time when all would be at leisure, and let the preliminary steps be taken. It cannot be done too soon.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVED.—The steamer Prince of Wales brought down on Saturday, from Avoyelles parish, the "Evergreen Invincibles," a splendid company, composed of the elite of their parish, and numbering 74 men. The following gentlemen are the officers: Captain, Rev. Fred. White; First Lieutenant, R. H. Oliver; Second Lieutenant, Wm. F. Pugsa; Second Junior Lieutenant, Cephus Thompson; Orderly Sergeant, Wm. M. Ewell; Second Sergeant, J. H. Oliver; Third Sergeant, E. D. Hatfield; Fourth Sergeant, C. D. Matthews; Fifth Sergeant, John Montgomery; First Corporal, J. N. Merobis; Second Corporal, W. E. Crawford; Third Corporal, George H. Irion; Fourth Corporal, John Goodman. This company are now quartered at the armory of their friends, the Crescent Blues, of this city, and will be mustered into service on Monday. They are anxious to proceed at once for the seat of war, wherever it is, and are going for the whole time it lasts, whether for a month or two years. That they will do good service, cannot be doubted after becoming acquainted with the fine young patriots who compose it. Success to them, wherever they go.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Magdelina Juliana Schmidt, aged 58 years, a native of Germany, found in a shoemakershop on St. Peter street, between Dauphin and Burgundy. Mrs. Schmidt is the wife of the keeper of the book-stall and periodical depot on Exchange Place, between Bienville and Conti streets, and yesterday morning had a row with her husband, and threatened to poison herself—in fact she was seen with a cup of some liquid in her hand, which she said was poison, and drank it—which at the time was thought to be an idle threat to scare her husband. About 12 o'clock, the row continuing between herself and husband, she was ordered to leave the house by him, and did leave. She went to St. Peter street and turned down that street. The shoemaker, in whose house she died, is an acquaintance, and she often called in when passing and had a chat. On this occasion she stepped in and asked for a glass of water, which was given her; immediately after drinking it, she took a fit and fell upon the floor. A doctor was called, but before he could attempt to apply a remedy she was a corpse. When it was first known to the police that she was dead, there was a strong suspicion that she had really taken poison, as she had threatened to do, and others said that her husband had secretly given her poison. He was arrested and locked up. But when the post mortem examination was held by the Coroner, assisted by Drs. Borde and Fromento, it was plain to perceive that the death had been caused by apoplexy, and a verdict was rendered in accordance. Schmidt was released by order of the Coroner.

THE SPANISH CHEVALIERS D'INDUSTRIE.—Jose Ambrose y Rubia, and Juan Montery, the two gentlemen dealers in confidence, who took Mr. A. Costa and others in, to the amount of some $1200 or $1600 last week, arrived here on Saturday from Jackson, Miss., under the escort of officers Smith Izard and S. Boulloss. On their arrival their trunks were examined and about $1000 was found, which, of course, was sequestered. This amount was all they had left, as their legal expenses in Jackson had absorbed some $400. The amount of their swindling here has not been ascertained, but it is thought that it will go largely over the sum accounted for. They seem very anxious to effect a compromise of some sort, and it is probable that they will succeed.

A BURGLARY.—Mr. Mahan's grocery, corner of Magazine and Sixth streets, was entered on Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, and the till cleaned out. It contained a valuable gold watch and a small amount in loose change.

EXAMINATION OF RICHET.—Michel Richet, the man who killed his wife on Tremé street, on the 4th inst., was examined on Saturday by Recorder Gastinel and fully committed for trial before the First District Court. There were no new facts elicited by the examination. Our report the morning after the occurrence cont