NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIV. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1861. NUMBER 195.

Military Notices.

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT RIFLES, Camp Sachse and Camp street, New Orleans, Oct. 7, 1861.

CRESCENT RIFLES—THE DRILLS OF COMPANY WILL TAKE PLACE AS FOLLOWS:
1—Company Drills, MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at half-past 5 P. M., in the ground floor.
2—Battalion Drills on FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in full uniform.
3—Pulls for exercise daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock P. M. This includes all newly elected members that have not been admitted to Company Drills.
Monday business meetings first Wednesday in each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. Order No. 24, issued by the Honorable Commander-in-Chief, will be strictly enforced.
By order of
JOHN KNIGHT, Captain.
W. H. LATHAM, O. S. o7 tf

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY FOR VIRGINIA.—Wanted, immediately, Thirty able-bodied men as Gunners, for the Washington Artillery, now in Virginia. Good clothing, rations, and $15 per month will be given to good men, anxious to serve their country.
Fifteen young men, making well recommended, can also be received as private, all of whom shall be forwarded on to the seat of war without delay.
A thousand of the corps will be found at the Arsenal, on Girod street, daily, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., to which all applications must be made. Apply early.
o7 tf J. B. CHAPPUIS, Lieut. Comdg.

BRITISH GUARD—ON AND AFTER TUESDAY next, the 1st instant, you are ordered to assemble at parade, viz:
Squad Drill, Squad Platoon, MONDAYS, at 6 P. M.
Second Platoon, THURSDAYS, at 6 P. M.
Squad Drill for each company evening.
Company Drills on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—The roll will be called promptly at 6 o'clock, and the door for non-attendance strictly enforced.
By order of
D. W. SHANNON, Captain.
R. GRIFFIN, O. S. od 141

HEADQUARTERS CONTINENTAL GUARDS, Company B, New Orleans, Oct. 7, 1861.

ATTENTION!—YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED to attend Company Drill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock, and Squad drills at the same hour on Sundays.
Squad No. 1 on Tuesday evening.
Squad No. 2 on Thursday evening.
Squad No. 3 on Saturday evening.
Rolls will be regularly called, and the rule strictly enforced.
Non-commissioned officers are expected to attend squad drills every evening in which an exception.
By order of
C. W. LOGAN, 1st Lieutenant Commanding.
S. M. ARGILL, O. S. o19 tf.

HEADQUARTERS LOVELL GUARDS.
A Company under the above name has been formed. Persons wishing to join the same, will apply at the Armory, No. 128 Carondelet street. None need apply but those who can give satisfactory references.
o18 3t ROBT. LITTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE—ALL MEMBERS OF THE BEAUREGARD Tigers are requested to meet at their Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock, precisely for business of import; fee 25 to be transacted. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the Captain.
o19 2t* J. C. COSTLEY.

BEAUREGARD BATTALION BATTERY—The above Battery is to be formed at their Armory, No. 83 Magazine street. Young men of good character wishing to join this Battery, are requested to enroll their names.
o16 6t

HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON GUARDS, Armory Hall, 57 Camp street, New Orleans, October 17, 1861.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING of this Company, at their Armory, on Camp street, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 5 o'clock P. M. Business of importance will be transacted.
By order of the Captain:
GEO. O. BRAGES, O. S.
o17 3t

THE C. S. DEFENDER LIGHT
SATURDAY—Men of good moral standing, in good health, between 20 and 45 years, desirous of forming a Company for Home or Confederate States service, as they may be after detention. The Company will be armed with the shotguns of Wingate's Hundred pike-men. If it be the desire of those interested in raising this Company to organize a full Battalion. A prospective plan of the gun can be seen, and full particulars given to those wishing to enroll their names, in No. 85 Magazine street, from 12 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., every day, Sunday excepted.
o15 3t*

HEADQUARTERS ORLEANS HOWITZERS, New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1861.

THE DRILLS OF THIS COMPANY will be as follows:
Squads 1 and 2, MONDAYS, at 5½ P. M.
" 3 and 4, WEDNESDAYS, at 5½ P. M.
" 5, THURSDAYS.
" 6, SATURDAYS.
Company Drills, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 o'clock.
By order of
S. J. McPHERSON, Captain.
R. PELLAND, O. S. o14 tf

FORMATION OF A LIGHT BATTERY
CORPS—A few young men, active and commanding, will be received in the above organization. For information apply at 93 Magazine street, H. M. ISAACSON, Chief's Office.
o17 1t* H. C. LEWIS, No. 34 Old Levee street.

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE 1st DIVISION, LOUISIANA VOLUNTEER LIGHT GUARD, New Orleans, October 15, 1861.

ORDER No. 77—IN OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS from Division Headquarters, the Commanders of Regiments and Independent Companies will at once furnish a complete roll of their Regiments and Companies to the Brigade Inspector, giving name and residence of each member.
II. They will also report all persons returned to camp, with Orders No. 147 from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
III. A prompt compliance with this order is expected without further notice.
By order of
L. A. CHARONNEL, Colonel Commanding.
J. S. CALDWELL, Major and Brigade Inspector. o18 tf

HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON GUARDS, Armory Hall, 57 Camp street, New Orleans, July 1, 1861.

THE REGULAR DRILLS OF THIS Company will be at the Armory Hall, Camp street, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, at 7½ P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings, at 5 o'clock, when applications for membership will be received. By order of the Captain:
GEO. O. BRAGES, O. S.

HEADQUARTERS 1st DIVISION LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS, State Troops, New Orleans, Oct. 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.—I. A Field and Company officer in each First Division regiment, who may not be in possession of the Roll of his Regiment, will report to the Adjutant-General of this Division, for the purpose of duplicate.
II. Order standing to report within the above delay, will be considered as having resigned and their names will be filled by other appointments.
By order of
JOHN L. LEWIS, Major-General Commanding.
EUGENE NORSTAIL, Aide-de-Camp. o16

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!—A FEW more active and able-bodied men can still be accepted in the ROCKFORD GUARDS. A fine opportunity is offered to those who desire to join the finest fire-company in the city. Apply at the Armory, 52 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, 2d story.
o17 7t* HOLT, 1st Lieut.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ST. CHARLES STREET.
D. ROMAIN ..... Proprietor.
W. R. CHRISTMAS ..... Acting Manager.
JOHN DAVIS ..... Stage Manager.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19.
Sixth Appearance of
MISS ELOISE BRIDGES.
The drama of THERESE THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA—Therese, Miss Eloise Bridges. After which, Major General Barlow on topics of the day.... To conclude with the farce of THE SWISS COTTAGE—Jacob, Mr. Alfred Chippendale; Nan Tick, Mr. W. R. Chipendale.
TO MORROW, Sunday, October 20—THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—50 cents; Colored gallery 25 cents.
Children and servants to each performance, half price.
The Box Office will open at 7 A. M., when seats may be secured.
Doors open at 6½, and curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. o19

NO DETENTION AT MEMPHIS.
J. D. Morton & Co.,
FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Water Road, Memphis, Tenn.
Will give strict attention to all consignments for reshipment.
REFERENCES:
Hornsby, Gayle & Co., B. Duffield,
Ingram & Keith, R. H. Short & Co. o7 1m

R. G. SMITHER & CO., COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION —And— RECEIVING MERCHANTS, No. 27 Natchez street, New Orleans, LOUISIANA.
s11 1y

FOR SALE—
100 Box BLOCK TIN, 35 lbs.
PHILIP MAGUIRE,
o17 tf 104 Magazine street.

BLACK & HOLTZ, No. 18 POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron ware and Stoves, of the most approved patterns.
STENCIL MARKING PLATES, for Merchants, Manufacturers, Cotton Planters, etc., cut in Copper or Iron, in superior style.
Guttering and Roofing in all the various branches.
Jobbing promptly attended to. s14 1y

ON HAND AND FOR SALE—PERCHERERAUX Machinery Patent Washing Machines—Specimens to be seen at J. Waterman & Bro., at the corner of Magazine and Common streets, and at the Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange No. 19, St. Charles street, and at my shop, corner of Lafayette and South street, New Orleans.
J. M. O'CONNERY
s 17 4w
S. F. ASKEW. | G. P. SMOOT. | J. P. austin.
ASKEW, SMOOT & AUSTIN—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Magnolia, Columbia Co., Ark.
—References—
Henderson, Terry & Co., C. Yale Jr., & Co.,
A. T. Hawthorn W. H. Smith. o9 2t

OIL—
500 Gallons Pure SPERM.
40 Barrels COTTON SEED.
For sale by YOST & WEST,
o9 3t 119 and 121 Magazine street.

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE—
50 CASES, IN STORE,
For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
s11 50 Customhouse street.

GEORGE HEWS—
(Late of the firm of Sommary & Howe)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Furniture,
86 ROYAL STREET,
s10 1y Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

BONE BLACK—
600 Sacks, best quality BONE BLACK for Sugar Refiners.
For sale by KEARNY, BLODE & CO.,
s29 3t. 62 Magazine street.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

Local Intelligence.

FREE MARKET.—There were 1679 families supplied at this institution yesterday, and the following articles were given out: 1560 loaves of bread, 2 bbls. pilot bread, 21 bbls. meal, 10 bbls. rice, 6 bbls. molasses, 3 bbls. mackerel, 1 bbl. vinegar, 2 bbls. peas, 5 kits tongues, salmon, herrings, etc., 8 beeves, 2½ sacks salt, 15 sacks onions, 40 sacks potatoes, 300 bunches leeks, 180 bunches carrots, 75 bunches chellots, 75 bunches parsley, 120 do. turnip greens, 200 cabbages, 463 pumpkins.

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND BY GEN. LOVELL.—Major-Gen. Mansfield Lovell arrived in the city last Wednesday, and assumed command yesterday morning. The following is a copy of the order issued by him on the occasion:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Headquarters Department No. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—In compliance with special orders No. 173, dated Adjutant General's office, Richmond, October 7, 1861, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this department.
Until further directed, existing orders will continue in force. (Signed) M. LOVELL,
Major-General Provisional Army.
JNO. G. DEVEREUX, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

DUNCAN LIGHT INFANTRY.—At an election of this company, held on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were elected as commissioned officers: P. Grandpré, Captain; Jno. F. Elliott, 1st Lieutenant; N. Holmes, 2d Lieutenant; J. Hutchin, Junior 2d Lieutenant. As regards the military efficiency of these officers, they have all seen active service and lie on the tented field. The Captain being a member of the Virginia Guards from this city, participated in the battles of Bull Run and Manassas. The 1st Lieutenant has, up to this time, been a member of the Orleans Cadets, Company A, Col. Drake's Battalion, which was the first to leave this city. The 2d Lieutenant was a private in the Carolina Cadets, and saw active service at the fall of Fort Sumter; and the Junior has recently been an officer in the State service.

FOR MANASSAS.—Capt. O. P. Miller, of the Old Dominion Guards, Wheat's Battalion, leaves here for Manassas next Monday morning, and kindly offers to take charge of letters or packages destined for members of his battalion, as well as those of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Regiments of Louisiana Volunteers, provided they are left at this office during to-day. He will also give transportation to any persons who may wish to go on and join his battalion.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Collins sentenced the following parties yesterday:
Samuel Isaacks, convicted of assault and battery, $50 or 20 days in the Parish Prison.
Joseph Rano, f. m. c., assault and battery, one month in the Parish Prison.
Edmond Bastie, f. m. c., for harboring a slave, two years in the Parish Prison.
Louis Barthett, for carrying concealed weapons, $10 or one week in the Parish Prison.
F. Barthe, for assault and battery, $50 or 20 days in the Parish Prison.
Mary Hynes, for larceny, one year in the Parish Prison.
H. Hugh, for breach of trust, one year in the Penitentiary.
John Williams, alias Watson, for burglary, 14 years in the Penitentiary.
Dan. Snyder, charged with assault with intent to kill, was discharged on a nol. pros.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—Adam Ruth, accused of beating A. B. Mitchell, a police officer, while in the discharge of his duty, was committed for trial before the First District Court, and was released on giving bail in $300 to appear.
S. Schwerin was bailed to answer on the 21st inst. to the accusation made by Edward Malone, to the effect that he had disturbed the comfort and quiet of the affiant.
Mary O'Brien, charged with brick batting Johanna Garney, was also held to appear on the 4th proximo.
The following cases were dismissed: Adam Ruth, charged with insulting and abusing Ernest Carl; W. Craigin, charged with assault and battery; Thos. Mackey, accused of being a deserter; Mary, slave of Henry Johnson, for insulting and abusing Matilda Anderson; G. W. Place, charged with assaulting and beating Charles Stewart.
Mary Kelly, a drunken vagrant, was sent to the Work-house for thirty days.
And four drunken loafers were fined five dollars each.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—The following parties were held to bail to appear and be examined, upon charges of violation of the city ordinances relating to the sale of bread:
J. P. Carrere, Bartholemy Broyer, L. Rollins & Co. and H. Sonnier.
Francisco Queriane, wife of Louis Cadoult, was dismissed from prosecution upon the charge of insulting and threatening her husband.
Jose de Abrew, who keeps a coffee-house on the corner of Conti and Rampart streets, was held in $500 bail to answer to the charge of having sold liquor to slaves.
Albert Spiro, charged with having swindled P. M. Turco, in exchange a heavy gold watch given him to make into a pair of earrings, and returning to Mr. Tourné a pair of earrings valued at one dollar and a half.

RECORDER LONZ'S COURT.—Dan. Slattery, accused of entering the house of Henry Gruner with intent to steal, and also for threatening the family, was sent to the Parish Prison to await examination.
Pat. McGraw, charged with entering the house of Caroline Prudhrow and carrying away a lot of clothing, was sent to the Work-house for three months.
Catherine Schrimpes, accused of insulting and abusing Margaret Förbro, was discharged, as the prosecutor did not appear.
Catherine Lloyd, for emptying filth upon the door steps of the residence of Mrs. Tingle. And Mrs. Tingle, for insulting and abusing Catherine Lloyd, were both held in $100 bail to come up and have their quarrel settled.

Latest from the North.

DEPARTURE OF THE NORTHERN PACKETS.

We are in possession, says the Memphis Appeal, of Louisville papers as late as the 11th, from which we have our latest advices from the North. We glean many interesting particulars, which we copy below:

[By Telegraph to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. Gov. Yates and several prominent Illinoisans are here pressing upon the government the acceptance of additional regiments of cavalry, for which an equal number of colonels stand in readiness. The War Department will accept one of these and wishes the others as infantry, which displeases the colonels and their representatives here. Among these aspirants are Lieutenant-Governor Hoffman and Jos. W. Bell, of Chicago.
The War Department have accepted the cavalry regiment of Col. Barrett, of Springfield, Illinois, enlisted to serve in Indiana service, and to pass the water in frontier forts. Col. Barrett is here attending to his outfit and armament. It is to be equipped with carbines, and includes a corps of artillerists with mountain howitzers.
Illinoisans are here pressing the claims of Chicago for a western arsenal.
No official advices confirmatory of the telegram from New Orleans to the Richmond Examiner, announcing the presence of the Vincennes, Water Witch, and several other national vessels at Head Mouth, Mississippi. It is not improbable, however, as orders were long since given to seize the position and erect three batteries there, so as to effectually blockade all the five mouths of the river. Mervine thought it impossible to cut a passage through the mud for vessels, but his more active successor has probably done it. The guns to be mounted are probably the 28 nine-inch dahlgrens sent to Pickens, and not needed there. They have been lying at Tortugas.
Hancock's brigade and part of Smith's division advanced this morning in the direction of Lewinsville, meeting no opposition.
The Potter committee adjourned to-day. It has examined five hundred pages. The first report embraces 237 disloyal Government employés, and the second, which will be presented to-morrow, 235, chiefly and almost equally distributed in the Treasury, Interior, War and Navy Departments.
Five hundred thousand dollars were sent to Chicago to-night to be distributed as follows: Quartermaster's Department $175,000; additional expenditure $150,000; horses for dragoons $375,000; transportation of the army $100,000; clothing $199,000. Cash disbursements during September $12,000,000.
Three Treasury clerks have been discharged for the careless trimming of Treasury notes.
H. F. Blow, Venezuela Minister, a Missourian, largely interested in lead mines there, is here receiving instructions. He is strongly opposed to Fremont, whose supposed incapacity and extravagance he condemns.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Col. D. Villiers, who has just arrived from Richmond, where he has been a prisoner, is to be appointed a Brigadier-General, and Capt. Averell, of the army, a Colonel of Kentucky cavalry. The Bank of Washington refuses to take Treasury notes. This bank has not redeemed its own issue since last fall, and Congress will probably close the disloyal institution next winter.
A Union newspaper has just been established in Alexandria.
Several Government contractors for army blankets have failed to comply with their agreements.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—While the river continues at its present height there is no probability of an attack on our lines or an advance from the rebels.
The news from Kentucky is cheering. John J. Crittenden, in spite of his advanced age, is the first private in the Frankfort home guard, and has declared his intention to go into camp and remain in service until every rebel is driven from the soil of Kentucky.
The resolution of the Kentucky Legislature, giving the command of the State home guard to Thos. L. Crittenden, the gallant son of the old ex-Senator, has completely broken up the State guard, into which the traitor Buckner and Gov. Magoffin had infused treason. There is no doubt that Gen. Crittenden will be offered the position of Brigadier-General of volunteers.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 10.—By the occupation of Lewinsville, Gen. McClellan takes complete possession of the line of hills running almost due north and south from the river near Great Falls. This second line, which is about two miles from the first, is more properly a line of operation than of defence. Being straight, it is shorter than the first, so the advance corps can be easily strengthened. We now threaten the communication of the rebels immediately upon the upper Potomac, which a slight advance will entirely cut off. Recent investigations show that there are not, and have not been, rebel fortifications on the Potomac at any other place than Aquia Creek. There are three batteries of twenty guns, which are designed to defend the terminus of the Great Southern Railroad, and to protect Richmond and Fredericksburg, not to hinder navigation. The guns at Freestone Point, which a fortnight ago fired upon our vessels, causing a fear that navigation was impeded, was a field battery on its way South. Vessels can pass three miles beyond the Aquia battery, which cannot harm them.
FROM NEW YORK.—*New York*, Oct. 11.—Gen. McClellan's division left Tenallytown last night, crossed the Potomac and to-day occupied Langley's, five miles from Chain Bridge. McCall's and Smith's headquarters are now at Longley's. Smith's division occupies the position taken yesterday. His pickets have advanced further into Virginia. There are no indications of the enemy except some cavalry pickets.
The military authorities believe there are no rebels in considerable numbers on the whole line of our army or within six miles of its entire front. Col. de Villiers was yesterday made a Brigadier-General and will be assigned a command under Rosecrantz.
Much excitement was produced to-day by a report that Smith's division was engaged by a large rebel force. It was caused by artillery practice.
A dispatch to the Times says that accounts have been received by the Government, which are considered reliable, and which represent the cotton crop of the Southern States as about an average yield. Much has been successfully housed, but, owing to the want of bagging, it cannot be baled nor transported until a supply of wrapping is obtained. The crop is almost useless, being too bulky for shipment.
Our Consul-General to Egypt, Mr. Thayer writes home that the British Government is making extraordinary exertions to procure supplies of cotton through and from Egypt.
A new commercial treaty has been lately negotiated between the Egyptian and British Governments, which gives the latter additional facilities in exporting the staple. Mr. Thayer at once requested that the same provisions should be granted to the Government of the United States, and his request was granted.
The Leesburg turnpike from the Chain Bridge to Langley's has been crowded with Government wagons all day. Our troops have been engaged in strengthening their outposts. A son of Com. Patterson Jones, of the Navy, has remained loyal; another is a rebel officer.
The new position of Matthias Hill commands Barrett's Hill, where the rebels have a picket-guard stationed. Large numbers of our troops have been engaged to-day in felling timber, to give command of the surrounding country. In several instances, the rebel pickets have been observed about a half a mile beyond our lines, but no demonstration was attempted.
Yesterday a cavalry scouting party of 400 went up the Leesburg turnpike three miles above Prospect Hill, and but a few miles below Great Falls. They learned from trustworthy sources that the rebel picket force was withdrawn from there early in the morning.
The Tribune says Dr. Alfred Powell, Surgeon of the Second New York Regiment, was at the battle of Bull Run, and was one of the prisoners captured and taken to Richmond. He states that the rebels' wounded amounted to nearly 5000 men and their killed to 5000.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

FORT CAIRO.—*Cairo, October* 10.—Some pickets, some six in number, of the Fourth Cavalry Regiment, stationed four or five miles from Paducah, were attacked by a large body of rebels this morning. Our men were unarmed, and they were volunteers and gentlemen. They gave their word of honor our friends should be respected. Colonel Brown had visited Lieut. Sayre, personally.
One of our prisoners, Benny (Benjamin) Holt, a lad of 15 years, and a member of the Cairo (Ill.) Rifles, is on his parole, and allowed the freedom of the fort, and the town, by permission of Col. Brown an old friend of his father's. The regular officers speak of Billy Wilson and his men as arrant cowards, and assert that not a solitary volley was fired by his command. In fact, Billy Wilson had concealed himself from view since the battle until yesterday morning, when he was for killing all the rebel prisoners in their hands. His cowardice and inhumanity met with a severe rebuke, and he turned away his rogue's face, on being asked why he did not kill them in battle?
The city was in quite a hubbub late last night and this morning at the report of a dozen or more persons (including two families) escaping to Fort Pickens. The means of deception employed were complete—being a boat-house which has long been employed in the Milton trade, and against whom no suspicion has been whispered. I have not learned the names of the individuals, and if I had they would be worth hardly the space occupied in print. They have taken the enemy no information of which he can profit, and their loss is probably the city's gain. Let all such go—and quick as possible. One of the party was W. B. Gillet, of the "Southern Express" office. He was to have left the same night for the Augusta office. We shall learn the truth or falsity of this report to-night.

Spirit and Principles of 1776.

[Compiled for the Mobile Daily Tribune.]

EXTRACT—"By His Excellency Geo. Washington, Esq., Commander in chief of the United Colonies of North America.
"To the Inhabitants of CANADA—*Friends and Brethren*: The unnatural contest between the Colonies and Great Britain has now risen to such a height that arms alone must decide it. The Colonies, confiding in the justice of their cause and the purity of their intentions, have reluctantly appealed to that Being, in whose hands are all human events. He has hitherto smiled upon their virtuous efforts—the hand of tyranny has been arrested in its ravages, and the British arms, which have shown with so much splendor in every part of the globe, are now tarnished with disgrace and disappointment. Generals of approved experience, who boasted of subduing the giant continent, find themselves *circumscribed within the limits of a single city and its suburbs*, suffering all the shame and distress of a siege, while the free born sons of America, animated by the genuine principle of liberty and love of their country, with increasing union, firmness and discipline, repel every attack and despise every danger."

[From the New York Journal.]

"NEWPORT, May 22, 1775.—The people of New Jersey have taken possession of the Treasury of that Province, in which was the amount of between twenty and thirty thousand pounds ($150,000), which money is to be appropriated to the payment of the troops now raised in that Province, for the defence of the liberties of America."

"NEW YORK, July 31, 1775. Instructions for the officers of the several regiments of the Massachusetts Bay forces who are to go immediately upon the recruiting service:
"You are not to enlist any deserter from the British Ministerial army, nor any stroller, negro, or vagabond or person suspected of being an enemy to the liberty of America, nor any under 16 years of age.
"As the cause is the best that can engage men of courage and principle to take up arms, so it is expected that none but such will be accepted by the recruiting officer; the pay, provision, etc., being so ample, it is not doubted but the officers sent upon this service will, without delay, complete their respective corps, and march the men forthwith to camp.
"You are not to enlist any person who is not an American born, unless such person has a wife and family, and is a settled resident in this country.
"The person you enlist must be provided with good and complete arms.
"Given at the headquarters at Cambridge, this 10th day of July, 1775."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

OUR ARMY ON THE POTOMAC FALLING BACK.

AN ATTACK HOURLY EXPECTED.

MCCLELLAN'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.—The falling back of our troops from the Potomac to Centreville or Manassas is confirmed.
An attack from the enemy is expected hourly. The War Department understands McClellan's plan to be three simultaneous attacks, advancing from Harper's Ferry, Alexandria and the Rappahannock.

Federals Moving Towards Winchester.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.—The War Department yesterday received information to the effect that the enemy was moving from Leesburg to a point near Winchester.
Passengers arriving to-day report our army fallen back to Fairfax, and advancing to Centreville, burning Fairfax C. H. The Department has no information to that effect.
The Acting Secretary of War thinks that the movement is probably made for strategic reasons.

From Fortress Monroe.

It is reported that 70 rifled cannon and 500 artillery horses had been landed at Fortress Monroe.

No More Furloughs Granted by Gen. Magruder.

Gen. Magruder has issued an order in which he says that no more furloughs will be granted until January.

Latest from Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 18.—The army of the Potomac fell back from Fairfax on Tuesday night, between 12 o'clock and daylight. The movement was well regulated, expeditious and orderly. If the object was to obtain a better position, it is a decided success. Believing McClellan to be about to attack, Johnston selects his own ground.
Our pickets hold Fairfax. The residents have retired.
The Secretary of the Treasury has a letter from the Produce Loan Commissioners, in which they say it is desirable to increase the subscription. He consents on a reasonable extension of time for the sales, but opposes the Government advancing for purchasing cotton. There is no such power in the Constitution. He recommends to the planters to look to the banks. He notifies the Commissioners of the fifteen million loan that all may be taken in the future subscriptions under the act of 10th August.
The new mail schedule between Richmond and Montgomery goes into operation on the 27th. Time, fifty-seven hours.
Lieut. Arnold, of Georgia, was killed at Fairfax, on the 25th, by a sentinel.
The President has presented Howell Cobb's regiment with a flag. The regiment is armed with Enfield rifles. It has been assigned for duty on the Peninsula.

From Pensacola.

The Mobile Advertiser publishes letters from Pensacola, from which we extract the following:
PENSACOLA, Monday Night, Oct. 14.—We are now enjoying the calm that succeeds the storm. The dead are buried and the wounded are improving under the care of the gentle angels that watch without ceasing their suffering persons. General Bragg, with Dr. Foard, Surgeon Chief of his command, as I told you yesterday, have visited their lonesome. They express much gratification at his visit, and the Yankee prisoners think the General neither bail-looking nor the savage rebel he had been represented to them.
Gen. Anderson, I learn, is improving. His conduct in the late expedition was all that could characterize a great and brave soldier; he was among the first to reach Wilson's camp, and with his own hands assisted in its destruction; his aids, Lieuts. Wilbur H. Johnson and Calvin Sayres, both of the marine corps, were by his side during most of the evening, and I am told by eye-witnesses that no young soldiers ever fought braver or better. Col. Jackson and his Georgians were the first troops at the camp, followed by the Mississippians, who killed the picket guard of four men in the left of Col. Jackson. From this time out every man seemed to fight on "his own hook," and if some of our men were not killed by their friends, it is a wonder.
PENSACOLA, Sunday evening, Oct. 13.—Several of our officers, among them Captains West and O'Banion, visited Fort Pickens, or rather the wharf of that Fortress, yesterday. They found there many old acquaintances, once brother officers in the United States Army. They were treated with the utmost hospitality, and informed that our wounded and prisoners were well taken care of. They were reprimanded by Capt. O'Banion to allow no indignities offered their wounded. Yates being charged with treasonable sentiments, uttered to the Yankee prisoners and within hearing of their guard, while on the Mobile and Ohio Road.
Mr. Strans was very emphatic in his injunctions upon the Mayor not to reveal his name, as secrecy was necessary to the success of his detective services. He earnestly urged that a report of his action should be made by the Mayor to Brig.-Gen. John D. Winder, in charge of the War Prison Department at Richmond. Upon this showing, the Mayor committed Yates, subject to the orders of the Confederate Government, and immediately advised Gen. Winder of the facts and proceedings in the case.
Yesterday he received the following telegraphic reply from Gen. Winder:

RICHMOND, October 14, 1861.

To the Mayor of Mobile—Adolph Strauss is not in the detective police, nor is he employed in any way by the Confederate States—has no authority to make arrests. He is an impostor. Please release Yates, if you think it advisable. More by letter to-day.
JOHN D. WINDER, Brigadier-General.

Upon this dispatch, of course, the Mayor immediately endorsed an order to the Sheriff of Mobile county to release the prisoner.
It thus appears that Yates was arrested by an impostor, who had no manner of authority to do so, and was committed to the county jail upon the testimony of the same impostor.
When Yates reached Mobile there was a good deal of excitement against him, and there were whispers of lynching and hanging. The moral pointed by this little bit of history is, that it is unsafe to condemn a man without a hearing, and the most dangerous of all judges are those improvised by an excited public opinion out of doors.

[Mobile Advertiser.

A SINGULAR STATEMENT.—The Bristol (England) Post publishes the following:
Staying in the same hotel in Birmingham are a representative of the Federal and Confederate Governments of America, their business in the "city of smoke" being the purchase of munitions of war. The two gentlemen go on from day to day ordering and superintending the dispatching of guns, cannon, and other deadly implements, and at the same time are on intimate and friendly terms. In fact, they dine together, smoke together, and do "brandy smash" in agreeable companionship.

A GOOD STORY.—A gentleman who was in Augusta when the Yankee prisoners passed through there on their way to New Orleans, relates the following conversation between one of the prisoners and a "culled gemman:"
Yankee, from car window, to darkie on platform—"Are you a slave or free man?"
Darkie—"Well, I ain't what you might call a free nigger, but I'm right smart freer dan you is 'bout my time."—[Athens (Ga.) Banner.

ANOTHER GREAT GENERAL GONE.—Gen. B. F. Butler, the negro thief at Fortress Monroe, and the self-asserted hero of the Fort Hatteras affair, has been suddenly snuffed, to almost complete extinguishment, by the powers at Washington. We have before us his own general order, dated Boston, October 6, in which he announces that "by order of the President of the United States, the six New England States are constituted the Department of New England, under the command of Maj. Gen. Benj. F. Butler, headquarters at Boston."
Poor Butler. He, too, has failed to meet the expectations of the tyrant Lincoln, and the consequence is he is thus "subsided." The craven submits to the banishment from the seat of active operations, which is an emphatic censure, very tamely and assumes his new position in a general order of numerous pretensions of power.

[Memphis Appeal.

From Missouri.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Oct. 7.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes as follows:
The plan of Gen. Price, after he captured Lexington, was to remain for a short time and to operate on the north side of the river, and, for this purpose, on Saturday, the 27th of September, he crossed over the river at Lexington with 4000 mounted men, and this force took up their line of march for the railroad with a view to its total destruction, and then sad havoc was to be made of all the Government forces in north-west Missouri; but late in the evening Alf. Jones, who had been released as a prisoner at the arsenal, where he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, returned from St. Louis to Lexington and reported that the whole country below was alive with troops—that Fremont was after Price, and that Price might prepare for a big fight in a few days.
This served to raise the courage of Price's men, and they said, "let Fremont come; they were ready for him." But when Jones announced that Fremont had 30,000 men, and his only fear was that Price would not make a stand, the latter countermanded his order for sending troops, and a messenger was immediately dispatched after those already started, and they recrossed the river Sunday evening. That night Price made his order for a movement South, and Gen. Rains, it is said, went twenty miles that night on his southern route, and it is believed Gov. Jackson availed himself of this command as an escort to get himself out of danger. Price and all his forces left on Monday, the 30th inst., but his train of baggage wagons, about 1200 in number, did not all get off before Wednesday morning.
If Price had designed a fight with Fremont he would have taken the Georgetown road, or possibly the Warrensburn road; but instead of this, he has taken the road leading down the western boundary of the State and to the southwest.
I have given a plain narrative of facts as they have transpired here, and if Price does make a stand and give battle, all who are cognisant of his movements will be disappointed. His most intelligent friends consider his course a complete break-down, while the more verdant are solaced with the idea that he has gone to meet McCulloch, who, from the most reliable information, is somewhere in Arkansas. The force of Price's men is very large at Lexington, but many of the men were only for the occasion and have gone home. His force was from 15,000 to 18,000 when he left Lexington, and as the fact becomes certain that his destination is Arkansas, his forces will decrease.
JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 10.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Brown, of the 7th Missouri Regiment, Provost-Marshal at Tipton, shot a private of the 16th Missouri this morning. The Colonel ordered him to lay down some boards he was tearing from a fence, and, upon his refusal the Colonel shot, killing him instantly. The affair caused intense excitement.
The 2d and 6th Missouri regiments rushed to arms, demanding that Brown be delivered to them. A posse of artillery was drawn out in front of the Provost Marshal's office, and Brown was threatening to fire upon the mutineers when the train left. A count has just arrived here from Springfield, and reports at headquarters that there are only 1000 rebels at that place.
We also learned that Gen. McCulloch was at Camp Jackson with only 1500 men, waiting for reinforcements from Arkansas. A large number of McCulloch's forces who were with him at Wilson's Creek were with Price at Lexington, and the rest are with Hardee. McCulloch expects to join Price at Sac river, which will be about the 20th inst., and the combined forces expect to march on Jefferson City. This information is believed to be reliable.

Camp-Life in Virginia.

The following letter, descriptive of camp-life in Virginia, is from a member of the Washington Artillery, whose humorous, spirited and classical contributions to the Crescent, some months ago, under the signature of "Ulysses Fishback," will be remembered by our readers. It will be seen that the letter was not addressed to us, nor to anbody in particular, except on the envelope; but it has come into our possession, and we publish it as descriptive of the ordinary camp-life of our soldiers, written in a cheerful, humorous and philosophical spirit:

OBRIAN'S CAMP, 7 miles from Manassas, September 25, 1861.

I have been lying down for the last hour or so, in a good shady place, and on a tolerably soft board. I lay there for one hour, from a sense of enjoyment, smoking a wheezy, rheumatic pipe, and reflecting on the philosophy of things generally. But all earthly happiness is of short duration. At the end of the hour, my pipe had gone out. My board began to appear not so soft as it should be, and I was quite certain that the sun was creeping around into my face. Nevertheless, as there were a great many who appeared to be envying my happiness, I remained there, partly from the force of public opinion, and partly because I could think of nothing else to do, another hour longer. I have at length succeeded in making a fair exchange—that is, for a place to write at, pen, ink and paper. I owe nobody a letter, and I at first had an idea of using the ink to blacken my sabre-belt. But a brighter idea has occurred to me. I will write a letter to please myself, and decide afterwards to whom I shall send it. I don't intend to trouble myself to write anything that is interesting, or to communicate any news, for that would require some exertion, and that I have not the least idea of making. You, to whom this letter may be sent, have no right to complain, and indeed no right to expect any letter at all. Taking it for granted that you will, as likely as not, be disposed to be unreasonable, I have a great mind to stop right here, more especially as the sun is again shining in my face.
I think it would be an interesting study, if studying did not imply the idea of labor, to study how each soldier passes his time, when not on duty. A certain class do nothing but talk of the great battle, and in or out of the service, will continue to do so for the rest of their lives—like Uncle Toby about his celebrated siege. Others occupy themselves in keeping an account of the horses, noticing who rides them, and cursing because such good luck did not fall to their share. Still others find food for reflection in overhauling the ammunition chests, taking out the implements, and trying on the pouches and thumbstalls. I have been roused from a sound slumber by an excited youth, who accused me of exchanging the tar-bucket or water-bucket of piece No. 18 for that of detachment No. 21. Now, when I tell you that my love for each bucket and