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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 20 cents a week, payable to all comes to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By B. A. Hampton, at 10 o'clock, at the corner Bend and Levee streets, a stock of provisions and liquors.

WHAT THEY SAID, AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

It is now a little more than six months since the Lincoln Government undertook the task of chastising the South into submission at the Ballot. It was a labor begun with considerable gusto, for the Yankees imagined that we should be appalled almost by the dreadful spectre of preparation alone. They had not the remotest conception of the difficulties, trials and tribulations, the disappointments and disasters in store for them. Had they been gifted with such foreknowledge, it is more than likely they would never have commenced a struggle whose close never can predict, but which is certain to entail upon the aggressor incalculable loss, misery, disgrace and misfortune. But it is now too late. Having taken the first fatal step, the Yankees must needs wade on while they possess strength and courage to continue on their fiendish enterprise.

We say that six months have elapsed since LINCOLN sought to crush the South with a proclamation. Certainly within this period he and his Bluffites believed that their work would be completed. They were confident at the outset of overwhelming Virginia, which they constantly contemplated as a serious obstacle to their progress in Missouri, and still less in Kentucky. Well, what have they accomplished? Is the rebellion in a fair way of being suppressed? Has its circle been narrowed? Have any of the revolted States manifested a disposition to resume their allegiance? Have any of them been contiguous into submission? Does ABRAHAM LINCOLN this day exercise dominion over an inch more of territory than he did six months ago? These questions almost answer themselves. When the Washington despot launched forth the thunder of his anathema upon the South, we were seven States—now we are sixteen. His execrable tyranny, and his cool contempt for the Constitution, drove Virginia, and Arkansas, and North Carolina, and Tennessee into the Confederate Union, adding enormously to our strength and resources. Maryland, indeed, has still remains by surrounding that unhappy Commonwealth with a military cordon, and subjecting her people to a system of oppression more execrable and infernal than any yet invented by a Russian autocrat, or a Neapolitan Bourbon. Meanwhile, partly through the wisdom of the Confederates, partly through the folly and madness of the Federals, Missouri and Kentucky have awakened from their lethargy, and in spite of vessel and unprincipled traitors, are terrifying the Yankees with the fear of losing three populous, wealthy and important States.

From this it will be seen that the sphere of the rebellion in the South has widened instead of contracting; that there are now thirteen Rebel capitals in arms, and braving the might of the Federal Government, and that if once its gifts upon Maryland should be relaxed, that nation is unknown that the world rise in hot indignant to expel the ruthless invader. Such is one of the results of six months of war. No impartial mind can fail to perceive that the week of subjugating the South is considerably more problematical and remote than it was in April last.

If, however, we follow the progress of the conflict, the shocking failures of the Federal Government present themselves in a still more startling light. Boasting of unlimited power and opulence; with armies like the sand of the ocean; with inexhaustible supplies of arms and ammunition; with a navy now rendered truly formidable; with all appliances and means to hand for waging successful war, what have they achieved? Where are their victories? Echo answers, "Where?" Have they measured weapons with us on a single field, with any thing approaching to equality of numbers, in which they have not been repulsed? Did they not fly at Bethel, at Bull Run, at Manassas, at Oak Hill, at Greenbrier, and at Leesburg? Did they not surrender at Lexington? Did they not treat to the ruthless of their limbs at Chincoteague beach and Santa Rosa Island? Have they achieved any triumphs whatever save at Fort Hatteras and once in Western Virginia? Does this record look like the subjugation of the Confederate States? Is it not far short in talk, gibbly and flippancy of bringing back the revolted States into the Union before next spring, when the Yankees, in their best estimate, will yet down the revolution, to be experienced a nearly nonexistent series of checks and calamities?

We know they now rely upon their fleets to accomplish that in which their armies have signally failed; but they will discover their error ere long. They will find that land batteries, well planned and provided with heavy artillery, can hit defiance to their vessels of war. Let them begin their game when and where they will. The South is ready for them. Having humbled them on land, we are prepared to show that they are not invincible by sea, although pursuing a splendid navy against a power that has none.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE NOTES.—The spurious Confederate notes which are in circulation may be easily detected by applying to them a solution of the cyanide of potassium. Five cents worth of the article dissolved in an ounce or two of water will last for ten years. When the genuine note is tested by the cyanide, it undergoes no change, but the counterfeit is immediately discovered, assuming a yellow tinge. In a few minutes the photograph becomes completely effaced. We speak from experience, having seen the test used in several instances with entire success. The only caution to be observed is by no means to allow the element of potassium to come in contact with the tongue, as it is a deadly poison.

We are thankful for this information to Mr. S. Compart, photographer, No. 21 Hospital street, and it is his request that we should give it all possible publicity.

THE MILITARY BANDWAGON.—Should the weather continue favorable, the military bands will take place to-morrow.

The following article we copy from the St. Louis *Democrat*, Lincoln's principal organ in Missouri, and the mouth-piece of the Blairs:

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR IN THE WEST.—There are indications strongly suggesting the probability that the valley of the West will be the principal theatre of the grand drama of war. The attack on the larger States has been the subject of Washington. While their immense hosts are congregated in the region of the capital, the repeated successes of the Federal Government against the rebellious States in Missouri and Kentucky of an almost hopeless character. With Washington impregnable, the Southern's grand army continually preparing for assaults otherwise, and our naval expedition threatening their coasts, an immense force can be their course in the West must prove fatal to it. Let them once be crushed in the two States named, and their hopes of a long and bloody war will perish completely from the ground. Meanwhile, while the Federal arms will be invariably victorious upon land and the Gulf. With the fall of Missouri and Kentucky, and Lincoln's legions would be at once free to the relief of Maryland and Delaware, and Pennsylvania and Louisiana be attacked in front and rear. In this crisis the Eastern army would be in a single campaign. To prevent this disastrous, if not probable result, the Confederate government will make a desperate struggle in Kentucky and Missouri. Every man is needed in their armies or fathers have to pay with their lives for their cowardice and treachery. Let them fully and all the strength they can spare to their States. Already the thickening reports are that large bodies of the Confederate troops are moving from Virginia to Kentucky. These reports were contradicted, but we believe that they are connived with great propriety venom as to the movement of the Southern forces. The project is perfectly feasible, and we hope it will be tried by them to strike quick and powerful blows in Kentucky, and they will speedily do the work of years of war, and suddenly overwhelm the foes there and in Missouri, they will be enabled to pour hither the overwhelming avalanche of Rebellion until repulsed by their victorious fugitives returning from the West.

A GRAND IRON BARRIER!—*A Member of the Confederate Parliament Colloquing with the Magnates.* Among the archives at Richmond that would be most valuable to the Hon. James Furgusson, Member, a member of the British Parliament, and a bitter friend, in connection with him, also he happens to be President of the rebel Congress, from Bedford Bonus, one of the rebel Congressmen, is Mr. Harvey. If this be so it is a most immoral of the violations of sanctuary for a foreigner to have the attention of the Confederate Congress called to it. Any subject of Queen Victoria who could deliberately go for with the rebel cause as to act as broker of Congress between traitors at home and their friends abroad, has no very close grasp of honor or self respect. Mr. Harvey, we hear, has passed through the Northern States to get to Richmond. We hope he may also cross the Atlantic in the behalf of his government, and appeal, in addition to his fidelity vote, that of his gold to pay for imported gunpowder or for the Hon. Mr. Harvey, M. P. We wish him joy of his Congressional friend, Mr. Bedford Bonus.

Mr. Ferguson did not pass through the Northern States, but direct to Dublin.

From the Blockading Fleet.

ARRIVAL OF A CITIZEN OF NEW ORLEANS.

News Direct from the Enemy.

We told the unexpected pleasure last evening of receiving a visit from our worthy friend, Dr. H. Lefebvre, who had just arrived in this city, direct from the blockading fleet, and was in high spirits at having escaped from an impatient visit of visiting Fort Lafayette. He was an adrift in a small boat, with Mr. Furnandez, of this city, and a captured officer of the schooner Isabella, who happened to be a Mahoney, or say, five miles of Fort Livingston. They rowed to the fleet and came up from Barataria in the little steamer Rex. Last evening they reported themselves to General Lovell, at the army headquarters.

Dr. Lefebvre was on the schooner Joseph H. Toone, (recaptured by Commodore Hollins) coming from Havana, when she was captured at half-past seven o'clock in the evening of the 1st of October, forty miles of Barataria. Capt. Pennington and the crew, with Messrs. Theodore Lewis, (brother of Major General Lewis), Aymar and Dr. Lefebvre, of this city, as passengers, were held prisoners on board the South Carolina, where they found Messrs. Rapsdale and Fernandez, who were passengers on board the schooner Isabella, captured by the South Carolina on the 30th of September. This schooner was a returning prize of the Sumter, and Lieut. Skinks, of the Sumter, and a prize crew were aboard and taken prisoners.

The English schooner Edward Bernard, Captain Watson, who had left Mobile on the 13th with a cargo of turpentine, was captured on the 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., between Pass a Loutre and the Sound, thirty miles from land. The master and Captain Wright, who was aboard, and all the crew were made prisoners.

The Joseph H. Toone had a cargo of arms and munitions of war valued at $40,000, that would have been worth four or five times that amount had she run safely into Barataria. Dr. Lefebvre had nothing on board under his name, and was fortunately provided with a French passport and French papers. So when he was informed that he must consider himself a prisoner of war, he waxed wrath and indignant, showed his country passport, declared it to be an outrage upon France, and demanded to be sent ashore. Mr. Furnandez was likewise provided with the papers of a Spanish citizen, and they were both promised to be liberated, and in the meantime treated with great courtesy and consideration. They were informed that while the South Carolina had been on this station she had captured seventeen prizes from us, all small craft.

On the 12th instant, the day of Commodore Hollins's attack on the enemy at the head of the passes, the steamers South Carolina and McClellan, which were then cruising off Barataria, were sent for to come to the assistance of the vessels in the Mississippi. They responded without loss of time to the call, and found the sloop of war Vincennes hard aground opposite the telegraph station. She threw overboard her entire armament, consisting of twenty two pounders, before she could be pulled off.

Dr. Lefebvre was told by the United States naval officers that neither the Richmond nor the Water Witch, the Vincennes nor the Preble had been struck at all in the night attack, but it was the schooner Joseph H. Toone (which our readers well know is now lying below the city without a mast!) that was run into by the Tirrits. He did not see the Preble, and was told she had gone to Pensacola! Dr. Lefebvre says they were in a state of high excitement, and entertained a perfect terror of our little ram, and especially of the fire ships. He is sure they will not enter the river again, but will content themselves with cruising off the mouths. This sentiment hardly coincides with their assertion that "nobody was hurt" in the naval action. Every day, the Doctor says, our little gunboat Ivy ran out to sea a short distance and reconnoitered the fleet in the manner most imaginable.

During the recent storm on the coast two of the enemy's pilot boats, the Frolic and the John Burnes were blown ashore, and burned up by their crews. Dr. Lefebvre likewise informed us that Fort Livingston, which he landed in the small boat, is a truly formidable affair, with a heavy armament, and in a state of complete preparation to resist a naval attack.

Dr. Lefebvre informs us that it was the current report in the fleet that the captain of the Richmond would be court-martialed for having fled down the river before our little fleet, but he had said, in his own defense, that it was on account of our fire ships that he fled, and that no navy could remain in the river while we employed fire ships against them.

From Missouri and Kentucky.

We take the following from the Memphis *Avalanche* of Wednesday

A gentleman who passed through the city yesterday from Bowling Green reports that a quarter who had reached that town from the Federal lines, and brought the information that three hundred of Prentiss's command had deserted and joined the Confederates in Missouri. He also reported that Gen. Price had some days ago a detachment which had succeeded in capturing Gen. Prentiss, the former commandant at Cairo. He further stated that Gen. Pierce had published a letter addressed to the Federal Government, in which he states that unless the Government will sustain him, and grant him additional troops, they had as well give up Missouri.

He also reports that Jeff Thompson had burned the bridge at Big River on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and his detachment of the Federals at that point. The important Jeff. Davis mail will be on the March for St. Louis. These reports are important, and though coming from a deserter, seemed to be confirmed in part by information which reached us yesterday from a gentleman of Nashville, who had left Jeff. Thompson's command last Tuesday morning week.

APPEARS IN MISSOURI.—*Gen. Jeff. Thompson Advancing upon the Enemy.*—We are credibly informed by a reliable gentleman who arrived at this place yesterday from Missouri, that Gen. Thompson, with an efficient force, is marching toward St. Louis, driving the Federals before him. He has had several sharp skirmishes with the enemy, cleaning them out as he goes. He burned the bridge spanning the Iron Mountain Railroad at Big River, and destroyed a large quantity of the unfinished track and stacking the enemy so far behind him that he could not get up with them. This fight was in the direction of St. Louis, and they proved themselves fast upon the heels. Jeff. Thompson expected to have a great battle with the Lincolnites on Monday, as they were demonstrating in great numbers and preparing to meet him at a point this side of St. Louis. We shall very soon hear the result of these movements.

We are informed, upon what we regard as reliable authority, that last week two prominent Southern Rights men of Pulaski were brutally murdered by the commander of the Lincoln troops at that point, for no crime of their own, but simply in retaliation by the shooting of some Federal pickets near Pulaski. The victims of the Lincoln Government were Mr. Thos. Bell and Captain J. Davis. They were both shot, and their interment states on a positive fact that this brutal wretched who perpetrated the deed first nailed Bell to the wall with large spikes through the palms of his hands and his feet.

A FORMIDABLE VESSEL.—The steel-clad British steamer frigate *Warrior's* armament is thus described:

The Warrior's armament is popular construction of the Armstrong gun. It consists of 40 strongs on her upper deck, with twenty 68-pounder Armstrongs for field pieces and bold guns. The whole of her main deck guns, thirty-six in number, are solid 68 pounders of 95 cwt. each. No other vessel in the world has such a terrible battery. Eight or ten of these solidly guns on each side may, probably, hereafter be changed for 110 pounder Armstrongs, but a certain proportion of 68-pounders will always be kept, partly to throw shells filled with molten iron, and partly because there is a most decided advantage in the navy shell for short range they are even better than the Armstrong itself.

RATHER HIGH.—The following item from the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* is decidedly rich:

More Bluffs.—An occurrence, enlivened with a regular diplomat, and evidently blessed with a good appetite, happened to us the following morning. Our friends of the Confederate navy to at Lake Pontchartrain, had sent us a dozen chickens where these came from. Our good temperance only makes a fact observed by all Mobilians, that in three of the ten days we have been without our usual supply of milk, we have a fine good chickenage in the country, we give her a free advertisement. Long may she live!

Mr. Editor—I have brought up to boys in the world in fifteen days, and was not gut; I'll if all the midwives and doctors do the same, we shall be enough by the time all our sons are killed to whip old Lincoln out of the States.

HANNAH HOPKINS."

AN ARMY PORT IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* writes on the 17th:

One of the Armstrong rifled guns brought over in the Harriet passed through the city yesterday. It is a formidable piece of artillery, and called great attention as it was drawn through the streets.

The rifled cannon that captured at the new Bedford fire with the ships burned had also passed Richmond.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The War in Kentucky.

BURNING OF MAYFIELD, KY.

Advance on Bowling Green.

Louisville, October 24.—A private dispatch from Paris, Tenn., says that Mayfield, Ky., was burnt on the 23d by 2000 Federals.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 22d reports that the Federal forces at Camp Dick Robinson have advanced to within eight miles of Bowling Green. There has been some skirmishing between the pickets, with a loss to the enemy of three killed and one quite prisoner. This prisoner states that the Federal force numbers 5000. An early battle is expected.

Tennessee Legislature.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

Lincoln Gunboats on the Cumberland.

INTERESTING FROM KENTUCKY.

Bloody Successes of Prentiss Array in Missouri.

Nashville, October 24.—The Tennessee Legislature to-day elected Landon C. Haynes Confederate Senator on the first ballot. The vote has been balloted six times for another without electing. The last ballot resulted as follows: G. A. Henry, 34; E. H. Wing, 33; R. L. Caruthers, 25.

One of Lincoln's gunboats ascended the Cumberland to Lingport, twenty miles below Fort Donelson, and carried off a barge with 300 bales of hemp.

The Louisville *Courier* of to-day says the Bluffton pickets at Salem crack and the main body of the army, scattered between that place and McDonough's Mill, amount to about 17,000 men.

A dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* from Bayonne, Mo., dated the 18th, says that Gen. Price had acquired new hope from the prospect of a turn relatively occasioned by defeat Prentiss, and then divide his force to take St. Louis and Jefferson City.

The *Republican* learns that the work on the fortifications around St. Louis has been suspended. The guns will be mounted, and every thing completed within two days.

The *Republican* reports a skirmish on the Iron Mountain Railroad on the 17th. The Southerners were driven back with heavy loss.

Loss from Lincolnites.

Through the Louisville *Courier* we get some late and interesting items from Lincolnites.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Washington, October 16.—It is rumored that the order in relation to the exchange of prisoners, which has been issued from the headquarters of the army, will speedily lead to a discharge of all the prisoners now held by the Federal Government and the rebels.

Sir James Ferguson and Mr. Berke, M. P., arrived here to-day from Manassas under a flag of truce.

The New Hampshire quota of troops is full, and that State is the first which has completed her levy of troops under the President's requisition.

THINGS IN NEW MEXICO.

The Indian Agent for New Mexico has just arrived here direct from that territory. Previous to his departure all the principal men of the Navajoe Indians came to Santa Fe and made a treaty of peace with the Government, with the exception of three of Atkinson, which a small force of Texans have possession of through the treachery of Colonel Loring.

The Federal troops under Colonel Canby, who commands that military depot, is from 1500 to 1500, while the citizens have raised three full regiments. Mr. Stark reports the people as loyal to a man. The subject of his which is represented as being to raise a Government store rather than conquer the country. There were no disturbances on the plains, and when Mr. Stark was passing over, the Indians were in the best possible humor, from the fact that they were receiving presents and annuities.

Walker J. Smith, son of the Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed Chief Clerk of that department.

THE POTOMAC BATTERIES.

An officer of the Jacob Bell, who has carefully reconnoitered the Shipping Point battery on the Potomac, says that there are six guns in position, apparently of heavy ordnance. The river there is about a mile wide. Intelligent officers say that the statement to the effect that there are six miles of batteries below Shipping Point is all nonsense. Vessels might be annoyed by batteries from the shore for a mile before ship, as far as Edward's Point; but below that point the Virginia shores recede from the channel and the river widens so that batteries would be useless if placed there; 16 or 18 guns are about the extent of their armament thereabouts. It is believed by competent judges that the Harriet Lane, Pawnee and Yankee went down the river last night.

AFTER THE NASHVILLE—VESSEL SEIZED.

New York, October 16.—Early this morning an United States gunboat left this port in pursuit of the Rebel vessel, which it is said, left and run the blockade at Charleston on the 19th instant.

The Sarcoyer seized this morning the ship Island of Anglesea, just arrived from Liverpool. The vessel is partially owned in New Orleans.

The Bremen, which arrived last evening, brought several cases of arms and cavalry swords for the Government.

THINGS IN MISSOURI—ANOTHER REBEL SUCCESS.

Potosi, Mo., October 16.—We have the following account of the attack on the Iron Mountain bridge yesterday morning. The enemy was discovered approaching the bridge about seven o'clock yesterday morning by a German picket, who gave the alarm. Our troops, numbering between 40 and 50, instantly prepared for action, and although the force against them numbered somewhere about 600, under the lead of Jeff. Thompson himself, they held their ground, and from steadily planted other places of shelter, did good execution. They were finally surrounded, however, and obliged to surrender. Their loss is 1 killed and 6 wounded. The rebel loss is 3 killed and 4 wounded.

Immediately after the surrender the Federal prisoners were sworn by Jeff. Thompson not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy and released.

The rebels then burned the bridge and speedily retreated.

Jeff. Thompson said he had 500 paroled men in the vicinity; that he intended to burn other bridges on the road, and then Pilot Knob and Ironton would soon be attacked and captured.

All the troops along the road have been ordered to Ironton by Col. Corling, commandant at that port, in anticipation of an attack.

A strong force of rebels is said to be in the vicinity threatening our forces at the terminus of the road. Corling's force consist of the Twenty-first Illinois, and a portion of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, and a portion of a German cavalry, which, with our strong fortifications, is considered sufficient to repel any force the rebels have in that section until reinforcements now on the way can reach there.

Boston, October 16.—John B. Thayer & Co. sold to-day $100,000 in the Diamond line. The gunboat Marblehead was dismantled at Newburyport to day.

MEETING THE REBEL BATTERIES—THEY FOUND THEM—DANGEROUS AFFAIRS.

Washington, October 15.—The special Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* has the following: "Early this morning the Pawnee, passing Shipping Point, about ten miles from Indian Bend, fired into the woods and passed on her way. Immediately after persons on the Pawnee, analyzed some miles above, could see rebels on the bank hastily falling their tents, falling into the river, dishlaced guns in embrasures. Soon the Seminole attempted to go down, when a battery of two guns on the north point of land over the south point of Shipping Point opened upon her. She replied, and the engagement continued an hour, the Seminole keeping up her guns, and the batteries for accomplishing disabling her. At least sixty shot had shell were seen bounding and falling about her, while she quickly returned the fire, and finally passed the last battery. What injury was inflicted on either is not known. After the Seminole had passed, the batteries directed the fire upon an oyster vessel, gone when a rebel followed the transports and proved exceedingly a rebel flag.

It has been known for some time that the rebels have seven 8 inch guns not mounted in the region of this conflict, but these are doubtless those used; shells from at least one heavy gun were heard bursting through the air. There must be twelve guns in position, some more heavy, as their reports shook the Pawnee perceptibly for a week. The camp fires of the rebels have been extending far back from the place of action. Information has been received that a large body of troops have gone there from Aquia Creek, opposite the enemy's line of batteries. The channel is but three quarters of a mile wide, and from shore to shore but 1½ miles. It will be seen that hitherto our vessel, old, filthy pass, these batteries must be silenced. Commander Craven witnessed the action from the Yankee, but was unable to render assistance. The ball commenced in the city and reported these facts. A new water battery, of heavy ordnance, had been discovered at Aquia Creek. It has been constructed since the Rebel Carolina regiments, quitting others, have left Fredericksburg's army. One was extended his crack regiment.

AFFAIR MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

Unless the rebel contention, Missouri and Kentucky, suddenly changed the plan agreed upon for their movement from the Ironton Railroad, and the Mississippi, called for Europe from Charleston, in defiance of the blockade. Re-cent news in the Southern published to-day reached us that Jeff. Thompson had burned a bridge upon the Iron Mountain Railroad, and a dispatch from Bayonne to Springfield, Mo., and a dispatch from Bayonne to Springfield, Mo., and a dispatch from Bayonne to Springfield, Mo.,