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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

BREAD VS. COTTON.

The common adage that "Cotton is King" has heretofore been undisputed; but if the South is wise, cotton must temporarily yield its crown and consent to dethronement in favor of those higher claimants to authority—bread and meat. The South can and will furnish its own supplies of these precious articles, for with her exhaustless resources the South can accomplish every thing she wills. If the first of April, 1862, finds the cotton crop still housed on the plantations, and excluded from the European markets by reason of the blockade, a new and effective policy must be inaugurated, and this will be nothing short of the fixed determination to plant no more cotton for 1862 than may be required for domestic consumption, and to substitute in its stead corn and other breadstuffs. Should this be done, by the month of August next the Cotton States will be in possession of immense crops of corn, and still the cotton crop of 1861-'62 will be on hand.

Corn makes meat, and there will be no necessity of any importation. Half the existing force on any plantation can cultivate all the usual cotton and corn land in crop, while the other half may be usefully employed in quilting, draining and clearing land, fencing and improving the grounds generally. The change will, therefore, not involve any relaxation in the customary work of the slaves, and will not expose them to a demoralizing idleness. The sugar planters, especially in those parishes where both sugar and cotton are cultivated, can afford to plant heavily in sugar, because not only can the hands of the cotton planter assist in gathering and taking off the crop to be paid in sugar and molasses, but the cotton planter will be enabled on the same terms to exchange corn and meat with the sugar planter. By this policy the cotton planter will make no sacrifice, as the possession of the present year's crop is worth as much to him as its accumulation with another year's crop of cotton, if it could not be sold; and by the adoption of the system recommended the planter will secure his bread and meat for several years by only a few months' labor of his slaves. If, on the other hand, the planter, with one crop of cotton unsold, should proceed to plant another crop, he would not be the less embarrassed for supplies of meat and breadstuffs to feed his hands, while if ever the blockade were removed, and the market for cotton should reopen, the immense accumulation of a double crop would greatly depreciate its value. Meanwhile the planter would lose the interest on the value of both crops.

Some persons may object to the plan that the cotton planter cannot pay his debts if he does not make cotton, but this argument is more specious than solid, for it is clear that the same results must follow if the planter cannot sell his cotton. Now if he is unable to dispose of it, of what possible use is it to cultivate the plant, and, in fact, if the present crop of cotton is to remain unsold, how is the planter to make a crop for 1862, without provisions to nourish his slaves, or money to purchase them? Let him, then, instead of wasting his energies unprofitably in the effort to raise a second crop of cotton, direct them to the cultivation of bread and meat, and he will find that this pursuit will not only enure to his own interest, but to that of his creditors. Supply the essentials of life first—share bread and meat, and with the surplus labor make an article which others will purchase when they will not or cannot buy your produce, and in this way your labor will not be lost.

If the present state of things shall exist at the seed planting time next spring, it will be a waste of time and toil to engage in the cultivation of cotton. This is rendered so palpable by the most cursory examination, that it were idle to prolong the argument for its demonstration. The subject should be strenuously urged everywhere among our people, and the authorities should bring it prominently before the State Legislatures and the Confederate Congress. If this should prove a measure which legislation is incompetent to reach, then let the influence of an overwhelming public opinion be invoked in its behalf, and enforce its adoption. It is time that our people should begin to familiarize themselves with this view of our future action, and it is none too soon to let the world see that a nation ready to consecrate their independence by a holocaust of their best blood, will not overlook and neglect a civil remedy which will aid materially in the attainment of the great object they have at heart. We trust that the subject will receive the serious consideration of all thinking men, and that the press—that mighty lever—will use its utmost power in commending it at the proper period to the dispassionate attention of the agricultural communities of the South.

THE TRIUMPH.

Not since the splendid victory at Manassas has any exploit performed by the Confederates occasioned so wide spread, intense and unalloyed gratification as did the glorious achievement of our little fleet commanded by Commodore HOLLINS. A more daring, heroic, audacious and successful attempt is not recorded in the annals of history. It looks almost like the delusion of insanity to imagine that a petty flotilla, composed chiefly of tow-boats and merchant vessels, hastily rigged up, and mounting some eighteen or twenty guns, could cope with the most remote chance of success against a hostile fleet embracing several regular men-of-war, with crews of a thousand men, and forty pieces of ordnance of heavy calibre. And yet intrepidity, and confidence, and the determination to do or die, and manful skill, more than equalized the combat.

The result is detailed at length in our columns. Gallantly and nobly has the brilliant *coup de main* at Santa Rosa been followed by even a more desperate and wonderful exploit. We have taught a lesson to the vainglorious enemy which they will not easily forget. Prowling on our seeming inertness and tranquillity, they ventured to cross the bar, to enter the Mississippi, and to make preparations for erecting a battery at the head of the passes. In the midst of their confidence and exultation they have been stricken with shame, defeat and disaster—their boasted vessels driven ashore, one of their number sunk, another captured, and their materials collected for their contemplated battery reduced to ashes. A more thorough and unexpected calamity never fell upon a reckless and arrogant foe. And we believe that this is but the initiative to deeds of higher emprise and more magnificent results. We now know of what we are capable. We have tested the value of the policy of sudden surprises and rapid and vigorous assaults. We have shown the Yankee invaders the fate we are preparing for those who dare to desecrate the soil of Louisiana by their presence. Let them renew the attempt, and they will be repulsed even more effectually and with greater humiliation.

Commodore HOLLINS is the laureled hero of this signal triumph. His genius planned the expedition, and his indomitable energy and fearless courage carried it into execution. All honor and renown to him and to his brave companions in arms by whom he was so worthily and effectually seconded. May they live to cover their enemies with fresh shame and dishonor, and themselves with unfading glory!

GRAND CONCERT AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL. A very fine musical entertainment will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of the Louisiana Volunteers. The selections comprise the choicest gems of Italian, German and English melody, to be executed by ladies and gentlemen of acknowledged musical and vocal talent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.—In another column will be found the announcement of the candidacy of the Rev. Robert J. Harp for the office of State Superintendent of Public Education. Mr. Harp is entirely competent to the duties of the station, to which he aspires, if elected, and if elected, will undoubtedly prove to be a faithful and efficient functionary.

SOUTHERN AMERICAN TICKET.—The Southern American party have put forth a full ticket for the coming election. Among the candidates is a simple justice to state that we recognize some gentlemen who are personally strong and popular, and who will be likely to run well in opposition of their peculiar political associations.

RUSSELL ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING GAME ON SUNDAY.—The Chicago *Tribune* learns that the proprietor of the London *Times* has been arrested near Wilmington, Illinois, for a violation of the statute which forbids shooting on Sunday. The Doctor was after prairie chickens with a double barreled shot-gun.

Senator Harden has made a requisition upon the Military Board of Arkansas for four regiments. This will make nine new regiments to be furnished by Arkansas.

The New Orleans Bee.
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every fifty lines, in each language in the first insertion, and half that price for each of subsequent insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every FIFTY lines, for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to various and strictly within the line of their business and to extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No discontinuance of advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Battle of the Mississippi.

A Detailed Account of the Enterprise.

ITS GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

We present to our readers, this morning, the first complete and connected report of the Battle of the Mississippi that has been published, and we believe that its details may be relied on as authentic.

The commander of the blockading fleet having received the accession of several vessels capable of crossing the bar and ascending the Mississippi river, resolved to obtain command of the river as far up as the location of our forts made it possible; and it is believed, with good reason, that, under instructions from Washington, he was about to construct a Lincoln customhouse at the head of the passes, protected by land batteries. Had he succeeded in doing this, the blockade of our great outlet would be effectual indeed, and without a formidable naval force to dislodge him, his position would have been an impregnable one. Commodore Hollins, who had recently assumed command of this station, divined the enemy's purpose, and at once set to work preparing an expedition which should drive him out of the river at any risk and loss to our side in doing so.

OCCUPATION OF THE RIVER.

In accordance with their programme, on the first of this month the U. S. steam gunboat Water Witch, a small but swift-running steamer, carrying two long range guns, came up the Southwest Pass, firing grape and shells into the banks on each side as she steamed along, for the purpose of reconnoitering and discovering any masked batteries that might have been thrown up in the swamps of the great delta, and of which all Lincolnites have a pious horror. The C. S. gunboat Ivy and the C. S. cutter Pickens were lying in the pass, and, according to their instructions, retired up the river as the Water Witch approached, the Ivy towing the cutter.

The Lincoln gunboat came up to the head of the passes and surveyed the land there, landing some of her men, who stripped the telegraph office of its instruments to prevent further communication from that point with New Orleans. The Water Witch then returned to sea by the Pass a Loutre, searching for masked batteries down that also.

As was expected by our naval officers, this reconnoissance was followed, on the 2d inst., by the entrance of a fleet of occupation, consisting of the steam frigate Richmond, the sailing sloops of war Preble and Vincennes, the steam gunboat Water Witch, a schooner tender, a pilot boat, and a propeller storeship. They came up to the head of the passes and cast an chor there.

THE BALIZE SETTLEMENT.

A number of pilots, with their families, and the poor fishermen, had remained at the Balize station, and their communication with this city was cut off. They had four pilot boats, which the Governor permitted them to retain as a means of saving their families and effects in case of a storm occurring, as it often does, to overflow the settlement. These pilot boats were taken from them by the enemy, and also forty whale-boats, all of which were fitted up as guard boats, to watch the small inlets and passes, thus leaving their owners, in the event of a storm, to the mercy of the elements.

Several months previously these people, poor as they are, had subscribed the sum of one thousand dollars for their protection, and sent a committee to wait upon the Governor. They offered to build batteries and man them if he would furnish the cannon and ammunition, and desired to organize two companies of men if he would send them arms and a military instructor for the one thousand dollars. The Governor took the subject into consideration, but finally returned their money and declined the offer, because the engineer officers decided that such a work could not withstand the attack of vessels like the Niagara, and, if constructed, would only fall into the enemy's possession.

On the 7th instant the propeller storeship commenced unloading lumber at the head of the passes, for the building of their customhouse. An immense quantity of this material, which had been brought all the way from New York, at great expense, was put ashore, and had they succeeded in throwing up these shanties it would have been at a cost nearly equal to the erection of a palace in New York.

CREATING A NAVY.

Meanwhile, under the energetic superintendence of Commodore Hollins, our Lilliputian fleet was preparing for its desperate onslaught upon the giant invader, and never have such grand results been obtained from such slender resources. Without a single vessel of war, or a navy yard to construct one in, or even the time to build a ship, necessity became the mother of invention, and under the almost magic influence of one of the first naval chieftains the world has ever known, a flotilla has sprung into existence that has struck terror and dismay into the arrogant blockaders. Merchant steamers and towboats were stripped of their upper works and strengthened, and their weakness and unsuitableness for naval combats was compensated for, as far as possible, by their fleetness and the long range of their guns.

The old towboat Yankee (strange coincidence of name!) had been altered so that her best friends would hardly know her, and became the gunboat Jackson. The towboat Ivy and the small steamer Calhoun had been fitted up by private parties as privateers, and they were purchased for the Government. The old towboat Enoch Train was transformed, at the expense of some of our enterprising merchants, into the steam ram Manassas, an oval-shaped affair, sheathed with railroad iron all over, and armed at the bow with a sharp steel prow or knife, having also a nine-inch Dahlgreen gun forward that projected through a port hole, protected by an iron shutter. This was the invention of Capt. Stevenson, who commanded her. The old steamer Marquis de la Havana, built in Canada for a slaver, and taken off the Mexican coast as a cruiser of Gen. Miramon, was fitted up by the Government, and armed with six rifled cannon and two howitzers, under the new title at the Mobile. The fine towboat Tuscarora was purchased by Commodore Hollins and made a gunboat of in two days. She was taken into the drydock last Monday morning, razed to a flush deck, strengthened and armed with an eight-inch Columbiad and a rifled 32-pounder, and was afloat again on Wednesday. The cutter Pickens, armed with one 8-inch Columbiad and four howitzers, was seized on the secession of the State.

THE PLAN OF THE ATTACK.

The plan of Commodore Hollins embraced the ideas of burning the enemy's vessels with fire boats, sinking them by the Manassas, and popping them with all the guns of his fleet. For that purpose he had six old coal flats filled with fat pine, tar and rosin, secured together with a chain cable and set off from each other by timbers, so that their line was half the width of the river, and if they could be steered down by the little tug Watson, broadside with the current, and set on fire when close to the enemy's ships, there would be no escape but in prompt retreat.

The attack was to have been made last Wednesday night, and the boats assembled at the forts, but owing to a slight disarrangement of the machinery on the Manassas it was postponed until the next night. On that occasion a very heavy fog settled upon the river, and another postponement was necessary. But Friday night every thing was ready, and at half an hour after midnight the flotilla started down the river from the forts. It was composed as follows:

The six fire-boats, driven by the propeller tug R. A. J. Watson.

Manassas, 1 gun, Capt. Chas. Austin.
Calhoun, 2 guns, Commodore Hollins.
Mallon, 8 guns, Capt. Huger.
Tuscarora, 8 guns, Lieut. Green.
Ivy, 2 guns, Lieut. Fry.
Jackson, 2 guns, Lieut. J. A. Stevenson.

THE EXPEDITION STARTS.

The tug Watson was soon found to be equal to the task of managing the broad line of fire boats, and after a few miles had been passed they took a sheer on the tug and one end of the line ran into the bank, whereupon the other end swung round. There was no time to be spared in towing them out into position again, so the fleet passed on down. The Manassas ran on some distance ahead of the other boats, so that she was invisible in the darkness of night, even to them, and she glided along as noiselessly as a serpent in the grass.

The only vessels of the enemy at the head of the passes were the steam frigate Richmond, sailing corvettes Vincennes and Preble, and the steam gunboat Water Witch. The schooner Joseph H. Toone, loaded with coal for their steamers, was lying a little below. Quietly and unsuspectingly the Lincoln ships were resting in anchor, and all on board of them, except the watch on deck, were in their berths asleep, and perhaps dreaming of a victorious second to Manassas City, and the booty and beauty they would find in its thoroughfares. It was fifteen minutes before leaving o'clock, the main station at Fort Jackson. In this conflict of emotion, we think apprehension of failure generally triumphed over anticipation of success, and while every one admired the daring and heroism of our Commodore, very many tried vainly to hope for the best. What could half a dozen towboats effect against men-of-war? was the question that met you everywhere on the street.

RECEPTION OF THE RAMS.

At eleven o'clock Saturday morning came the first dispatch from Col. Duncan to Gen. Twiggs, which was at once given to the public, and increased the public suspense highly, for it proved that the combat had taken place, but gave no clue to the result. At one o'clock the second dispatch from Col. Duncan reached us, announcing two steamers in sight. At two o'clock came the third telegram from the fort, stating that three steamers were coming up, one of them having a two-masted vessel in tow. Now the excitement and anxiety reached its highest pitch, and the sixty minutes that followed seemed half a day to most people.

At three o'clock the Governor and General Twiggs received copies of Colo. Hollins's dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, and they were at once given to the agitating crowds. From square to square, and from street to street, went the cheers of exultation that announced to the city a victory had been gained. Large crowds now collected around the newspaper offices to obtain the extras, which were issued as soon as they could be printed, and then the Crescent City reveled in gratulation and delight. In the evening Col. Duncan telegraphed that Commodore Hollins was on his way up with the prize, and it became known to a number of persons, who quietly collected on the wharf to receive him. But after waiting from nine until eleven o'clock the crowd gradually dispersed, and when the Calhoun came up, at twelve, the hero of the battle was enabled to land in quiet and drive to his rooms at the St. Charles, where he obtained some rest after his great mental and bodily exertions. Yesterday morning the Calhoun returned down the river.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Bowling Green, Ky., on Thursday night, Col. Lyons, of the Sixth Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, approached the Tennessee river at about 11 o'clock for the purpose of superintending the crossing of some of his men. The night was windy, the rain falling heavily, and it was very dark, and under these circumstances Col. Lyons's horse stumbled down a bluff bank. The Colonel had his neck dislocated and a thigh bone broken; death was of course instantaneous. He was forty five or fifty years of age, and leaves a family in Arkansas. During the crossing of the river a couple of mules, drawing a wagon containing Col. Lyons's effects and baggage, became frightened, backed over the ferryboat, and the mules, the wagon and the property were all lost.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.—*Keep the Negroes' Feet Dry and Warm—A Cheap Water proof Shoe.*—An enterprising mercantile firm at Atlanta, Georgia, (Barnes & Fleming) have for some time been engaged adapting the celebrated rubber shoe of Europe, to plantation use. These shoes, by an improvement suggested by Southern enterprise, can now be economically introduced into our market. They are light, serviceable and durable. In all stationary work, such as cotton picking, &c., they will be found invaluable.

We understand that the medical faculty recommend this shoe as a preventive against diseases contracted by negroes through cold or wet feet. Combined with their utility, is the element of *cheapness*. Arrangements have also been made to accompany these shoes with a coarse, double woven, woolen sock or gaiter, completely protecting the ankles and leg of the negro below the knees. Planters desiring information are invited to address Messrs. Barnes & Fleming, Atlanta, Georgia, who are special agents of the German parties engaged in the manufacture of this cheap water proof negro shoe.

GEN. R. H. ANDERSON.—The leader of the gallant exploit at Pensacola, some particulars of which were given in our telegraphic column last week, is a West Point graduate of 1842, then in the dragoons; promoted first Lieutenant for his conduct at the fight of San Augustin, Mexico, August 1848; promoted to a captaincy in 1858. Most of his service has been on the frontier. At the commencement of the present troubles he resigned his position in the Federal army, and was appointed by Governor Pickens Colonel of the First Regiment South Carolina Infantry, which position he held until his recent promotion to Brigadier General by President Davis. He is a native of South Carolina.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge has joined Gen. Beckner's army as a private. Of course he will be promoted in a short time. He will issue an address in a few days resigning his seat in the United States Congress.

Sumner, the Massachusetts Senator, has delivered himself of another foul tirade against the South, in which he favors instant emancipation as the best Federal policy.

Lincoln has appointed Wm. H. Seward and Edward Everett to represent his country in the great industrial exhibition which is to be given next year in England.

The Louisville *Courier* is to be revived and published at Nashville. The *Union* says the arrangements for its publication will be completed in a few days.

[From the Richmond Dispatch of the 8th.]

The Victory in the Northwest.

We conversed yesterday with soldiers who were engaged in the battle of Greenbrier river, on the 3d instant. They represent that the rest of the enemy was complete, and the lack of cavalry only prevented his entire destruction. Portions of the Twenty third and Twenty fourth Virginia, and the First and Twelfth Georgia regiments participated in the fight, but most of the work was done by artillery. On one occasion, a Yankee Colonel was seen waving his sword and leading his men to a charge across the river; but a volley from two ambuscaded companies, one of which was the Richmond Sharp-Shooters, occasioned a sudden change in the programme, and a quick retreat was the consequence. The loss of the Federals could not be ascertained with any approach to accuracy, since they were amply provided with wagons and ambulances, and carried every most of their dead and wounded; but one of our wounded pickets, whom they left in a house adjacent to the battle-field, said they admitted having had 150 killed. The Federal force, our loss was small, and mainly confined to the pickets who were attacked early in the morning. The enemy threw away a considerable number of haversacks, canteens and other small articles, some of which we saw yesterday. We learn that into battle well provided with means of transportation, and rations for three days. It is evident they contemplated an almost unobstructed march to Staunton, and the rebuff has proved a disappointment somewhat like that of the "Grand Army" in the vaunted expedition to Richmond.

We are enabled to lay before our readers a copy of the special order issued by General Jackson after the battle:

CAMP BARTOW, GREENBRIER RIVER, N. W. A., Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

[*Special Order No. 15.*]

The following will be read at evening parade before each regiment in corps of this portion of the division of the army of Northwestern Virginia at Greenbrier river:

Soldiers: After a campaign, to you of peculiar hardship, the enemy, descending from his mountain fastnesses, has afforded you the long coveted opportunity of testing your efficiency in action. Confident in his greater numbers, his superior arms, and the comparative weakness of your position, he boasted, with his wagon trains, in anticipation of an easy victory and a permanent enjoyment of its profits. But gallantly and well have you maintained your place in line with your brothers of the army of North-western Virginia. Meeting the earliest advances with striking exhibitions of individual daring, receiving his concentrated fire for more than four hours with the coolness of veterans, and then, when he supposed you had begun to be shaken, with a calm determination, indicating to him what his fate would be should he attempt to carry out further his original designs, have you repulsed his first effort to charge, and to break your line. Though you were not in force to pursue him, and to realize the full fruits of your triumph, retreating he left behind him the unmistakable evidences of his rout in the bodies of his dead, too numerous to be carried with him, the abandonment of arms and accoutrements, even to the colors which in the morning he had flaunted so insolently in your front.

Soldiers! let this pride be your motto.

HENRY R. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

DEATH OF A LOUISIANA OFFICER.—We find the following in the Fairfax correspondence of the Richmond *Dispatch*:

I am sorry to learn that Captain Tanney, of the Sixth Louisiana Regiment, was accidentally shot and instantly killed a day or two ago. The circumstances, as nearly as I can learn, are about as follows: There was a disturbance in his company, which he endeavored to quiet, and in doing so came in personal contact with the man. Drawing a revolver, he struck one of them over the head with the butt, and at the same instant his pistol exploded, sending a bullet through his heart, killing him instantly. The unfortunate and much to be regretted accident has cast a deep gloom over the regiment.

TELEGRAPHIC.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PASSES—*Fight Between C. S. Gunboats and the Lincoln Fleet—Heavy Firing—Bombshells Burst.*—General Twiggs received on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, the following telegram from Col. Duncan, commanding the forts below the city:

"FORT JACKSON, Oct. 12, 9:45 A. M.

"Commodore Hollins and fleet arrived here at half-past 12 o'clock this morning to attack the enemy at the head of the Passes. Fire was first opened at 3 o'clock and 45, which lasted, as far as we could judge, for about 50 minutes; again at 9 o'clock in the morning. The broadsides are almost incessant. Evidently somebody's getting hurt, although we are all convinced from the sound that the firing is more remote and going along well.

"J. K. DUNCAN, Colonel Commanding."

GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT—*Fight at the Passes—Our Fleet Victorious—The Blockaders Whipped and Driven Ashore—The Bloop of War Preble Sunk*—Fort Jackson, October 12—2 P. M.—Governor Moore: The following is a copy of a message sent to the Secretary of the Navy:

Last night I attacked the blockade with my little fleet, and succeeded, after a very short struggle, in driving them all aground on the Southwest Pass bar, except the sloop of war Preble, which I sunk. I have captured a prize and have peppered them well. No casualties on our side—complete success. Particulars by mail.

G. M. HOLLINS.

Bowling Green, October 12.—Gen. Anderson is superseded in the Department of the Cumberland by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Anderson's delicate health is assigned as a reason.

Richmond, October 11.—Capt. J. F. Gilmer, lately on duty in California in the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army, has arrived here from Savannah, and been appointed a Major in the regular Confederate service. He is assigned to duty in the West, under Gen. A. S. Johnston.

Bowling Green, Ky., October 12.—Ex Gov. Helm, who returned home a few days ago, with safe conduct from Gen. Sherman, has been arrested in Hardin county.

Yankee Encampment at Chickamacomack Seized Broken Up and Dispersed—Entire Camp Equipage Captured—Hull Participators.

From an extra issued from the office of the Norfolk *Day Book*, on Tuesday morning, we find the following particulars:

The steamer Junaluska, Capt. Slacum, arrived here early this morning from Roanoke Island. Capt. Slacum brings us a full confirmation of the news we published this morning in regard to the Chickamacomack expedition, and the breaking up of the enemy's camp at that place, together with additional particulars.

The expedition for this purpose left Roanoke Island on Thursday, at midnight, and consisted of the steamers Curlew, the flag ship of Commodore Lynch, Raleigh, Fanny and Junaluska, and the transports Empire and Cotton Plant, with detachments of the Third Georgia and North Carolina regiments.

They arrived off Chickamacomack at seven o'clock in the morning, and commenced landing the Georgia regiment, under cover of the guns of the fleet, which had too far from the shores, and not in a position to prevent the Yankees from retreating.

The Twentieth Indiana Regiment was drawn up on shore, preparatory to giving our force battle, probably to frighten them off; but seeing the determined action of our forces towards landing, the cowardly whelps took to their heels down towards Hatteras, leaving every thing, even their private wardrobes, papers, &c. This example of gallantry was set them by their Colonel, who put spurs to his horse and was the swiftest of the whole pack.

Our entire fleet, except the transport Cotton Plant, then moved their position to Hatteras Lighthouse, in order to intercept the retreat of the Yankees; but it coming up dark before they could commence landing, and the want of sufficient boats to make an expedition landing, the Yankees made their escape to the fort at Hatteras.

The Georgia troops, from the Cotton Plant, having effected a landing, put out down the beach in pursuit of the flying Yankees, but they being entirely too fleet of foot for them, escaped to Hatteras Lighthouse, where they were reinforced.

At the time of the retreat of the Yankees, had it been high tide, they would not have escaped, as the sand was of such a nature as to utterly preclude the possibility of running more below the high water mark. Our men had to drag their field howitzers through this sand twelve miles; thus, from Chickamacomack to Hatteras Light, and during the chase one member of the Georgia regiment died from exhaustion in pursuing the Yankees. His remains were brought to this city by the Junaluska.

A serjeant major of the Indiana regiment shot the horse of Col. Wright, of the Georgia regiment, from under him, which appeared to be the only evidence of bravery evinced by the whole party. Colonel Wright captured this steed, and for his bravery treated him very courteously.

On Saturday morning the Federal steamer Monticello appeared off the position at which our forces had encamped for the night, and shelled the beach.

Our forces captured a large large built for the New York Zouaves; she will carry one hundred men, and is intended for landing troops on the coast, together with forty prisoners, all the camp equipage, tents, and provisions for ten days. They even left their private baggage.

The steamer Raleigh went into Kennykeet to examine some vessels supposed to be full of provisions, but were found to be empty. On her appearance in that direction a Federal steamer, loaded down with men, emerged from Hatteras Inlet with the purpose of giving the Raleigh battle; but their nerve failed them on seeing the determined disposition of the Raleigh to give them battle, so they turned tail and ran back under the protection of Hatteras Inlet.

The occupation of "Live Oak Camp," the name of their camp at Chickamacomack, was for the avowed purpose of attacking Roanoke Island, Hatteras Inlet being too far from the island for a successful sortie.

These Yankee troops had not been long from Cockeysville, Md., as letters found in their possession are directed to that point, and are of a very late date.

CRITICAL.—The Raleigh *Register* of the 5th instant says that the two British vessels which landed at Beaufort, North Carolina, while the Yankee blockading vessels were somewhere else, took on cargoes for Liverpool. When they were ready to sail, the blockading vessels were back at the post and signed them, and refused to allow the British vessels egress. The captains remonstrated, but without avail. They applied to the British Consul at Charleston, who came in person, and urged upon them in the name of his Government that, as they found no impediment in entering the harbor of Beaufort, they had a right to depart unmolested. This was also unavailing.

The Consul then proceeded to Washington, and has laid the case before Lord Lyons. The *Register* does not know but believe a portion of the British squadron has been ordered to Beaufort to give the vessels a convoy on their homeward voyage.

Our own opinion is, and has been, that the blockade cannot be long maintained.

We are sorry to say that the health of General Henry A. Wise, now in this city, has continued such for several days as to excite the pain of a multitude of his friends. We trust, however, soon to be able to announce his entire recovery. —*Richmond Enquirer*, 9th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Coming Events.—There will, as a matter of course, be a large and fashionable attendance at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening next, when a number of the ladies of this city, all amateurs, intend giving a first-class vocal and instrumental concert. The programme is most tastefully selected. The proceeds are to be entirely devoted to the supply of the wants of the brave volunteers who are now at the seat of war defending our rights and our homes so gallantly.

Next Thursday will be a gala day on the Metairie Course, and we may expect to see all New Orleans on the ground upon that occasion. The grand military business is to be got up on a scale of unprecedented magnificence, and the arrangements being in the most competent and experienced hands, we are assured, in advance, of its perfect success in every particular. The new full regiment of Confederate Guards will be present in uniform, and in the afternoon will give a dress parade under their commander, Colonel Wheat, a novel thing that can be relied for the accommodation and enjoyment of those who attend this festival has been thought of, and the ladies particularly will find their comfort and convenience specially cared for. The proceeds of this affair, which cannot but be very large, will be appropriated entirely to the benefit of our gallant volunteers, and that of their families here at home.

Vigilant Fire Guards.—This company was organized yesterday by the election of officers under the presidence of Major Stein. It is composed of the members of Vigilant Fire Company No. 3, and is a corps of which our city and the Fire Department may well take pride in. Its officers are: Captain, Jarvis Mauer; First Lieutenant, George Kaiser; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Trotter; Second Lieutenant Jr., Charles Brandt.

The Academy of Music.—Harry Macarthy and Miss Lizzie Estelle took their farewell of a New Orleans audience last evening, after an excellent entertainment. Also, will always be favorites in this city. Mr. Bruce Bridges, the talented comedienne, who acted *Lady Gay Spanker* in the amateur representation of London Assurance, has been engaged for a short time, and with Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale, and Mr. C. Thompson, of the Varieties, they have a fine company. The "Soldier's Daughter" and "A Loan of a Lover" is the bill for this evening.

Opelousas Telegraph Line.—The first dispatch over the new telegraph line put up between New Orleans and Berwick's Bay came through yesterday. The second dispatch was received by us from the Superintendent, as follows:

BERWICK'S BAY, Oct. 12, 1861.

To H. C. W.

Bee Office: Line connected, and working well without a single insulator. SHEPHERD.

This Opelousas line has been built by the Opelousas Railroad Company, and now extends to Brashear city, but will soon run to New Iberia, with a branch to Fort Berwick and Fort Chere. Great obstacles have been surmounted in putting it up at this time, when there was neither wire nor insulators nor instruments to be procured.

Trying to Get North.—Lieutenant H. F. Watson, C. S. N., sent J. F. Corrigan and Dan Monahan to the police office last night, at 8 o'clock, as dangerous and suspicious characters. Corrigan had a passport to go on the Jackson Railroad, and he attempted to take Monahan along on the same passport. They would not give any account of themselves, and generally acted in a suspicious manner.

The French Volunteers.—The French Volunteers made an imposing show last evening, being out for parade, inspection and review. They mustered nine full companies of infantry and one of cavalry, under the command of Commandant Ferrier.

The French Legion.—On Saturday the French Legion made a squadrel parade, and were inspected, at four o'clock, in the Place d'Armes by Brigade Inspector Fosdick. Their official returns showed 925 men present and 128 absent on leave. There were nine companies, under Commandant A. Rasbrous.

Extensive Arrest of Supposed Spies—An Ex Congressman in Limbo.—During these times of war our detective police are kept busy almost night and day watching suspicious characters and hunting up spies. At eight o'clock Saturday night Smith Isaac arrested a notorious personage in the St. Charles Hotel, whom he and the Chief had been searching for all day. This man no other than Neal McGowan, the California ex-Congressman, who was given twenty-four hours' notice to quit San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, and who found a new field for his energies in the Territory of Arizona. He is a tall and robust man, although about fifty five years of age, fine looking, and wears a remarkably heavy moustache and goatee, the hairs of which are white with age. He arrived in New Orleans last Wednesday, and was at once recognized by a returned Californian, who questioned and watched him until he became satisfied that McGowan was entertaining too busy seeking military information, and reported him to the Governor.

When McGowan was locked up he asked what he was charged with. Smith said he was charged with being a spy. "My opinion is that you have a very bad job," "Ah, well," replied McGowan, slapping his pocket with an easy nonchalance, "I have seen the elephant."

The same evening, and in the same hotel, Isaac arrested John Dunn, a well known character in this community, although he has not been in the city for the last five years. To a long list of private crimes he has added public ones, prominent among which was his embezzlement of the funds and supplies contributed by our people in 1857 for the relief of the victims of the Gaines. On reaching this city yesterday morning he acknowledged that he had left Philadelphia only three weeks ago, and Cincinnati two weeks since, and falsely asserted that he had been playing the spy there for President Davis. He boldly called upon the Chief, and offered to return to the North as a spy for him, and this led to his arrest and positive merit.

The Chief of Police having received information from Mr. Slamer, of the Bayou St. John, that an old Frank Sherman (a name that locally, passed Joseph Vial, and looking after our interests in the Third District police to look after him. They discovered that during the past two months he has made six or seven trips to the Lake, always on the plea of fishing, but although he appears to have plenty of money, he never brought back any fish with him. On Saturday he returned from one of these fishing excursions, and with not even a cracker, was upon he was arrested and sent up to the First District lockup. The case has been laid before the Governor.

This man is the same person who served as a spy with the Vigilance Committee at Jackson Square. He had charge of a stupendous field piece that stood loaded with grape and canister for days in the Square. Early in the morning a scouting party was return to, and instead of coming back to the barricades at which they went out, they approached the St. Peter street barricade. The challenging of them, so the story goes, awoke Vial from a sound slumber, and jumping up, he thought there was an attack and fired the gun. It killed several and wounded a large number of men.

Three Sharpers were brought to the First District police office yesterday by a detachment of the Morton Guards having been attached by order of the Chief, at Pass Manchac, on the charge of communicating with the enemy's fleet. They are Lonzie Schrock, his son, Milton Schrock, and a hired man named E. Smith. They had come up to Pass Manchac to cut wood, and a Reinstand had taken up at the Marion Guards swept there and arrested them on Saturday.

Arrest of Alleged Abolitionists—A Female Detective—Anson Pack, a Bostonian, who has lived three years in New Orleans, and who keeps a depot for combs and toilet articles on Bourbon street, near Canal, and Wm. H. Marshall, an Englishman, who has been here eight years, and keeps the grocery store at the corner of Julia and Bourbon streets, were yesterday brought before Major Monroe on Saturday, charged with one Madame Boyer with being abolitionists. She herself has been arrested by our detectives on the charge of being a spy, and has confessed her sympathies with the cause of her compatriots, Marshall, and when taken before the Mayor she told him that he and the Chief were a couple of blockheads, for they had intercepted her just as she had a carry succeeded in thwarting out a very valuable letter, which she had received and grips for conspiracy, and were working for the North.

Her statement, which has received corroborative evidence, has not a detective of no little skill in the service. She says that she undertook to make herself famous by betaking to light and to pledge a secret Abolition society, of whose existence she was convinced, and started the work with a rush. She sent out a small note to her by to last up pseudo Abolitionists for her and he prefix her the name of Pack and Marshall. She then proceeded, gradually but surely, to ingratiate herself into their favor and confidence, until finally she openly asked their assistance in a plan by which she proposed to communicate important intelligence to the North. Both of the men at once entered her pretended scheme with alacrity, and gave her letters of introduction to other persons, entire by her fully, and adding that she might be commended with the greatest confidence.

Pack says he refused an evidence against them and delivered them to the Mayor. Marshall admitted that he had seen her in his store, but had never spoken with her. Pack denied having ever seen her but qualified under her look, as she slowly asked him "Can you look me in the eye and say you have not seen me before?" Pack shook his head as he at first tried to deny, and then acknowledged them. Yesterday he confessed that he had indulged in rather impudent conversation with Madame Boyer, adding, "and I am no cod-fish." Marshall was also implicated by this female detective will not probably be arrested, as there is no proof against them of a direct nature, but they are to be closely watched, and must be careful of their conduct and respect the laws.

Shooting Affair.—Mr. F. Newhall was shot in the hip and dangerously wounded, on Rampart street, at half past ten o'clock Saturday night, by Mr. H. E. McBride. We without a sufficient explanation of the affair as given by public rumor, until the investigation takes place.

Feast of St Therese.—On Tuesday morning, at half-past 8 o'clock, solemn High Mass will be celebrated in the church of St Therese, and on Sunday next the Festival of St. Therese will be celebrated, and a sermon will be preached in the church by the Professor Von Lasbache, by a large and talented choir. On both occasions there will be a collection taken up for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum.

A Boy Using the Knife.—Two little boys got into a fight yesterday afternoon, on Theatre street, when one of them drew a pocket knife and stabbed the other in the arm. The wound was not dangerous. Mr. John Cavanaugh, had the lad arrested, and took the knife. His name is James Bailey.

Sad Accident.—A little boy, 13 years old was run over by horse car No. 74 about four o'clock last evening, at the corner of Rampart and Bienville streets, as we learn from Officer Terrade, who sent him to the Marine Hospital. He left leg and body were badly crushed, and it was feared he could not survive