THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7.

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.

The Difference in the Cost.

We see it stated that up to the date of the battle of Manassas, the war expenses of the Federal Government had reached the enormous figure of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while those of our own Government had not exceeded ten millions. These are probably rough guesses, but we have little doubt they approximate the truth. It is absolutely certain that for every dollar expended by us in the maintenance of our position, the Lincoln Administration disburses five. The war with us is one of defence, while with the enemy it is one of aggression. Now, although war in itself is a fearful consumer of public and private wealth, wasting in mere gunpowder and lead more capital than would suffice to carry on many vast national enterprises, it is nevertheless acknowledged that defensive warfare is its cheapest possible form. The reasons for this are sufficiently obvious. A people standing simply upon the defensive may place large armies in the field without resorting to extraordinary outlays. Such forces are composed entirely of volunteers, and as in our case the ardent and universal sympathies of the South are enlisted in the cause, an immense proportion of our soldiers furnish their own equipments. The expenses of the commissariat and transportation departments are greatly reduced in a war of defence, because we are not under the necessity of making very extensive preparations, or of traversing great distances. The open-handed generosity of the Southern people furnishes our brave soldiers with a goodly proportion of creature comforts, while the railroad companies supply transportation at reduced rates.

The cost of the war to the Confederate Government has moreover been sufficiently diminished by the extraordinary devotion and liberality exhibited by States and individuals. Whole regiments have been equipped and placed in readiness to take the field either by the State Governments, or by the munificence of private citizens. It is perhaps not too much to declare that four fifths of the volunteers sent by Louisiana to the belligerent States have been organized and uniformed in this way, and that the Confederate Government has been thus relieved from the expenditure of many millions. The individual contributions made by the citizens, if it were possible to compute them with precision, would amount to a sum of surprising magnitude. Think of the vast quantities of uniforms which have been made up by the ladies of every city, town and village in the Confederate States; think of the stores of flat and bandages prepared by their skillful hands, and sent one by every opportunity; think of the perpetual calls on our liberality and industry, and of the prompt and cheerful responses! But a few weeks ago, the people of the South were warned of the approach of cool weather, and were solicited to prepare winter clothing and covering for the armies in Virginia and elsewhere. They went to work with unwonted alacrity, and the results are already witnessed in tens of thousands of articles suitable to the wants of our soldiers, and the rigor of the climate to which they are exposed. These timely and ample supplies constitute another material item of expense to be deducted from the liabilities of the Confederate Government.

The Lincoln Administration is saddled with the heavy cost of clothing and equipping the United States troops. The outburst of enthusiasm in the North, which for a while promised abundant supplies, has long since subsided. The States themselves have sunk their means in previous expenditures, and swamped their credit hopelessly. But these are comparative trifles to the frightful outlays required for the transportation and subsistence of formidable bodies of men in Washington, Western Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and the vast fortifications occupied by Federal troops. The actual cost of army has been estimated at from one million to a million and a half of dollars per day. We think the latter figure the more reasonable of the two. Add to this fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars needed for the maintenance of the regular navy, the purchase or charter of one or two hundred merchant vessels, the enforcement of the blockade, and the like, and we may begin to form a faint idea of the appalling drain of the treasure of the North and West indispensable to the prosecution of a war of invasion and aggression. When, too, we bear in mind the inherent love of pilfering peculiar to the Yankees—their predatory and Mammon worshiping instincts, which are so potent that when cut off from their former victims in the South, they plunder one another—in short, when we take into account the grand item of *steelage*, by which in every war contract from one-third to one half of the sum stipulated to be paid goes to fill the vacuum in the pockets of a horde of insatiable SHYLOCKS, we shall find no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the war expenses of Lincoln's Gorilla Government are fully five times greater than those of our own.

Says the Richmond *Examiner* of the 2d inst.:

We learned from the mail agent on the Central cars yesterday, that a skirmish took place near Falls Church, about eight miles from Alexandria, between our advanced forces and a party of the Yankees, in which eleven of the enemy were killed and two taken prisoners. We lost none.

A PYRAMID OF BLANKETS.—The committee appointed by the Ladies' Society, under the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor, to collect blankets for the army, report the receipt of 700 as the result of the exposition within the limit of the city of Baton Rouge. Besides the blankets, many quilts and comforts have been contributed.

MORRIS.—Thomas Dunn English was mobbed in Bergen county, New Jersey, a few days since, while on his way to speak at a peace meeting. He was severely maltreated by the Abolitionists, and, though he fought his way boldly, was with difficulty saved from assassination by the sheriff of the county. Dr. English resided in Logan county, Virginia, for several years. He represented Logan county in the Legislature several years ago, and last year he delivered the poem at the commencement of William and Mary College. He is a genial poet and an eloquent speaker. Since 1855 he has resided in New Jersey.

In the Confederate Congress, on the 16th of August, 1861, the following resolution was proposed and adopted, and the injunction of secrecy having been subsequently removed, the resolution is now published for general information:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State, to be appointed by the Chairman, be instructed to inquire and report to an adjourned meeting of this Congress what additional legislation, if any, is necessary and proper to secure the financial and commercial independence of the Confederate States.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Boscok, of Virginia; Garland, of Alabama; Walker, of Alabama; Wooldridge, of Florida; Hill, of Georgia; Perkins, of Louisiana; Harris, of Mississippi; Morehead, of North Carolina; Rhett, of South Carolina; Hemphill, of Texas.

DESERVING THE PALM.—The Vicksburg *Sun* speaks as follows of what Vicksburg has done since the war commenced:

The city and county have no more than 1400 voters. A large majority voted for co-operation and against immediate secession. Upon Lincoln's infamous proclamation, they have sent off fourteen full companies, amounting to over 1400 men. They have three others in companies that were to leave in a few days, besides five others ready to go when called on—making six hundred more.

We defy the world to produce such proofs of self-sacrificing patriotism. Claim the county and city contain a large number of unnaturalized inhabitants, or if all who are of the age of twenty-one years are entitled to vote, these have enlisted 6/8 under twenty-one!

The Charleston *Courier* says:

"We must conquer or be conquered," say the war compelling organs at the North. The motto is true for the South, and we accept it; but in the implacable that the North and South are engaged with equal and similar motives, it is grossly false.

The South is not warring for any change of institutions, or relations in a Northern sense; nor for any conquest or military occupation. She is only for the North is invasion and depredation of the South—victory for the South will neither invade nor politically degrade the North.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The Turin correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the Emperor Napoleon, says:

Everywhere he is trying to knit up relations, and thus to maintain the French prestige. As soon as the tidings of the rout at Manassas arrived in Europe, M. Thouvenel received the agents of the Confederates, in an unofficial way, indeed, but one more victory of the Secessionists would at once be followed by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Arrival of Gen. Johnston in Virginia.

Richmond, September 5.—Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston arrived at the Confederate capital to-day from California, via Texas and New Orleans. He ranks in the Confederate army second only to Adjutant-General Samuel Cooper, the rank of generals first by an act of the last Congress, and approved by the President.

Reported Capture of Rosecrants.

Vague reports are still current about the capture of General Rosecrants's army, but not reliable.

Some few private dispatches published in Southern papers give authority for their statements by saying that the report was confirmed by a dispatch received at the War Department. These statements are only made to deceive the publishers and readers, and create an opinion that these correspondents have news facilities superior to those enjoyed by the telegraphic agent of the Associated Press.

Sharp Skirmish near Arlington—The Federals Worsted.

Passengers by this afternoon's train from Manassas state that the Confederates killed three hundred Federals and lost twenty on their side, in a sharp skirmish yesterday, on the Confederates taking possession of an important hill near Arlington. This report is given as received.

From Louisville—Arrest of an Officer of the State Guard.

Louisville, September 5.—Capt. Gorsuch, of the State Guard, was arrested to-day for removing the guns of his company southward.

Tennessee Forces in Kentucky.

Frankfort, September 5.—Gov. Harris telegraphs Gov. Magoffin that Tennessean companies are fortifying Hickman and Obelle Bluff. Gov. Harris disapproves of this proceeding. His message was submitted to the Senate special committee appointed to consider the matter, with instructions to report their action thereon to-morrow.

Reported Shelling of Columbus, Ky.

Louisville, September 5.—Rumors are prevalent in town that Lincoln gunboats had shelled Columbus, but they can be traced to no reliable source.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Railway Accident in Missouri—Loss of Life.

Hudson, Mo., September 6.—The east plane of the railroad bridge over the Platte river on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway having been nearly burned through, the engine, a baggage car, and five passenger cars, bound West, were precipitated in the stream. Many were killed and wounded.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, September 6.—The Cotton market closed quiet, but firm, at 22c.

The Confederates at Leesburg.

Mock ville, Montgomery County, Md., September 6.—At the latest advices, seven thousand Confederates were at Leesburg, rapidly throwing up entrenchments. Confederate pickets line the shore of the river and guard the fords.

Pleasure Butter in Boston.

Boston, September 6.—Gen. Butler, of Fort Hatteras notoriety, is here, and will address a Union meeting at Faneuil Hall.

The Syracuse Convention.

Syracuse, September 6.—In the Convention to-day a series of long resolutions were reported and passed, expressing their detestation of the Republican party, their unalterable love for the Union, and their desire of pushing on the war for an honorable peace.

Arrest of a Naval Paymaster.

Washington, September 6.—B. G. Gallagher, a paymaster in the navy, and a native of Virginia, was arrested to-day.

Contracts for Provisions.

The Government is endeavoring to make contracts for provisions, payable in Treasury notes.

Seizure of Fiora Temple.

New York, September 6.—The celebrated racing mare Flora Temple was seized as the property of a Maryland Secessionist. The ship Marion was also seized.

News from the Confederate Capital—Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

Richmond, September 6.—Some few sheets of Confederate notes of the denominations of five and ten dollars were stolen at Petersburg, en route to Richmond, but being hurriedly signed, were readily detected. The parties implicated in the stealing and counterfeiting were arrested, and engaged in custody at Richmond.

Successful Engagement of the Confederates.

It is generally conceded that the advance of the Confederates towards Alexandria, Arlington and other points have been steady and successful.

We have nothing reliably later from operations in the mountains. The bad weather has impeded the movements.

Gen. A. S. Johnston.

Much speculation is indulged in as to the destination of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. The Messiahs will find out where Johnston is at the proper time.

Delay of the Mails.

Newspapers from and south of Augusta are very irregular in reaching Richmond.

Reported Fight at Shuter's Hill—Success of the Confederates.

Passengers from Manassas report that a courier reached there yesterday afternoon stating that Shuter's Hill was taken by the Confederates on Wednesday. The federal loss in killed and wounded was 400, with 300 prisoners. The Confederate loss amounted to 120 killed and wounded. This report is given as it is received.

Col. Wheat.

Col. Wheat, who fought so gallantly, and was wounded so severely, at the battle of Manassas Plains, has arrived here, appearing well.

Vice-President Stephens.

Vice-President Stephens has determined to remain in Richmond during the fall.

Vague Rumors.

The city is full of vague rumors of engagements and skirmishes, none of which are reliable.

Reports from Washington.

Washington, September 6.—A gentleman from Georgetown Heights reported having heard heavy firing between 11 and 12 o'clock in the vicinity of Falls Hill.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

Advices from Virginia leave no doubt that the civil and military leaders have agreed to attempt an advance.

Further of the Railroad Accident in Missouri.

Hudson, Mo., September 6.—The train had from 90 to 100 passengers, only three or four of whom escaped uninjured. Seventeen were killed.

Kentucky Legislature.

Frankfort, September 6.—In the Legislature to-day no business of importance was transacted.

Several petitions were presented protesting against the embargo and favoring the removal of the Federal camps in this State, which were referred.

Arrival of Sumner Anderson.

General Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety, arrived here to-day, unofficially and unexpectedly. No reception.

Tell-Tale Actions.

Editors of the Bee:

Passing a store, my curiosity is intensely excited by an exhibition so less inexplicable than it is unprecedented. The proprietor thereof is turning a concession of somersets, throwing up his hat, yelling like a savage, and, to quote from an alleged item in a certain landlord's bill, "kicking up a d—d fuss generally." My first impression is, that this unfortunate man is laboring under *delirium tremens*, but the clerk informs me that his temporary insanity is solely owing to his good fortune in having made a speculation in sugars profit of ten dollars. This revelation proves beyond cavil that sugar is in that man's store are rare achievements; any number of words could not more lucidly demonstrate that than do his own actions.

This supposed case is strikingly illustrative of a real one. Four thousand of our Philistine foes, with one hundred guns, having achieved a victory over less than a fourth of that number of Confederates, the carrybonnet an unfinished fort, with only twenty guns, and almost destitute of ammunition, all Yankeedom rings with shouts and shouts of its delirious inhabitants. Lincoln's message, ordering the entire infantry retail transmission, a hundredfold as much as our citizens did at the wholesale MANASSAS job. What consummate asses! They seem too ignorant to realize that in making so big a fuss upon so small a capital, they clearly admit that success in their hostile designs is a very rare luxury. Although they are too stupid to understand this, others are not. It serves to augment our self-confidence, and to convince disconcerted foreigners that we are much more formidable match for all the mercenary machinery that can be put in operation by the Washington despotism. No one tolerably versed in human nature will question the accuracy of the above conclusion.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana at Our Hill.—General Price makes the marked handsome acknowledgement of the gallant conduct of the Louisiana Regiment at the battle of Oak Hill:

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARDS, Springfield, Aug. 15, 1861.

Colonel—General Price instructs me to say that the steadiness and bravery which your regiment displayed during the late battle was so marked, and your services rendered them so efficient in gaining that important victory, that he would fail in his duty were he not to express to you and to those his own high appreciation of the gallantry and services of the Louisiana Regiment on that occasion, and the confidence with which the officers and men of this army and the people of Missouri will always remember you, your officers and men.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS L. SNEAD, Act'g Ad't Gen.

To Col. L. Hebert, Louisiana Regiment.

A true copy of the original.

LOUIS HEBERT, Col. Third Reg. La. Vol.

THE BULL RUN BATTLE.

We have just received General Beauregard's official report of the battle of Bull Run, on the 18th of July. As it was only the preliminary engagement, and our columns are already crowded, we can only find space for the most important paragraphs, embracing all that relates to the Louisiana troops engaged:

Opportunely informed of the determination of the enemy to advance on Manassas, my advanced brigades, on the night of the 16th of July, were made aware from these headquarters of the impending movement, and in strict accordance with my instructions, a copy of which is appended, marked "A," their withdrawal within the lines of Bull Run was effected with complete success during the day and night of the 17th ultimo in face of, and in immediate proximity to, a largely superior force, despite a well planned, well executed effort to cut off the retreat of Bonham's brigade—first on Germantown, and subsequently at Centreville, copy of which is appended, marked "B;"