THE DAILY BEE.
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J. SHARP. 1 Year.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIIII.—Whole No. 12,205.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Subscription To-Day.

By C. E. Webster, Office of Bee, on the Northern and Southern Railroad, adjoining the new Depot, Gretna.

By R. E. Sinclair, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, front of Factors' Row.

By M. Bernard, Jr., at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Room, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, hospitable furniture.

HOSPITAL TRIBUTE.

The Richmond Sentinel has allusion to hospitals for all sorts, but it seems to us that they propagate most which, they are finally taken dangerous—perhaps the belief that if they cannot conquer their adversaries, they may frighten them to death. During the battle of Manassas the Federals were comparatively unscathed in the hot vanguard of what they would accomplish, judging from that battle, we might argue that swagger with an Hessian as air and as imperious a pitch of Will as ancient Pistol. Himself, a few months ago, they professed their willingness to be satisfied with bringing the South into the Union, and indicating severe apologies to the leaders of the rebellion. Now nothing will content them short of our absolute and complete submission, together with the loss of all our property, and the hanging of the whole tribe of secessionists, from Jefferson Davis down to the trembling volunteer in the Southern army. With every success the Federalists experience, they vaunt and vapor all the more defiantly.

To hoodwink neither the type of the Yankee press nor its dupes, have been insolent and aggressive. If there can be any fitting or short epithet applied to them, it is the treasonable measure which the Northern press has unanimously urging against England, France and Spain, should either of those powers dare to any manner manifestation in sympathy with the United States in the work of shattering and conquering the Southern Confederacy. England has been frequently informed with the utmost gravity that if she participates the Confederate States, Canada will be wrested from her authority and attached to the Union; France is threatened less specifically and in more general terms, while Spain is to be punished for her undeniable active sympathy of the disinclined rights of the Confederate Government, by being deprived of Cuba and Porto Rico. By means to the same and strange falsehood of such journals as the *Herald*, the *Post*, the *Tribune*, and other lesser intelligence and admirers in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other Northern cities, and ignorance of the truth might possibly imagine this Athanasian Lucifer was the most patient of sovereigns; that NAPOLEON in all his glory did not wield half as much power, and that he on our sphinx bow only to exhibit his finger to terrify every monarch of the Old World into silence and submission.

Just by way of a specimen of the astounding bravado of the Yankee press we cite a single passage from an article in a late number of the N. Y. *Herald*. That terrible intelligencer about entering Europe in support, that after the war the United States will have 200,000 veteran soldiers, 6 naval brigade of 50,000, and 500 ships of war, and then adds in a climax of bragging modesty, "Let European Governments be unsettled, then, how they treat us during the attendance of this war, for what we have spoken is our deputable conclusion, the *Sigfried* word of our or provocation; they lay hands upon Canada or Cuba this terrible force, and sympathize not vestige of unemployed rule from this continent." Note that these awful things are to take place "after the war." When that period will come the *Herald* does not design to explain, to them it assumes as a matter of course that the war will soon end, that the South will be thrashed into humility and obedience, and that then her strength will be combined with that of the United States for the purpose of "sweeping the last vestige of monarchical rule from this continent."

Would it not never somewhat of discretion of the *Herald* would hold in abeyance its desperate designs upon England and Spain until after unknown speech designated as "after the war" shall have evolved? Perhaps we then the Lincoln Government may find itself in no condition to undertake protracted authority over the South, much less to spit Canada and Cuba from their lawful sovereigns! The reflection that Lincoln has his hands pretty full just now, and may stay a trifle forward would admirable the engine of the dependency of Salisbury into authority are it compassion shamed. At last not yet rolled Southern confederacy, for to stamp the force the impossibility of such a settlement in the cause in which the Yankees delineated the expedition. Let the daring spirits of the North rear rude their shield against the potentates of Europe, or all equal until they are troubled to unite all her with empire.

After all, however, it is shameful to think seriously the efforts of the Lincoln clique to bully Europe. Such an experiment would have been dangerous when the Union was unbroken, but in its present dismembered condition, with its strongest, brightest and bravest section gone for ever, the bold, disjointed plot of the *Herald* and its kindred sheets is calculated merely to provoke derision. Lincoln boasting Europe, when with his twenty-two millions he is uncomfortably stifled and weakened by six-third their number! Can imbecility embolden by the other?

Colonel Wright wounded.

The Memphis Appeal says that the Northwestern Blockade, so gradually growing a little weak in the Rebel, and that formation of under-ground railroads into Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Canada—even indubitable evidence of being so present in a state of temporary panic. The Tribune, a beautiful and irrefutable Rebellion sheet, issued daily from the political shelves, has recently enlarged its columns to increasing apprehension to the popular mind, that the Northwest pushed prepared in condition military emergency, for now threatens by in such a formidable distance. This paper, in the spite of the 24 instant, plainly acknowledges the impending danger, and distributed an array years of preparation in *today* publication, such as will probably be available to ward off destruction. The bold move of Pope's invincible Johnson in the direction of St. Louis, and the consequent release of our army at Columbus—we may say its total reorganization—shake the slow regime of General Halleck, and significant discussion among their daily naturally conjure up these reflections. Highwaymen, not without cause, the centre of the Southern organization his figure as follows:

We am not prophet of evil, but we confess that Pope is bound to Lexington, by the large army that he is in concentrate, when are the best and most serious consequences of the defeat of St. Louis being visited without a certainty into the heart of the Rebellion, and we shall be compelled to answer ourselves with the idiocies of our own gall. Will any one fail to have we are to understand against any consequence to the following favorable results, St. Louis, by the time of operations? There we are probably there that the military adequate in the State with full quite; and Kentucky not half that number of Rebels. Pope's Army of Southern Liberty, a half certified, are certainly entitle to the State, aided at Cairo. There we are free hundred thousand of which are ready shoulder for the purpose of "sweeping the last vestige of monarchical rule from this continent."

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSCRIBED FOR THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Later from Pensacola.

Col. Shaver's Battle Still Raging.

Mobile, October 10.—The special correspondent of the Advertiser and Register who left the battle ground, near Pensacola, that the battle between Colonel Shaver's corps and the Yankees still raging.

The composition of Shaver's corps with the expedition, under the command of Col. Chalmers, with Captain Bullock's and Captain Porter's batteries, and Lieut. Wilson's, Waters, Jones, Mallory, Brooks and Smith. Of these the killed private W. R. Webber, and wounded Capt. Bennett and private Sullivan and Day. Among the missing are Sergeant Gholson and Lieut. Bullock.

The Georgians suffered greatest in the engagement.

Col. Brown, in command at Fort Pickens, opened our camp unfortunately when to write in their fragile, and cause the wounded prisoners with thunder.

Gen. Lovell Promoted.

Mobile, October 11.—Gen. Lovell's division and Beauregard's have been promoted to reinforce to Pensacola, on their march from Fort Pickens.

The enemy have certainly made of our men prisoners, including some of our wounded, in Fort Pickens.

[SECOND DISPATCHES.]

Gen. Lovell Promoted.

Richmond, October 11.—Brigadier-General Mansfield Lovell has been promoted to Major-General, with full command in Louisiana and Mississippi, Gen. Twiggs retiring.

Second Engagement Of the Coast of South Carolina.

Capture of the Rebel Steam Steamer Fanny and Forty-nine Prisoners, with a large amount of Stores—Col. Wright and Gen. Lynch commanding—Third Georgia in the Fight.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle and Sentinel* publishes the following letter giving an account of the brilliant engagement of the South Carolina coast, already noticed in the *Bee*:

BEAUFORT CITY, S. C., October 4, 1861.—Being there for, returning from Beaufort Saturday, with Captain Bullock's and Porter's batteries, a detachment of the Third Regiment Georgia volunteers. And fact of all: On yesterday forty-nine prisoners from Hatteras were placed on a large steamer, and the Fanny, which, then might be taken by an expedition commanded by Col. Wright, and composed of the Dawson Grays, Allens Guards, and Wilkins Guards, the Third Georgia, under Lieut. Colonel Robert, Gustave, and Jonathan, a part of Commodore Lynch's squadron. The steamer were armed with cannon. On Tuesday, at 3 P. M., the whole command, the "triumph" of the Confederate States issued the rising breeze, and off the little army and navy went—Commodore Lynch commanding all the steamer.

Our force landed and a half the deep-rooted days of war, his boat, said on in the army the work was going on. Presently, gunfire and musket opened the booming thunder, and soon the rebel battery was silenced in regular intervals, and then it was, until the white flag was up and we heard the enemy Fanny, a part of the U. S. fleet, and the rebs ours.

Our loss is small, but it was