THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS.
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 to all agents in the several thoroughfares.
Address Unless Take Heed.
By Pranks Fernandez, in Chartres street, between St. Peter and Jackson, the contagion of a panic and fun alliding there.
OUR TRIUMPH AT MANASSAS.
There have been three battles fought in the war of Southern independence up to this present time—Bethel, Manassas, and Springfield. That the Lincoln forces have been utterly routed in every one, is a fact that must have great significance with the impartial observers of Europe. The history of the war as now written, in the excited current reports of the time, is not a clear one, but in the future, when the story of the achievements of Southern independence is sifted from journalistic accounts and contradictions, and weighed in the scales of military criticism, this will be clearly shown. The war commenced with the overrunning of our territory, and three aggressive movements have been made by Lincoln's army—the advance of Butler upon Yorktown, that of McDowell upon Richmond, and the invasion of Southwestern Missouri by Lyon. Each of these military enterprises was decided at a single conflict. All of the other engagements have been but the mere by play of the drama, having no material effect upon the gradual development of the plot toward its final denouement.
The operations of the Federal troops in Western Virginia, lately commanded by Gen. McClellan, cannot take a higher rank in military technicality than that of a diversion. It is not the locality for effecting any grand results, such as would be the capture of our national capital, or the conquering into submission of the great State of Missouri. It was desirable for the Lincoln Government to give aid and comfort to its traitor friends in that corner of Virginia, and to silence the dissenting voices of patriots there, by doing which they would present a sufficient menace to call away from the defense of Richmond a considerable body of men. The overpowering of Garnett's command was a circumstance to be regretted in itself, but it had no influence upon the war, any more than the ambush of Vienna, or the reconnoissance in force at Ball Run, on the 19th of July.
If the opposing armies had been skirmishing every day for two months with uninterrupted success of one side or the other, it would have had no material result, except in its moral effect upon the troops engaged. No war can be decided by desultory or purposeless fighting. That nation which assumes the offensive must decide upon some direct and single movement, which, if successful, will cripple its adversary at the same time that it signally illustrates its own superiority. Every energy and every resource must be bent to the accomplishment of that one end. Its forces being arranged in accordance with the object that is sought to be attained, a single decisive battle will settle the whole matter, while unnecessary skirmishing is a needless sacrifice of human life.
In the present war our enemy assumed the offensive and decided upon a single operation—the capture of Richmond. The plan comprehended a flank movement by Yorktown and a direct advance by Manassas. A number of engagements ensued that had no result whatever upon Gen. Scott's plan, but it was completely overthrown at Bethel and Manassas. The rising of the Missourians against the Hessians, who had planted the best of despotism upon the throat of St. Louis, made it necessary that the South-western portion of the State should be overrun before it could assume the offensive. The unassailable conflicts reported between the Federal troops and bands of Secessionists had no material results, the "rebellion" thriving more than ever, until the final meeting at Springfield of the armies of both sides, when at one blow the Hessian power in that State was broken.
It is absurd to say, "we were defeated here, but we made up for it there," as the Northern press urge for the consolation of their readers. The well-planned diplomacy and strategems of Europe will look upon the condition of hostilities in a different light. They will not satisfy themselves with effect when they can seek cause. They will look to the great movements of the war and the success or failure of those plans, to ascertain who is victorious and who the vanquished. They will see that the offensive movements of the United States have been completely overthrown, and that it is now hastily and anxiously girding up their loins for pure defense, while the Confederate States, by the very force of their triumph, are thrown upon the offensive, the position of the two nations being reversed. Had they lost a score of such engagements as that at Bull Mountain, and yet won Bethel, Manassas and Springfield, we would have earned for our-selves victory unalloyed. So far the North has met with disaster, and disaster only. We may aptly remember the words of Patrick Henry: "I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past." If, in any offensive operations that may be decided upon by our Government, we succeed in accomplishing their object, though we are worsted in a hundred skirmishes and engagements on the way, our triumph is unalloyed.
McDOWELL'S REPORT.—The telegraph made a most egregious blunder the other day in stating the Northern lion given by Gen. McDowell in his official report of the battle of Manassas. Instead of ninety officers killed and four wounded, the report in question gives nine teen killed and seventy-one wounded. As he acknowledged his inability to form an estimate of the missing, which convenient term covers the dead buried on the field of battle and those since died of their wounds, as well as the wounded in our hands and others who managed to struggle on home without reporting them selves, he in fact makes out the loss nearly as heavy as it has ever been estimated as, and gives the lie direct to the Northern war journals, who wanted to be Job's comforters to him in his misfortune by reducing the loss to so low a figure as to lead their mystified readers, as the New York *News* remarked, to wonder whether there was any loss at all.
WILL NOT FIGHT.—The Northern Democrats will not be drafted into the ranks of the Abolition party, at which the Lincoln men "was accusing wrath," and may take from them some of the fat offices they doled out to them to obtain their aid:
The *Times'* Washington correspondent says that the refusal of the Democrats of the State of New York to unite with the Republicans in the nomination and election of a ticket cannot cause surprise here, as it seems to conflict with what was supposed to be a plan prearranged here and at Washington, and which had for its purposes the disintegration of the Republican party. The same idea of a Union ticket was branched in Ohio, and has been there rejected. These two coincidences, it is said among politicians, will now cause the entire dissolution of the Democratic party.
CHARLESTON COTTON FACTORS.—The cotton factors of Charleston, following the example of those of New Orleans, have united in subscribing to the following circular, addressed to the planters:
Cotton sent to the exports, could not be exported; it would, therefore, accumulate in the stores and on the wharves, and from the want of accommodation would be soon left, increasing the ordinary risks of danger from exposure to robbery and fire, and no insurance could be obtained with difficulty and at high rates.
An accumulation of produce in our ports would be a constant temptation to the enemies to attack and gain possession of it, and could be of no benefit to ourselves.
It has been suggested that foreign Governments might interest themselves sufficiently to induce the United States Government to respect the blockade at one of the Southern ports only, so as to permit the export of cotton from that port. We know that the planters of the Confederate States have patriotism and love of his economic cause too near at heart, to permit their cotton to be exported under such circumstances.
We, therefore, recommend to our friends, the cotton planters of this and other States, to send none of their cotton to market until the blockade is expressly removed from all of the ports of the Confederate States; but to make arrangements to store it carefully and properly under their own sheds and gin houses.
CONFEDERATE MARITIME LAW.—The Congress of the Confederate States at Richmond have accepted the second, third and fourth clauses of the international maritime law adopted at the Congress of Paris in 1856. They are as follows:
1. That the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the exception of goods declared to be of war;
2. That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag; and
4. That blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.
They declined accepting to the first section, abolishing privateering.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Suppression of Secession Papers in St. Louis—Private Establishments Sacrificed.

St. Louis, August 15.—The *Evening Secession* and *Bulletin*, Secession papers, have been suppressed.

The houses of two prominent Secessionists have been searched.

From Cairo.

Cairo, August 15.—Scouts report two thousand Confederates at Charleston, Mississippi county, Mo., about six miles southwest of the Mississippi river.

Tidings of Gen. Siegel.

Rolla, August 14.—General Siegel is reported fifty miles west, camped on the Gasconade river.

Twenty wagons with fugitives have arrived here.

The stage line to Springfield is abandoned.

Stock is being brought in here.

From Washington.

Washington, August 15.—The Government is officially advised that Gen. Earl Van Dorn, with 1200 men, is between El Paso and San Antonio. It is supposed that his object is the subjugation of Lower California.

Federal Pickets Fired Upon.

Sandy Hook, August 15.—The Confederates have fired on the pickets at Berlin. An attack was expected at Point of Rocks.

From Washington.

Washington, August 15.—Colonel Farnham, of the New York Fire Zouaves, is dead.

The Seventy-ninth New York Regiment has mutinied, four hundred having refused to obey their colors. A regiment surrounded the ringleaders, who were arrested. General McClellan took away their colors. His orders are to shoot down disobedient soldiers.

Camps of instruction are to be established at New York, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

Each volunteer is to be mustered as soon as enrolled, and forwarded to one of these points, the Government paying the expenses of his transportation.

The Government reserves to itself the right to attach soldiers of other companies to companies of other regiments than those for which they enlisted.

Ex-Governor Denver has been made Brigadier-General.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Battle Near Charleston, Missouri—The Federals Again Defeated—Capture of Another Steamer.

Memphis, August 15.—A telegram from Hickman, Kentucky, says that a battle occurred near Charleston, Missouri, between Gen. Jeff. Thompson's forces and Freemonters, in which the latter were driven back with severe loss.

Two Federal gunboats are now chasing the steamer Equality, captured to-day by Captain James Erwin, from Cairo.

Arrest of Southerners in St. Louis—Further of the Battle near Springfield—Southern Officers Captured—Additional Federal Officers Killed —Wearing of Concealed Weapons Prohibited in St. Louis—The Secesh-ocracy in Possession of Pilot Knob.

St. Louis, August 15.—Wm. Wade, Henry N. Hart, N. Neidner, J. H. Blood and A. H. Meuking have been arrested for treason and confined.

The Marshal has writs for the arrest of a large number of others who sympathize with the Southern cause.

At the battle near Springfield, the Southerners had twenty-one pieces of artillery. Siegel lost five guns.

Col. Brand and a Southern Lieutenant were captured.

The following is a list of additional Federal Captains killed: Mason, Brown and Sheafer. Wounded: Gottschalk, Swift, Gilbert and Hotchkiss.

The Provost Marshal has issued stringent orders against wearing concealed weapons. Dealers are not to sell or give arms without special permits. Brownlee is taken.

From Cairo.

Cairo, August 15.—Gen. Jeff. Thompson has possession of the Pilot Knob Railroad, thereby cutting off communication.

The Southerners are also in possession of Potosi, Mo., and the Iron Mountain Railroad.

The Highest Corpse Case in New York.

New York, August 15.—Judge Garrison has made a formal application for forces to execute his process.

The officials replied that they could obtain about 1400 men, but that the county had no artillery sufficiently powerful to impress the mobs of West Lafayette, and here the matter rests.

Reports from Washington.

Washington, August 15.—It is understood that Seward intends informing Lord Lyons that British subjects are forbidden aid to the Confederates, in violation of the Queen's proclamation.

Maynard, of Tennessee, has arrived safely.

The *Star* has a dispatch denying McCulloch's death.

Passes are required on all railroads approaching Washington.

More, the bearer of dispatches, is at Fort Lafayette.

Ex-Minister Faulkner demands an interview with Secretary Cameron, but is still deprived of holding communication with his friends.

From Western Virginia—Advance of Gen. Lee.

Washington, August 15.—It is reported that Gen. Lee has crossed Cheat river in two bodies—five thousand by the Staunton road and five thousand by the Leesburg road, within fifteen miles of Rosencrantz's position.

From Richmond—Mortality Among the Soldiers.

Richmond, August 14.—The names of the soldiers buried here, since the 9th instant, were, as named in this morning's *Dispatch*: John Hall, Second Florida Regiment; Bernard Thacker, Tenth Louisiana Regiment; Henry Fleming, Tiger Rifles; Albert J. Eastman, Eleventh Alabama Regiment; J. C. Tabger, Twelfth Alabama Regiment; Wm. Goodman, Fifth Alabama Regiment; S. Cannon, Fayette Guards, Georgia; F. Weeks, Fifth, and W. Hampton, Seventh South Carolina regiments.

The above deaths were caused by the extreme hot weather.

The weather has become quite cool, and the soldiers are in need of flannels and other warm garments.

Richmond, August 15.—A. J. Bogges, Surveyor-General of the State of Georgia, died this morning of typhoid fever.

T. A. R. NELSON.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 13th says of this recreant Tennessean:

This gentleman, who was arrested in Lee county, while making his way to Washington, was brought to the city Saturday. We are not aware what disposition is to be made of him. If regarded as a prisoner of war, he will be held till exchanged; if as a traitor, he will be indicted and prosecuted according to law, for the great safeguard of personal and political freedom, the habeas corpus, is in full force in these States of the South. Unless his arrest shall cease to his own good, by causing him to reflect on the folly and wickedness of exciting civil war on his own door and among his own neighbors, we think it is to be regretted that he was captured. Better have let him fly his country and join those whom he loves. At Washington, he would be a powerless for mischief, he would be praying upon the enemy, exhausting his resources, and rendering him service of no value whatever. On our hands he will be an encumbrance and a nuisance. We don't desire to deprive him either of life or liberty; but if he persists in his malice and treason, there is no alternative for the authorities but to strip him of the power of mischief. It would be fortunate for all if, convinced of his error, he would pledge himself to respect the sovereign authority of this Government, accept his parole, and go home and stay there in peace and quiet.

Concerning the arrest of Nelson we have the following from the Chattanooga (Tenn) *Gazette*:

We learn from undoubted authority, only a few moments before our paper goes to press, that there is no remaining doubt as to Nelson's arrest. He was arrested in Virginia by Federal troops, under the authority of that State. Mayo committing a serious and most execrable infraction of all the mountain passes in East Tennessee, from Chattanooga to Bristol, were found in his possession. This is no secession item; it is now known to be true. Had he succeeded in passing through Virginia and reaching Washington, the authorities there would have been in possession of a full and accurate account of the location of our troops and strong points in East Tennessee, and every mountain pass and the Cumberland ranges would have become known to Lincoln and the Federal army. His arrest does seem like a timely interposition of Divine Providence, as it may yet save East Tennessee from being drenched with the blood of our own citizens, and prevent our soil from becoming the arena of strife between the Northern and South-ern armies.

Arms Manufactory.—The Government of the Confederate States having determined to establish at this place a manufactory of fire-arms, Col. R. W. Pulham has been secured as the agent of the Government to superintend the entire work. He better selection could have been made, as few men possess his rare and valuable qualifications, capacity, and varied experiences. Col. Pulham, in obedience to the trust reposed in him, and in harmony with his own patriotic impulses, is throwing his whole soul into the business. He has already secured the valuable assistance and co-operation of E. Clayton, Esq., and Dr. George W. Wilson, both practical mechanics and energetic and valuable men. Mr. Clayton's extensive machine works have already been put under the needful alterations for the new business, and the whole will be in operation in a very few days, altering old guns and turning out new ones. The importance of this measure, in view of the continuance of the war and any protracted relations with the Northern States, cannot be overrated. Every true-hearted Southern man must rejoice that the enterprise has fallen into hands so willing and competent to push it forward.

We would remind the public that their old guns can now be speedily converted into new ones, with all modern improvements.

Good workmen in wood and iron will find employment at this establishment at good wages.

The Arsenal will probably speak more particularly to the public through its advertisement in a few days.—*Selma (Ala.) Reporter.*

Destruction of Hampton.

The following is the Northern account of the burning of Hampton by the patriotic Virginians, at the instigation of Gen. Butler. It is another Moscow affair. We find in New York papers the determination Gen. Butler had expressed on the 6th instant to reoccupy the town, which he would have deemed into a barracks for the winter quarters of his army:

Hampton has been burnt. Scouts and fugitives brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown. These rumors were confirmed by 5 o'clock, P. M., by a despatch from the rebels, a native of Maine, but resident of Georgia. He has been stationed at Yorktown since June 1st. On Friday last Magruder left Yorktown with a force of 7000 men, including 2500 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery. Monday night they encamped at Great Bethel, which was completely deserted. Tuesday night they advanced toward Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up position on Bellevue, some three miles from the town. He thinks the object of the expedition is to cut off