The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 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.

Office at Amsterdam To-Day.

By O. S. Murphy, of Augustus street, at 10 o'clock sharp and indefatigable oft.

A CRUSHING BLOW.

There is every prospect now that in a few days, or a week at the furthest, all mail and telegraphic communication between the North and South, through Kentucky, will be cut off by the Lincoln Government. Those Northern papers who dare to approximate the truth are already, perhaps, forbidden circulation by either public or private conveyance, the letters and papers in transits under charge of the American Letter Express have been seized and the telegraph wires will either be cut on the Kentucky border, or the Louisville office placed under despotic supervision.

This is "the most unkindest cut of all." We had not expected it from the well known magnanimity of Abraham I. Or we had humbly prayed that in the weight of our woe, while suffering so terrible a vindication of the majesty of his power, we should have been spared this last crushing blow; but it is about to fall upon our luckless heads. It is disheartening to estimate the ravages this master-stroke of the war will create at the South. When the North, so long our bounteous fountain of intelligence and literature, shall be to us only a *terra incognita*, how long will our present stock of enlightenment last? Under such deplorable circumstances we could give the South but seven or eight months in relapse from its present gratifying state of semi-civilization into a condition of utter and hopeless barbarism, if not sheer idiocy.

How could we be apprised of the terrible disasters that will be met with by our armies, or their imminent danger of annihilation, so lucidly shown by the Washington correspondents? How could we discover the starvation that is staring our people in the face, or their irreparable bankruptcy? How can we gain renewed assurances of the overwhelming majority of Union sentiment, smothered only by the revolvers and bowie-knives of a half-dozen successful bullies, and the women they tar and feather in Lafayette Square, and the men they roll down the river banks in spiked barrels? And worst of all, far worse than all, how can Beauregard and Johnston, and Polk discover, in time to prepare a feeble resistance against the magnificent war programmes planned by the strategy-gifted minds of a Webb and a Bennett? Alas! oh mighty and puissant Lincoln, was it not enough to carry all our mailed batteries at Manassas, to intimidate us at Bethel, and to come a retrograde move on at Oak Hill? Was not our cup of misery full to the brim, that it should be so cruelly overflowed? Have you not seen that we are to be subjugated in a word, sharp and decisive war," and that "in a few months more, at all events, the glorious stars and stripes will wave over every city and hamlet from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Potomac quoddy to the Rio Grande?" And now we are to be deprived of the pleasure of sending its sentiments to Northern bankers, purchasing Northern papers, and reading the delightful romance of the Northern telegraph.

Well, we suppose it will soon be announced that "the last link is broken" of business intercourse between the contending countries, and we rejoice that it will be so. It has been an evil and a humiliation that the cowardly action of the majority in Kentucky should have been rewarded in any way, and that any Southerner should be found so greedy of gain as to take advantage of the unnatural position of that border State to continue commercial relations with secession and forward them any portion of its means for the attempted subjugation of the South. That this has been done we have no reliance from many excellent sources, and we believe that to-day exchange on New York can be openly bought in the patriotic city of New Orleans at the rate of three per cent. premium.

We do not mean to charge that the men who have been transacting this under-ground business are hostile in sentiment or traitorous at intent, and we know that some of them have contributed in more than money to the Southern cause, but we do say that business habits have warped the better judgment of some, and that greed of gain has strangely twisted the patriotism of others. We cannot see much difference in principle between sending our would-be slayers powder and shot to murder us with, and forwarding them by express the money with which to purchase it.

We have heard it affirmed that some of our merchants sent on remittances, despite the law to the contrary, because they felt bound to do so by a sense of mercantile honor. This is "fooling the letter to kill the spirit" with a vengeance. If you should meet your neighbor setting the footpad on the highway, a delicate sense of honor, perhaps, would cause you to return him the revolver he had loaned you the previous week! Pshaw! such a man of common sense plead such a flimsy pretext for an instance? The fact is that all such men, whether in heart or or not, were in effect traitors, robbing their country to give to its enemy, and stand accessory to the slaughter of her sons. We rejoice that this thing will be stopped, as it should have been long ago, on our part. We can see no necessity for travel or correspondence between the hostile territories, and we hope that the last of it has already been seen.

As for our cowards of Northern newspapers and telegraphic reports, we do not see that they were ever a necessity to the Southern public. It gratified our curiosity to read what they said about the war, and at the same time their distrustful and abuse were food for much laughter, but we can forego such intelligence and amusement without any great inconvenience. Indeed it will not be altogether out of, for we have several times, of late, obtained our New York intelligence through the Richmond papers, a day in advance of their arrival through Louisville. Taking all things into consideration then, we have concluded not to be alarmed on account of the ignoring of Kentucky's neutrality, and we are even prompted to suggest to Gen. Polk the advisability of affording our friend, the Emperor of All the Yankees, whenever assistance may be in his power to carry out the laudable undertaking of closing regular communication between the North and South. Depend upon it, we will be the gainers by this, materially and morally.

THE S. H. TUCKER.—It appears that the steamer S. H. Tucker, an account of whose capture by a Lincoln gunboat we published yesterday on the authority of the Memphis *Avalanche*, has arrived safely at that city, not having seen any of the enemy's craft.

CONSUMPTION STOPPED.—The Louisville *Courier* says:

In consequence of the President's proclamation, Adams & Co. issued orders to all their officers to cease immediately receiving letters for Confederate States.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following order:

The President of the United States directs that his proclamation of the 16th, interdicting commercial intercourse with the South, shall be applied to correspondence. Officers and agents of the Post Office Department will, without further instructions, have no time in putting an end to written intercourse with the States, by causing the arrest of any express messenger, or other persons who shall after this order receive letters for transmission to or from such States, and will sign such letters and forward them to the Department.

(Signed) M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—France and England through their Ministers, M. Saligny and Sir Charles Wyke, have suspended diplomatic relations with Mexico. The reason assigned for the ruptures is the repeal of a bill by Mr. Miguel Castagnia, now sitting or just closed, suspending for two years all payments on account of the debt due by the Government. The reasons for this measure, as alleged by its supporters, are the giving of time to the present constitutional Government to finish its reforms and restore the distracted finances of the country to a solvent basis. They urge that while the great part of the total Mexican revenue was totally paid over toward the liquidation of the foreign debt, the Government was necessarily too hampered for means to complete the financial rehabilitation.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

M. Saligny, the French Minister, is a partizan, the friend and admirer of Mr. Buchanan, of Louisiana, and is an open partizan of the South. Sir Charles Wyke has sympathies much the same way, and is greatly under the influence of Saligny.

In view of these facts the correspondent asserts that the real objects of the foreign Ministers are the overturning of the Juarez Government, with whose constitutional principles they are bitterly at war; their own personal unpopularity, by the forcible carrying through of Presidential claims (due to the heart of M. Saligny and created by Mirabeau, amounting to $40,000,000 in bonds); and finally, the establishment of a new foothold for European powers on the continent by the declaration of a French and English protectorate of Mexico.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Recognition of the Southern States.

Louisville, August 28.—Hon. Charles F. Adams, U. S. Minister to England, informed his Government that the recognition of the Confederate States is a question of time.

The Recent Arrests in New York.

Washington, August 28.—Anderson, who was arrested yesterday, implicates Ben. Wood, of the *Daily News*, and Isaiah Rynders, late U. S. Marshal, as Southern correspondents.

Secession Flag Flying at Quebec, Canada.

A Sepatch says that the British ship Diamede has been lying in the port of Quebec three weeks, with a secession flag flying from her mast-head.

Another Confederate States Steamer on the Ocean.

Washington, August 28.—The Confederate War steamship Patrick Henry, formerly the Yorktown, ran the blockade at Fort Monroe.

Reported Engagement Near Poolesville.

Hyattstown, Md., August 28.—It is reported that heavy firing has been heard near Poolesville, Montgomery county, Maryland, which gives rise to a supposition that an engagement has taken place between General Stone's advance guard and some of General Johnston's forces.

Large Federal Expedition—Five Vessels of War and 4000 Men—Destination Unknown.

Fortress Monroe, August 26.—The expected expedition has sailed under the command of General Butler. It consists of the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, the steamer Parwan, the gunboats Monticello and Harriet Lane, one hundred guns, and four thousand men. The destination of this "grand expedition" has not transpired.

Affairs in Missouri.

Louisville, August 28.—The reports received here to-day from Missouri are meagre and of no interest.

Reports from Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

Washington, August 26.—Extreme measures are taken by the suppression the newspapers that are friendly to the South.

Detective officers in every train, are leaving the city to intercept pacteges.

The British war steamer Rinlando is lying below Washington.

[Special to the Post.]

The Confederates are concentrating large numbers between Chain Bridge and Leesburg.

From Western Missouri.

Fort Monroe, August 28.—A flag of truce brought Capt. Harvey and the crew of the ship O. B. Thompson, captured off Savannah by the privateer Lady Davis.

A report from Norfolk says that the Confederates have a large force at Sewall's Point.

Reports from Washington.

Washington, August 28.—The city was rife that night and this morning with the report of a fight on the other side of the Potomac, confirming with information.

Gen. McClelland returned thence at half-past eleven o'clock last night.

Nothing important, however, has been brought to light.

Three cavalry and three infantry companies are hovering about, evident'y with the intention to draw the Federals into the ambuscades in the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads.

[Special to the Commercial Advertiser.]

Gen. McClellan will, over the Potomac, inspect the troops. Russell, and no other correspondent, will be allowed to visit the camps on the opposite shores.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, August 28.—Cotton has advanced. The sales to day were 2400 bales at 19c.

Navigation of the Potomac.

Washington, August 28.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Fortress Monroe, and reports all quiet and navigation uninterrupted. The rebels threw shells from the Marry-land shore, which evidently conveyed intelligence of her presence. She waited till morning, but the Confederate batteries were silent.

The Engagement in Western Virginia

Louisville, August 28.—Special dispatches to the Cincinnati papers say that, owing to unavoidable circumstances, our forces under Col. Tyler suffered a disaster.

Telegraphic Communication with the North Cut Off.

The Secretary of War has ordered the Superintendents of the Western Union line to carry no messages to or from the seceded States. This order includes the Kentucky line running through Frankfort and Lexington, but does not effect the line hence South.

Naval Officers Confined.

Boston, August 28.—The resigned officers of the frigate Congress, which arrived here a few days since, have been sent to Fort Lafayette.

Another Battle in Missouri—Capture of Cape Girardeau.

Memphis, via Paducah, August 28.—It is reported that a battle was fought in Cape Girardeau yesterday, in which the Confederates were victorious.

The city of Cairo is in great commotion in consequence of the arrest.

News from Richmond.

Richmond, August 28.—The President continues to improve, but is still too unwell to attend to public business, hence no bills were approved by him.

The chatters say we are on the eve of important events.

The advance picket guards collided near Falls Church, four miles from Alexandria, a few days ago, resulting in the Federals being worsted and driven in.

The Alabamians hold a meeting to-night to arrange about having an hospital. The Georgians, Louisianians and Mississippians are also making a move to provide comfortable quarters for the sick and wounded soldiers from their respective States.

THE NEW YORK NEWS.—In editorially commenting upon the confiscation of its circulation, the New York *Daily News* of the 23d says:

To many thousands of our usual daily readers the *Daily News* is now for the day a sealed book. The heavy hand of executive power fails, not upon us, but upon millions of people born to freedom. Those will think still, though they cannot read. It is difficult to bind the mind in chains. Thought, at least, cannot be suppressed. No American dungeons can restrain the human will. Those to whom the *Daily News* is forbidden, will think, reason, resolve and act still.

While we feel that the most sacred of the private and public rights which an American citizen may enjoy have been violated in pure wantonness, we record the fact and our protest against it more in sorrow than surprise. It is but one more milestone in the nation's downward road. It is but one new signal-light to the lake and warn a slumbering people to a realization of their duty and their threatened fate. We shall endeavor manfully to bear our part of the fortunes of the storm—prudently we trust, but not timidly; and until the pen is wrenched from our hand, one press, at least, in New York shall dare to be free, and to speak without a permit from the band of arbitrary power.

RUSSELL'S LAST.—Another letter from Mr. Russell says: "He, having acquired further information respecting the fight, has come to the following conclusion: There was not a beyonet charge made by the Federal infantry during the day; there was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any portion of the enemy until they broke. There was not a hand to hand encounter between any regiments: there was not a battery charged or taken by the Federalists; there was no masked battery in play by the Confederates; there was no annihilation of rebel horse by the Zouaves or others. A volley fired by one battalion emptied those saddles among a body of horse, who approached at some distance, and the infantry which performed the execution then retired, and there were no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away.

He also alludes to the approach of the Confederates toward Washington; says the Unionists troops were complaining of nothing having to do with these, and about 50,000 three months men had left or were about leaving."

A HEROINE.—A heroic exploit is told of a beautiful young woman in the village of Spottsylvania. The house of her uncle, a Liberal priest, was invaded by some twenty brigand ruffians. One of the leaders was attracted by the beauty of the poor priest, who was old, when she was left alone in the room by herself on him, snatched in an instant the brass of revolvers he had in his belt, and shot him dead. She then ran through all the rooms firing upon every brigand she met, and escaped by plunging into the woods. She shot down four of them. Alarmed at this unexpected attack, and not knowing what to make of it, the ruffians in the other rooms ran out. They were pursued, surrounded, before they could get a knowledge of the enemy they had to encounter, in coming the front door opened upon them. The brigands attempted to set fire to the house. From the balcony she put out an old musket belonging to her uncle and fired upon them again, and then displaying from the window a red colored flag, cried, "Vive Garibaldi!" with all her strength. The stratagem succeeded. The brigands fired an ineffectual shot or two and hastily fled. A few moments after a squadron of Bersaglieri, who had come up, found the attempted girl in a faint upon the dead body of her uncle.

SUNSTROKE LOSES.—A portion of the colored troops of the Eighth Regiment were made of poor metal, and were worn out by the time they came for Western Virginia. So soon as new recruits could be got ready they were forwarded to Virginia to supply the places of those thrown out. Somehow they never reached their destination. The negroes became taken with their negro notions, and, after having come on hundreds of miles and been provided and sent to them. There is a scarcity of considerable magnitude somewhere in the forwarding department of Western Virginia, and the matter ought to take a look into the matter.—*Louisville Journal.*

BEAUREGARD AND MIRABEAU.—We invite particular attention to the confidence in our advertising column announcing the obituary of the executive for dissemination shortly to be assigned to the 17th of August.

Looking Through Northern Eyes.

The New York *Tribune*, in its last issue received before publishing when it pretends to be, and perhaps really is, a letter from a Northern spy who has penetrated to Richmond. We republish it as a literary curiosity. Through all the bitter feeling and gross abuse of the writer there is a large grain of truth, some of them perverted, and others standing out in their incontestability:

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCES.

At the time of our occupation of Alexandria, the number of available troops in Virginia hardly exceeded 35,000—my estimate in June was 50,000—and the amount force is between 70,000 and 80,000. Error, or love deception, in making up the list of all the troops in all parts of Virginia, could not bypass or more than 80,000, including many regiments which have been cut up by the battle of Bull Run. However, it matters comparatively little whether the Rebels have 10,000 more or less troops. The strength of the Rebels is not in their superior numbers, but in their Zeal. In their fierce determination to fight to the bitter end; in the freedom of their commanding generals from all political and civic interference.

HOW WAR IS MADE IN THE SOUTH.

In the South the war is controlled by the military. The civil power is subservient to the military. The commanding generals in the South, untrammelled by lay influences, and in full enjoyment of the confidence of the people, can at liberty to develop the full scope of their military genius; Jeff. Davis dances attendance upon Beauregard, not Beauregard upon Jeff. Davis; but a bubble gives wings to the genius of a general. Unity and distinctness of purpose constitute another element of Southern strength. Unionists may still exist, but their voices are stilled or silent. For all practical purposes the Southern people has ceased to exist in Eastern Virginia and in the rebel States generally. For all practical purposes Union sentiment is dead, and dead. Unity of purpose is exhibited on all sides by a hearty determination to annihilate the invading foe. Distinctness of purpose is likewise exhibited on all sides by an all-pervading consideration that the war is waged for the defense of Southern homes and firesides, of Southern nationality.

The hatred of the Yankee is fierce and bitter. It is a hatred nourished up for years past, and now all pleading with indescribable fury. To estimate it to the hatred of the English Cavaliers against the Puritans would be slandering those Cavaliers. It is the hatred rather of Cavaliers who have nothing left but their gentility, their love of order, and whose moral nature has been polluted by the imagination of slavery. It is a hatred bearing high in the same proportion as their native hearts are low. It is a hatred fostered by all the evil passions of politicians disappointed in their own beloved nation which they had hoped to be the great focus of the Virginian aggy.

THE BULL RUN PRESTY.

The frenzy which caused this place rather the nerves from Bull Run baffles every description. The news took every one by surprise. A defeat was expected—not a victory. All those who were in the battle agree in stating that they were retreating, when about 2000 men from Johnston's forces at Winchester, under Gen. Smith, came to their succor. Smith, while in the cars with his men, heard the rearing of cannon and musketry, and though at some distance from the battle-field, ordered the cars to be stopped, and hurrying at double quick step through the woods, came in the nick of time to rally the flagging troops and turn the tide of battle. Their fierce charge swept all before them. Yet, while admitting the accidental character of their victory, the rebels talk as if the victory settled the question, and in the overweening confidence of their impregnability, they accordingly condescend to be magnanimous, and express kind feelings for the prisoners, of whom there are upwards of 1000 here.

The Battle of Oak Hill.

The following graphic account of the great battle of Oak Hill, and the part taken in it by the gallant Third Louisiana, is furnished in the Little Rock *Gazette*, (24th instant) by an eye-witness:

Captain Woodruff's battery, supported by the Louisiana Regiment, with the Third infantry as a reserve, were ordered to march down Lyon and occupied a hill to the left of our camp. In the meantime Colonel Churchill's Regiment and the Texas Rangers (who had been surprised and fired upon before they could leave their tents) were engaging the enemy with deadly effect. Colonel Carroll's regiment also became engaged about this time, and had assisted to charge the enemy from the front of the Louisiana Regiment then engaged Lyon's infantry in a desperate hand to hand conflict. The struggle was very sanguinary, and many of our brave fellows fell in the conflict. The rebel's battery had checked Lyon's advance, and the Louisiana Regiment were attempting to drive them back.

Never did brave men stand up longer or firmer against fearful odds and a deadly fire than these Southern boys. In the meantime Lyon had succeeded on the right, and opened fire from his battery upon our brave fellows. The Louisiana boys determined to turn and take his battery. As they advanced, Captain Wm. Scott, of Fort Smith (who had been raised by General Pierce to a position on a hill commanding Siegel's force, and opened upon them with dreadful effect. Fourteen fell at one fire, and the Federals rushed up and spiked the guns in trust. With a yell the Louisianas boys charged their battery and took it, the whole force fleeing before them. Lyon's force was still advancing. Col. Allen in the meantime, had nearly made out to be hid introduced himself to the previous night, then understanding he had been assured her of the gratification. Lyon, seeing his battery gone, and his right wing in confusion, ordered a retreat.

THE ELEMENTS OF WEAKNESS OF THE REBELS.

The blockade, in cutting off many of their supplies, constitutes one of these elements. Next in importance must be mentioned the comparative weakness of South and North Carolina. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—most of the available troops of these States having been sent in Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. Captain Delong, a Southern-law of Beauregard, has just left for Tennessee, and the necessity for needed reinforcements to that State, as well as to Missouri and Western Virginia, will diminish the forces in the above named States for the time in action, and new regiments raised or raising will be required for Richmond, Manassas, and along the Potomac. Another element of weakness is the want of the last few days to increase the army of the Eastern Maryland, with a view either of effecting a crossing into that State, or of preventing the Federal forces from reaching Manassas through the Potomac. Artillery will be sent across to the Potomac, to Aquia Creek, and other points, and more will be sent from day to day.

At Aquia Creek, where Captain Lynch, of Dead Sea fame, is commanding, are the 1st Virginia batteries, supported by two regiments; several Alabama regiments are within a few miles distance, on the way to Fredericksburg; and troops and batteries are on other parts of the river; a Tennessee regiment under Col. Bate, has been Kenneyed, an important point, where the rebels pay a large salary to a man—he can of Evans, after whom the point, consisting of his house, is called—for the purpose of crossing over with boats, the river being small there and the crossing effected in twenty-five minutes. The garrisoning of all these Virginia and Maryland points will soon absorb a considerable number of troops. Fredericksburg, within an hour's ride by railway from Aquia Creek, and corresponding by rail with Richmond and Richmond, is defensible. The weakness of the South is, here will be in the necessity of dividing its forces, which have hitherto been chiefly concentrated at Manassas since the battle of Bull Run, a considerable number of troops. The next place from which to withdraw troops will be Bull Run or Centreville, to be used at Bull Run or Centreville, to be used at Bull Run or Centreville, to be used at