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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5.

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 DOMINANT MOTIVE.

We remarked a day or two ago that whatever might have been the apparent object of the war at its commencement, it was now proclaimed by the North almost confessedly for purposes of subjugation. It scarcely yet suits the existing popular sentiment for the Federal newspapers openly to make this acknowledgement, because there is a goodly proportion of the people who are not prepared to accept so odious a declaration. But no absolute avowal is needed when the tactics of the Federalists, and their practices wherever they establish a foothold on Southern soil, establish their aims beyond contradiction. If they did not seek subjugation, they would not perpetrate rapine and violence, they would not confiscate and destroy real estate and carry off slaves, nor would they seize non-combatants, outrage their persons, and incarcerate them in filthy dungeons. Federal troops usually make a desert of every portion of the South which falls even temporarily into their possession. Judge then what they would do, were they really to overrun and conquer the entire Confederacy.

Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, the possibility of subjugating the South, such a result might gist the hate and gratify the vengeance of the North, but would it help the conquerors to pay the enormous debts contracted in the enterprise? Will the laying waste of the fertile fields of the South, the suppression of agricultural industry, the burning of towns, the imprisonment of citizens enrich our enemies? It may be urged that the North will indemnify itself for the cost of the war by the products derived from the sale of the great staples of the South? There might be some plausibility in this hypothesis were it conceivable that a people despoiled and oppressed, decimated and impoverished by the most cruel and detestable of foes, would be abject enough to till the earth, and secure its teaming treasures for the benefit of their tyrants. Can the North be so insensate as to imagine that after breaking down all resistance in the South, and placing garrisons in every town and city, and disarming the inhabitants, they would induce the planters quietly to work and raise cotton and sugar and tobacco to be appropriated by the Yankees. Such a supposition degrades Southern men to the level of their own slaves.

It is very evident that the Federals are deplorably ignorant of the spirit of the South, and that they measure us by their own venal and mercenary standard. And yet they should know better. Might they not appreciate the character of a people who voluntarily deprive themselves of agricultural products to the value of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, rather than that any portion of it should fall into the hands of the foeman, or that Federal pockets should be lined by the profits of transhipment and transportation? Are they not aware of the stern, immovable determination of the Southerners utterly to destroy by fire their most valuable staples, should Yankee invasion threaten them with seizure and sequestration? Do the Federals suppose, that Southern men are such idiots as to permit the grand sources of their wealth to be filched from them? When they must choose between total loss, and total loss superadded to Yankee gain, can their decision be considered for a moment problematical?

If the Yankees were to subjugate the South it is said they would declare universal emancipation. How would that benefit them? Would the enfranchised chattel be likely to raise cotton and tobacco, and give them to his liberators out of pure gratitude? Or would the practical application of Abolition doctrines remove a labor-system which has been universally pronounced the best existing on this earth.

What, then, is the real aim and end proposed by our enemies? Nothing but a gigantic and shameless act of revenge, and a [illegible] to effect as much mischief as possible. For this they are enlisting frightful sacrifices, and making gigantic exertions. The hope of this accomplishment is the sole gleam at their once proud marts of commerce now reduced to bankruptcy, their manufacturing industry almost destroyed, their streets swarming with mendicants, their wealth taking wings unto itself in a thousand directions. The North and West feel that by their insane policy they have brought upon themselves irreversible and profound disaster, but they say within themselves—"We know we are ruined beyond repair—we do not deny that we have forfeited the friendship and the opulent trade of the South, but if we must fall she shall go down with us; she shall never date the epoch of her prosperity, power and independence from that of our decadence. We shall therefore crush her out, reckless of the injury we inflict on ourselves by the act." Such is the animating motive of our foes. It is not an iota loftier than this. Thank Heaven! strength is not always given in proportion to will. It is one thing to look with malevolent and vindictive hatred at the South, and another to be able to wreak upon us that diabolical passion.

HON. C. M. CONRAD.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the announcement of the candidature of Hon. C. M. Conrad for member of the Confederate Congress from the Second District. Mr. Conrad possesses marked ability, great experience in political life, and a perfectly unblemished reputation. If elected, we have no doubt whatever that his constituents will be fully satisfied with the course he will pursue. Mr. Conrad is at present a representative in the Provisional Congress.

The Louisville *Journal* endeavors to stir up the martial spirit of the Lincolnites in Kentucky by the publication of the following:

THE WORD.

Arm!
Arm without any words!
Arm!
This is the time for swords!
Arm! Arm!

Arm!
Arm or it is too late!
Arm!
Arm or be desolate!
Arm!
This is the trumpet peal!
Arm!
For the Old Common weal!
Arm! Arm!

Arm!
Arm—Arm to meet the foe!
Arm!
Arm—he is coming—he!
Arm!

Arm!
Arm for your Mother, and march to defend her!
Arm!
Arm for the Commonwealth—Arm or surrender!
Arm!
Arm, Brothers—Arm's the word!
Arm! Arm!
Not a day to be deferred!
Arm! Arm!

THE ACCOUNT AT SEA.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 21st September gives a recapitulation of naval operations, as follows:

		Value.
Seized by Rebels	54 vessels	$2,726,400
Seized by U. S. Navy	63 vessels	1,917,200
Total	117 vessels	$4,762,600

Adding to this some vessels disposed of by the Senator, and there will be a very good balance in favor of "the rebels," considering they are just beginning naval affairs.

NEW ENGLAND AND HER TROOPS.—The Northern papers are making a "blow" about the number of troops New England has in the field, and publish the following list, doubtless exaggerated, with the flourish of trumpets that is truly amusing:

	Regiments.
Massachusetts has to-day in the field	17
Maine	8
Connecticut	7
Rhode Island	5
Vermont	5
New Hampshire	4
In all	46

Mississippi, with less than a fourth of the voting population of Massachusetts, has four more regiments in the field, and even Arkansas and Louisiana far outnumber her in fighting men. The war is not so popular up there as it is here.

[illegible] Herald
[illegible] the
[illegible] he
[illegible] re
[illegible] re
[illegible] Chronicle
[illegible] Gazette. The death of Lyon, and the retreat from Springfield, caused from want of those reinforcements which Fremont caught to have sent, are now followed up by the still more disastrous capture of Lexington from the same cause, *indicating the loss of 5000 of the best troops, who have surrendered by neglect, the guns of all their small arms, ordnance [illegible], ammunition and equipage, together with 3000 horses, to the enemy of the rebels, to say nothing of the moral effect of such a misfortune.*

It is very evident that there must have been terrible mismanagement at St. Louis; otherwise the brave Mulligan and his devoted little band would not have been thus left to their fate.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Mississippi Blockading Fleet.

Seven Vessels at Head of the Passes.

Fort Jackson, October 4, 10:45 A. M.—The sloop of war Richmond, a large propeller, the steamer Water Witch, two sloops of war, (one supposed to be the Vincennes) a schooner and a pilot boat are now riding at anchor at the head of the Passes.

[We tender our thanks to the operators of the Balize line for this valuable information, which was transmitted by permission of Com. Hollins.]

The *Delta* of last evening has the following special dispatches:

Richmond, October 4, 1861.—President Davis yesterday reviewed at Fairfax Courthouse the troops comprised in the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Walker, Longstreet, Cocke and Jones, and the battalion of Washington Artillery.

It was a brilliant and impressive affair, and lasted three hours and a half.

The President is expected to return to Richmond this afternoon.

The enemy has made no further advance.

Col. A. G. Blanchard, First Louisiana Regiment, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis and Mrs. Joseph Johnston met with a serious accident yesterday by the overturning of a carriage, both being severely injured.

President Davis with the Army Reconnoitering.

Richmond, October 3, 1861.—President Davis is still with the army on the Potomac. Escorted by the Adams troop of cavalry, from Manassas to Fairfax Courthouse, he made a reconnoissance from Fairfax Courthouse of the enemy's outposts.

The enemy now holds Fall's Church.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

The War in Western Virginia.

Meeting of the Hostile Armies under Generals Lee and Rosencrantz at Big Springs.

BLOODY BATTLE

OF TWO DAYS' DURATION.

Total Rout of the Lincolnites.

They Retreat towards Wheeling, Burning Villages.

Savannah, October 4.—The *Republican* of this morning publishes a special dispatch telegraphed from the seat of Government, which says that a gentleman has arrived from Baltimore in Richmond, stating that the Northern papers contained accounts of a bloody battle which occurred in Western Virginia between the hostile armies. The Federalists, commanded by Gen. Rosencrantz, attacked Gen. Lee's army at Big Springs Saturday last, when a general engagement ensued, which was continued the whole of the following day, (Sunday) and resulted in the complete overthrow of the Federals, who retreated towards Wheeling, burning villages. Gen. Rosencrantz was reported mortally wounded.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes this report, but the War Department has received nothing from Gen. Lee, owing to the destruction of bridges by storm, thereby retarding the arrival of couriers.

Big Movement Ahead.

Richmond, October 4.—The *Examiner* of this morning indicates that a stirring movement is about to take place on the Potomac.

Interesting from Kentucky.

Positions of the Various Armies.

Memphis, October 4.—We have received intelligence here to-day from Columbus in relation to the positions of the armies in Kentucky and Missouri, which will be found of interest. Gen. Hardee and troops are at Columbus, Ky., Jeff Thompson's force is at New Madrid, Mo., stand for St. Louis, to form a junction with the force under Price and McCulloch. General Clark is moving hence in the same direction with twenty cannon.

General Fremont has endangered 8000 men and moved towards Paducah.

From Columbus, Kentucklans are redeeming Kentucky, and predict Southern winter quarters in St. Louis, Louisville, Washington and Baltimore.

News from the Confederate Capital.

MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE PORTS OF ENTRY.

Richmond, October 4.—Secretary of the Treasury Hon C C Memminger, in virtue of an act passed by the last Congress, has ordered the establishment of ports of entry and delivery at Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee.

Battle Near Cheat Mountain, Va.

Another Southern Victory.

Richmond, October 4—Authentic intelligence has been received to the effect that General Jackson, with 2500 Georgians, was attacked on Tuesday last, the 3d instant, on Green Brier river near Cheat Mountain, by 5000 Lincolnites under General Reynolds. After four hours' hard fighting the Lincolnites were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss was but small.

Lincolnites in Search of our Potomac Batteries.

Richmond, October 4.—A reliable dispatch states that Lincolnites in strong force have crossed the Potomac at Occoquan, for the purpose of capturing one of our batteries. No particulars are given, but it is believed they will be cut off, as they do not know the precise location of our batteries.

ESPLANADE GUARDS.—See advertisement in another column.

From Kentucky.

The Nashville *Patriot* of the 2d has the following:

We conversed with passengers who reached the city yesterday morning, and from them gleaned the following as the existing condition of affairs in Kentucky:

The main body of the Confederate forces and the patriotic Southern rights volunteers whom they are in Kentucky to assist and defend against the despotic sway of the Government at Washington, are at Bowling Green. There is an advance of some 2000 men at Munfordville. A few Lincolnites who had collected with arms on Muddy river, in Logan county, had been scattered and dispersed by a detachment of Southerners. Buckner had gone down with a force of 2000 and broke up the Lincoln camp at Hopkinsville, and took possession of the town on Monday night or yesterday morning. The number of Lincolnites encamped at this place were variously estimated at from 500 to 2000. When they got wind of Gen. Buckner's approach, many of them are reported to have thrown down their arms, and returned to their families, while the remainder took the nearest route to the Ohio river. There was no fight, but it is said that two of our cavalry, acting as scouts, were assassinated by the cowardly secessionists.

On the other hand, the Hessians have forces stationed at Muldrough's Hill, Lebanon Junction, New Haven and Elizabethtown, amounting in the aggregate to about 10,000, though they claim 16,000. These troops consist of Rosean's Brigade, some Indianians, Ohioans, 3000 Home Guards, and 200 or 300 U. S. Regulars. They are mostly raw and very awkward recruits. Great exertions are being made in Louisville to induce the people to take up arms to prosecute the Abolition war upon the South by the press, and it is said that huge posters adorn the street corners, with the following in the largest letters: "EMPLOYMENT FOR ABLE-BODIED MEN," meaning thereby that they want a *hireling* soldiery to fight the infamous battles of dastardly leaders.

In other parts of the State the excitement runs high. The old emancipation element of 1849 now assumes the form of rank Abolitionism, and is using every means to beat up companies and regiments for the invading army of Lincoln. The report is that the people are loth to join in the Abolition crusade and are slow to enlist. At the same time hundreds and thousands are flocking to the glorious standard raised by Gen. Buckner.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.—The Opelousas *Courier* says:

Since about a week the weather has been very pleasant and extremely favorable for cotton picking and even for watering cane. Nights are cool, days bright, and moderately warm and dry.

We regret to see that caterpillars have destroyed most of the cotton fields, which, without that depredator, would yet have yielded a reasonable amount of cotton.

The Attakapas *Register* has the following:

Nearly two weeks have elapsed since the last rain, and the clouds still indicate that we are to have a continuance of the present delightful spell for several days more. The planters, to use an old expression, are making hay while the sun shines, and are now, with but very few exceptions, ready to commence harvesting the immense sugar crop, which will exceed—if not cut short by an early frost—that of last year by a hundred thousand hogsheads. All agree in saying that they have never seen the cane so large, and so full of saccharine juice, although we are yet thirty days behind the usual time to commence rolling, will yield fully fifteen hundred pounds of sugar to the acre. All our planters will be fully employed in rolling between now and the 20th day of the month.

We are informed that, on the 14th of September, Mr. G. B. Russell, of Prince George county, Maryland, was arrested by a party of Rebkies's brigade, and carried before General Walker, commanding the brigade, during the sickness of Stahlen. Seizing an opportunity, he suddenly drew his knife and stabbed Walker twice, mortally wounding him. He was then fired upon by the soldier who was guarding him, who fortunately missed him. He then struck at the soldier, cutting off three of his fingers. Mr. Russell rushed by the rest of the guard, and continuing his flight succeeded, after a tedious journey, in reaching the Potomac and crossing into Virginia, and is now at Ashland, near this city. It is said that Gen. Walker has died of his wounds.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Charleston papers contain the annexed items of interest:

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.—The British gunboat Steady, Com. Grant, from New York, which she left on the 21st inst., arrived off this bar yesterday forenoon. She brought as passenger Mr. Fullerton, British Vice-Consul for Savannah, who has come up to this city. Soon after the gunboat was announced in the offing, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Robert Bunch, Esq., took a steamer and proceeded down to her, where he remained several hours. The Steady has only come to bring dispatches from Lord Lyons to the Consul, and will leave on her return to New York, from outside the bar, this day, at two o'clock, carrying the Consular communications only.

The Steady is a propeller gunboat, of about 700 tons, armed with two 24 pounder Armstrong guns, one 68 and two 32-pounders. She is manned by sixty officers and men. She brings dates from New York to her day of sailing, and which, by the kindness of Mr. Bunch, we have been permitted to use.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENT.—The guns on board the steamer Gordon, lately rifled by Messrs. Cameron & Co., were tried on Saturday in the presence of a large number of military gentlemen and officers. The guns were mounted at an elevation of 21 degrees, and two shots fired with six pounds of powder. The first discharge was about fifteen seconds, striking its grass about two miles and a half distant from Accommodation wharf.

The second shot was tried with an India rubber wad, the invention of Col. Bird. The time was twenty-two and a half seconds and the ball was seen, with the aid of glasses, to drop beyond Fort Sumter, a distance of at least four miles.

We learn that it is the intention of Colonel Bird and others who witnessed this last shot, which gave great satisfaction to the party, to obtain the consent of General Ripley to make another trial of the new wad with the guns of Fort Sumter. The first trial has certainly shown the invention to be an effective one, and we hope he may succeed in his efforts.

THE SEQUESTRATION ACT.—We learn that within the past two days, since which the Receivers have got fairly to work, over one hundred cases, amounting at least to $200,000 of alien enemies' property, have been brought before them.

In one case, the property of a non-resident, now at the North, will be to the amount of $75,000 in real estate and negroes.

In another, the sum of $20,000, invested in a plantation and negroes, will be added to the Receivers' funds.

[Special Dispatch to the Knoxville Register.]

LYNCHBURG, September 30.—At a late hour last night intelligence was received at the War Department that our line of pickets along the Potomac had fallen back to Fairfax Courthouse.

Our scouts had reported large masses of the enemy marching on the Potomac. A general action is thought not unlikely, and is indicated by the retirement of our outposts, the intelligence of which is positive.

Gen. Wise reached Richmond on Saturday last. The enemy attacked him on Monday on Big Sewell, in heavy force, numbering, it is supposed, nine thousand, and Gen. Wise had seventeen hundred. He made such a brilliant defense that the enemy were repulsed. Heavy skirmishing was continued throughout the two succeeding days, the Hessians remaining under cover of the trees and bushes, and endeavoring to ascertain the disposition of our guns. In the meanwhile Gen. Lee arrived with four regiments of Floyd's brigade, thus swelling the forces on Big Sewell to four thousand men.

Our loss in three days' skirmishing, two killed and three wounded.

Gen. Wise supposes the enemy's loss as heavy; but the actual facts could not be obtained, the enemy screening them from view.

Wise is sanguine that Gen. Lee will whip the enemy, and drive him back.

It is reported that three Federal ships were blown ashore on the North Carolina coast during the gale on Friday last.

The latest advices from Norfolk report that the garrison at Fortress Monroe has been further reinforced by three regiments.

Gen. Van Dorn has recovered from his late illness, and will be ready to resume active operations at an early day.

The Tredegar Works at Richmond.

The *Enquirer* of the 29th ult. furnishes an exceedingly interesting and elaborate account of the famous Tredegar Iron Works—a vast and magnificent establishment, the property of Messrs. Anderson & Co. Many portions of the article will be read with interest. Speaking of the capacity of the works for the manufacture of cannon, ordnance and projectiles, the *Enquirer* remarks:

It was in this latter department—the fabrication of cannon—that the "Tredegar Works" achieved its first popular distinction. So decidedly superior were the ordnance then manufactured found to be, that the fame of the foundry in which they were cast soon became firmly established, and the United States Government thenceforward, find up to within a short time of the election of Lincoln, entrusted to Messrs. Anderson & Co. the manufacture of the chief portion of the blue ordnance required by the War Department, and for officer direction in the old Federal navy, and who had been long engaged in superintending the manufacture and proof of ordnance made for his Government, writes of the Tredegar Foundry, that of some 1200 guns made there, every one, to a number successfully withstood the tests to which they were subjected, and adds the safe assertion that "*they are fully equal to any made in this country or in Europe.*" In proof of this opinion, the fact may be mentioned here that several of the Tredegar guns have endured, without injury, upwards of 1000 rounds, and in one memorable instance at least, the piece safely withstood the excessive test of 1800 consecutive firings, to which it was subjected, for the purpose of ascertaining its actual power of endurance. A Chicago paper of this remarkable excellence of the ordnance made here is said to exist in the admitted fact that the iron used in their manufacture, and which is principally obtained from the "Glocester Mine" in Botetourt county, Virginia, is the best in the world for this purpose. It is certain, however, that the laudable professional pride and mechanical skill of Messrs. Anderson & Co. have contributed no little to their fame in this respect.

The experience and the facilities which the "Tredegar Works" have thus been enabled to acquire would seem to have been the result of a special direction, which the enthusiastic patriot may well be excused for regarding as providential. Without the establishment of Messrs. Anderson & Co., and the opportune possession of the Gosport Navy Yard, it is difficult to conceive how the South, relying solely upon human agencies, could have successfully resisted the assaults of a neighboring, powerful, and well-appointed enemy. The importance of these works to the South does not appear to have been underrated by our enemies, since, avowedly, the chief object of the "On to Richmond" march was to their destruction and consequent crippling of Southern resources of war.

The number of ordnance, of all calibres, furnished to the South by the Tredegar Works we have it not in our power now to state; but, taking certain facts within our possession as the *data* of the estimate, it must reach to hundreds. At present the utmost activity is being displayed in the department, and from six to eight small, and about six large guns are turned out weekly. The floors of the machine shop are crowded with projectiles of all sizes and shapes, varying in weight from the one hundred pound percussion shell of the rifled Columbiads, to the six pound shells of the jaunty and symetrical but destructive little rifled "Tredegar gun," as it is termed.

The percussion shells, of which a large number are now being made, are provided with Bormann's celebrated graduated fuse, with a safety attachment—the invention of Dr. Rob't S. Archer, a member of the firm—to prevent premature explosions by the careless dropping of the shell. Quite a number of these terrible projectiles are ready packed for transhipment to Charleston, and about 200 shells are each day sent to the laboratory to be filled. The machinery for boring and rifling cannon are of the most improved and powerful description, and are kept constantly employed. During our visit on Wednesday, a monster ten-inch Columbiad, weighing about 17,000 pounds, and having a range of four miles, was being rifled—a process which would occupy about two days. Three of these enormous guns are made each week (in the average,) and six of them were, during our visit, undergoing the process of boring, preparatory to being rifled. The operation of boring is by far the most tedious of all connected with the manufacture of a gun, requiring from five days to two weeks, according to the quality of the iron or the excellence of the tools used. There are six boring beds or mills, and a proportionate number of planers or lathes, for smoothing and finishing the piece after it has been bored. The light "Tredegar Gun" and rifled field pieces of ordinary calibre are turned off with great rapidity, and removed to suitable fields of action as soon as finished. Among the guns now being rifled for field service are some fifty bronze and iron guns of a small calibre, belonging to the State of Virginia. These had heretofore been regarded as wholly useless, but will, in their altered forms, become exceedingly effective. The latter pieces will be confided, it is supposed, to the care of the Home Guards throughout the State. A number of formidable looking eight-inch howitzers have also been completed, and are now ready for shipment to different points of action. The process of fabricating the terrible instruments of death is full of interest to the uninitiated. The guns are cast solidly, and, after being reduced of their surplus length are placed upon the boring beds, and from thence transferred to the turning lathes, where the pieces are then cut down to their proper shape and dimensions, and smoothed or polished.

The establishment is also largely engaged in the manufacture of gun carriages, for field batteries and for heavy ordnance. Quite a large number of these, made in the best and most substantial manner, have already been sent away, and others are being almost daily conveyed to the different fields of action. It is in this department that the most difficulty was anticipated in meeting the requirements of our armies; yet here, also, the energy of Messrs. Anderson & Co. has demonstrated the utterly self-sustaining powers and resources of the South, by turning out from their establishment the skill and the appurtenances of field batteries, which challenge the closest criticism and comparison with the best work of Northern manufactories. A traveling forge to accompany the batteries into the field—and numbers are being here made after the original design—stands as being one of the most complete and practically available in all of its arrangements we have yet seen.

Another decided improvement in the mechanism of artillery, which this firm has contributed are wrought iron carriages for barbette guns, which have been found to far surpass the cumbrous cakes now generally used, both in strength and in the ease with which the heaviest ordnance may be worked upon them while they fall so far below the latter in weight and in expense of construction. The plan of these carriages was highly approved by the old Government, who were about to order them for the more important fortifications along the coast, when Lincoln went in, and the Union became transformed as" to the baseless fabric of a vision." Several of the improved wrought iron carriages are now under construction—and one of them has been already completed—for certain Southern forts.

Many of the improvements which have here been originated in the manufacture of cannon, projectiles, &c., may be traced to the practised skill and the experience of Dr. Rob't S. Archer, one of the firm, who was formerly in the United States navy for many years, as surgeon, and who has devoted a considerable portion of his time to experimenting in fire-arms, projectiles, &c.

The "Tredegar Gun," to which reference has before been made, is of an original design, and upon an entirely new principle. It is a six-pounder iron rifled field piece, furnished with a patent friction primer instead of a percussion hammer, and having a graduated sight, by means of which the gun may be fired with the accuracy of a rifle. It is quite likely the Yankees will soon hear of this busy little artillery hornet in the vicinity of Washington. Extensive additions will shortly be made to the works now in operation, and which will much facilitate the speedier manufacture of guns of the heaviest calibre.

* * * * * * *

There are at present employed in the works about 1000 men, who, were they called into service, would make a formidable regiment of strong armed defenders; and for such emergencies they are fully prepared, for, influenced by the warlike tendencies of the times, the men, some time ago, organized from among themselves a full battalion, and elected as their commander Major Joseph H. Anderson, one of the proprietors. Procuring arms, they, after some weeks passed in industrious drilling, tendered their services to the Government through their commander. The Government very judiciously declined the tender, upon the ground that the Tredegar Volunteers could be of infinitely more service to the cause where they desired to serve in the workshops than in the field. Recently Major Anderson has been called to a brigadier-generalship in the provisional army of the Confederacy, and the battalion are temporarily without a commander. They preserve, however, their regular organization, and drill with assiduous care once a week. From their ranks a guard is nightly detailed, and the establishment placed under strict military surveillance. The latter precaution has been rendered necessary by the attempts to destroy these all-important works, which have twice been made by Yankee emissaries in our midst, and which attempts were, fortunately for our cause, twice frustrated by the vigilance of some of the employés in the works.

The supply of anthracite coal having been cut off by the blockade, Messrs. Anderson & Co. are now using coke in their furnaces, which material is wholly used in England for manufacturing purposes. A large furnace for the purpose of converting bituminous coal into coke has been erected, and is now in daily operation. The coke, when made, will be mixed with anthracite coal, a quantity of which the firm have managed to return. The supply of coke for manufacturing purposes has also been cut off, but the demand for it has been in abeyance of the requisite article procured in the immediate vicinity of the city. It was formerly obtained from Troy, New York. The destroyers of Messrs. Anderson & Co. with his, before the interruption of commercial intercourse between the two sections, amounted annually to about $400,000—nearly half a million of dollars—a sum which enormous revenue, we trust, been now lost to Yankeedom forever. Among the articles for which we relied wholly upon the North was boiler or plate iron, and already the manufacture, in ample quantities, has been achieved by Messrs. Anderson & Co. The firm are now supplying the Government with large quantities of excellent plate iron. The purpose to which it is applied will be ascertained through Yankee sources sooner or later.

The Tredegar Iron Works, it remains only to say, are operated wholly by water power, from the inexhaustible and unrivaled sources of the noble James river.

General Jeff. Thompson, of Missouri.

This General is displaying such remarkable devotion, in the face of the difficulties that surround him, as to have won the name of the Marion of the revolution. He following, we learn, are very destitute of the comforts of a soldier, and Gen. Thompson steadily refuses to enjoy any comforts which he is not able to share with his brave men.

On one occasion, a lady in the vicinity of the camp, sent to his quarters a pot of hot coffee. The servant bearing it was compelled to wait for some time before Gen. Thompson made his appearance. When he arrived and the coffee was tendered him, although he had not quaffed any of that inspiring beverage for several days, he deliberately, though not uncourteously, poured the contents of the vessel on the ground, saying that he was grateful to the lady for her consideration, yet he could not consent to enjoy a luxury that he could not share with his comrades. On another occasion he declined to sleep on a feather bed for the same reason. In the case where his soldiers were suffering great privation, such an example as this is calculated to inspire them with fresh courage. The officer should thus set an example of fortitude and self-denial to his men, and they will much more cheerfully undergo the hardships of the camp and the battle-ground.

General Thompson uniformly bestows great attention and care for the comfort of his men, and never neglects them. He sees that every possible provision is his power is made for their comfort. He attends, in person, to the details connected with their camping, subsistence and marches. He goes out with his scouting parties, and posts his pickets himself.

It seems to us that such an officer is invincible. In conversation with a gentleman from the western part of the State, we asked if there was not danger that so small a force as Thompson's, separated from the main army of the Mississippi, would be cut off or defeated. No, sir, said he, emphatically, there is no such thing as whipping those men. They are not made of the material to be whipped.—*Nashville Union.*

The London *Illustrated News* of the 7th ult. says, in its editorial summary:

Had any one hinted twelve months since at the possibility of the United States being the next arena for the display of the antiquated resources of martial law, suspension of *habeas corpus* and the passport system, he would have been met with derisive laughter. We have lived, however, to see these things as living, tangible facts. They are excused and apologized for as political necessities, belonging to the exigencies of the occasion.

It is amusing, however—rather sadly amusing—to see the new country driven to the long despised weapons of the old world.

THE WASHINGTON BUTCHERY.—We have received information from a reliable source in regard to the reported slaughter of Federal troops in Washington. It appears that four regiments were required to change their arms, whereupon they mutinied, and Gen. McClellan surrounded them with five regiments. A melee with stones and brickbats then commenced, and to quell the riot McClellan gave the order to fire. The slaughter is represented to have been fearful. Surely, the Lincolnites have commenced the work of blood and carnage among themselves.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Prisoners of War.—The second lot of prisoners of war reached this city last evening from Richmond, and their appearance elicited quite as large a display of public curiosity as was seen on the occasion of their first arrival. Many people were desirous to consider their disappointment, but they should remember that the interruption of commercial intercourse between the two sections, amounted annually to about $400,000—nearly half a million of dollars—a sum which enormous revenue, we trust, been now lost to Yankeedom forever. Among the articles for which we relied wholly upon the North was boiler or plate iron, and already the manufacture, in ample quantities, has been achieved by Messrs. Anderson & Co. The firm are now supplying the Government with large quantities of excellent plate iron. The purpose to which it is applied will be ascertained through Yankee sources sooner or later. The Tredegar Iron Works, it remains only to say, are operated wholly by water power, from the inexhaustible and unrivaled sources of the noble James river.

Found.

CAME to my house, a Black Newfoundland Dog, which the owner can have by paying charges. F. GIRELE, 157 Canal st.

Mules—Mules.

FOR SALE, for cash or Confederate Bonds, 180 Omnibus Mules. J. B. SHARP & CO., 4 Royal street.

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

THE officers and members of this Association are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting on MONDAY, October 7th, 1861, at o'clock, in the Grand Lodge Hall of Polar Star Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., on St. Louis street, between Bourbon and Royal street.

By order of the President. E. C. ABADIE, Secretary pro tem.

Notice to Cavalry Companies.

A SPLENDID BAY HORSE will be sold cheap if immediate application be made at No. 18 Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee street. octo 1w

Soldiers' Hats.

A LARGE ⅞ of French soft HATS, suitable for military companies, for sale by PAUL TRICOU & SON, 18 Conti st. oct1 1w

For Hire.

20 ABLE BODIED NEGROES to be hired if immediate application be made to the Lewis Steam Cotton Press Company, Third District. oct1 1w

For Sale.

40 YOUNG and strong MULES, in splendid order, will be sold, one and two years on the credit of the Lewis Steam Cotton Press Company, Third District. oct1 1w

BARGAINS

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, NEW ORLEANS, October 1st, 1861.

UNTIL further notice, the Trains will run as follows: The Morning Mail will leave at 7 o'clock, A. M., and make connections with the Southern Railroad at Mobile, and with the Mississippi Central Railroad for Jackson and points North. The Evening Mail will leave at 5:45, P. M., and make connection with the Southern Railroad for Vicksburg. Returning, will arrive in New Orleans at 10:30, A. M., and 4:45, P. M.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

The Great Southern Manufactory

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, the first President of the Confederate States, and of Brigadier-General BEAUREGARD, manufactured and for sale by

C. ROUYER,

No. 135 Chartres street, New Orleans.

The object of these Medals is to bring down to posterity the features of two eminent citizens who have faithfully served THE CAUSE, and of whom the Southern Confederacy is so justly proud.

They are intended as a memento to our children, in whose hearts we will ever awaken the feelings of devotion to their country and a noble desire to follow in the footsteps of DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. oct2 1m

Mexican Jalap.

A LOT of Mexican JALAP in bond, for sale by [illegible] at 68 Old Levee, betw. Customhouse and Bienville sts.

Mexican Sarsaparilla.

A LOT of MEXICAN SARSAPARILLA, in bond, for sale by [illegible] at 68 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

Corks.

A full assortment of Corks in store, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by J. M. GAY, [illegible] 68 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

WALDEN'S TARIFF.

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THE Tariff on Imports of the CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA alphabetically arranged, together with the Warehousing Tariff, Tables of Weights, Measures and Currency, with full explanations and the transmission of Autocracies Letters, etc., for sale by CORSON & ARMSTRONG, 88 Camp street, New Orleans.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
TUMERIC—9 barrels.
SHELLAC—39 barrels.
INDIGO—14 barrels.
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC—4 tons.
PEARL BARLEY—20 cases.
CHAMPAGNE WINE—400 cases.
SCOTCH ALE AND PORTER—200 casks.
PRUNES—200 boxes.
ROCK CANDY—150 boxes.
LOAF SUGAR—50 boxes.
FREEZERS—200 dozen.
PICKLES AND CATSUPS—400 boxes.
OPODELDOC SOAP—6 boxes.
BROWN SOAP—150 boxes.
WOODEN, WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, &c.
J. H. CHART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. oct1

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS such as Wilton, Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrains, Dutch, Venetians, &c. Also, Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities and widths; White, Colored and Cocoa Matting; Window Shades; Table Covers; Rugs and Mats; Drugget and Linen Crash Cloths, &c., &c., which we offer for cash at moderate prices. A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

To Confectioners.

A FINE selection of Lozenges, of all shapes and sizes, for sale by LION & ANDREE, Corner Royal and Bienville sts. sep30

Jouvin Gloves.

RECEIVED, by the subscribers, an assortment of Jouvin Gloves, for sale by LION & ANDREE, Corner Royal and Bienville sts. sep30

ARIETTE, CORDIAL, MUSCAT, FRUITS, &c.—1 half bushel assorted Fruit, 1 half bushel Peaches, canis Meat & Ox Tongues, 100 bottles Muscat, 50 do vinegar fruits, 100 do tomato sauce, 200 clay pipes, various quality and sizes. In store and for sale by J. M. CURIEN, 30 Toulouse st. sep11

PRUNES—60 boxes Epis dried prunes, a choice article, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 6 and 14 St Louis st. sep14

SARDINES—72 cases, Rodel, quarter and half boxes, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 6 and 14 St Louis st. sep14

COPPER for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 68 Old Levee st. sep14

Groceries.

A. VET BROTHERS, at the Blue Store, corner of Bienville, and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee street, offer for sale:

COFFEE—200 bags Rio and Mocaibo.
SUGAR—170 hhds. country yellow; 50 boxes loaf; 200 barrels C. crushed and powdered.
RICE—200 packages, different qualities.
SALT—500 sacks fine salt; 500 do coarse.
FLOUR—100 barrels superfine; 300 bags seconds.
BRANS—300 tierces sugar-cured.
FLOUR—200 barrels extra and superfine.
LARD—200 tierces; 200 bags.
OLIVE OIL—300 flasks.
CANDLES—500 boxes star and sperm.
SOAP—1000 boxes.
WINES AND LIQUORS—An assortment in cases and bottles.

The Free Market.—The number of families supplied from this institution yesterday reached 1478. The provisions distributed were as follows: 1400 barrels bread, 50 barrels meal, 2 sacks turnips, 4 barrels rice, 2 sacks salt, 50 sacks sweet potatoes, 50 cabbages, 1200 bunches lettuce, 5 barrels mess beef, 227 bunches carrots, 3½ barrels mackerel, 200 bunches leeks, 2 kits salmon, 4½ barrels molasses, 3 kits tongues and sounds, 4 barrels, 1 box, 4 barrels okra, ½ barrel pickles, 4 barrels peas, 20 bushels grains, 200 pumpkins, 3 kits herrings, 1 barrel sour kraut, lot of parsley and sundries.

Light-Draught Gunboats.—They are have "some things as well as others," the following account of the recently finished launches, given in our *ci-devant*, the Algiers *Newsboy*, will show:

Messrs. John O. McLean and John Mahoney have each just finished six launches, twenty in all. These are larger than the two built in Mobile, of which we see quite a description traveling the rounds of the papers. These built here are forty feet long, twelve feet beam and three and a half feet deep, will carry twenty-five men, of whom twenty will be oarsmen, and will be armed with a 24-pound howitzer, besides small arms to