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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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SHALL WE ADVANCE?

It is still utterly uncertain whether the Confederate troops along the line of the Potomac will make an advance movement towards the enemy, or will establish their winter quarters where they are, and content themselves with simply maintaining a defensive attitude. The extreme reticence of the Cabinet at Richmond, and of the leaders of our armies, deprives the people of all accurate information touching the contemplated policy, and leaves them to such vague conjectures as may be gathered from unofficial, and consequently hazardous assurances. Meanwhile the apparent quiet that has settled down in the direction referred to is rather supposed to favor the belief that prompt and active measures are not anticipated. The expediency of marching the Confederate soldiers into Maryland has been greatly discussed by the press since the recent rumors of a suspension of operations have gained currency. We presume there can be no doubt whatever that a large majority of the Southern journals warmly advocate an early advance. Many of them, however, reason loosely upon the subject, and with a degree of passion altogether misplaced. We are pleased, therefore, to be able to cite a sheet of marked ability which, while taking the popular side of the question, argues it temperately and calmly. We allude to the Richmond *Enquirer*, which, in its edition of the 26th ult., puts forth some very sensible and impartial views.

Most persons are apt to forget that there are two aspects to the question of our progress Northward, and that they should be kept apart. The political question is distinct from the military question, and each should be decided upon its peculiar and seperate merits. The military question is a professional one, and is properly considered beyond the competence of civilians to determine. Are we able to advance, asks the *Enquirer*? Are we ready? Is this the best time? These queries require for their solution a military skill, and an amount of minute information, both as to the condition and strength of our own army and of the enemy, and the position and defenses of the latter, that can be possessed only by officers of much professional learning and sagacity, who have diligently given themselves to the ascertainment of the facts, and careful study of the whole subject. It is a question, therefore, for the officers in command and the military authorities to decide. We leave it with them the more cheerfully from the consideration that if they have not the sagacity to determine when, and where, and how, they can best secure a military advantage, neither have they the capacity to conduct the operation. If we cannot trust them to decide when and where to move, we dare not trust them to lead the movement. When we ask that they be forced to take our armies across the Potomac, we shall also ask that other Generals be sent to take the command, for our confidence in them would be already gone.

The political aspect may be properly examined by judicious and discerning minds, as it is unembarrassed by considerations which military men alone can confront and determine. The authority we have quoted is clearly of opinion that our army shall, if it be possible, at once drive the tide of war beyond our borders, and give to down-trodden Maryland a chance to rise, by crossing the Potomac. The objection to an advance are not deemed of much weight. The fear that an advance would consolidate, energize and madden the North is met with the declaration that the North is as much united and infuriated now as it ever can be.

"Such advantage as we have gained, and such abatement of their violence as we experience, have been at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon. They are due to the victories which our brave soldiers have achieved on bloody fields. Why is it that the captives, at whom the whole fanatical tribe gnash their teeth with very rage as they call them traitors and rebels—why is it, we say, that these are not hung on trees, as LINCOLN longs to have done? It is because we have taken prisoners too, and more than they, and they are *afraid* to harm our men!"

It is urged that whatever of advantage we have acquired will be best maintained by persisting in the course already pursued. We have whipped them in every contest, and will whip them again, especially as our armies, having tried the enemy's mettle, understand it, and know their own to be superior. To obtain a peace, we must conquer it. Temporizing will but encourage the foe, and give him time to render his defenses impregnable, and to substitute efficient military discipline for the ardor of enthusiasm and tenacity of courage in which he is undoubtedly our inferior. While expressing our opinion with becoming diffidence, and deprecating every thing savoring of a captious spirit of fault-finding and condemnation, we are constrained by candor to affirm that the subjoined concluding remarks of the *Enquirer's* article appear to us eminently just:

Indeed, every consideration of policy seems to invite us to exert every energy of attack and defense, that the invader shall be driven back chastised, and reduced to his propriety. If we fail to strike him harder than we do, let it be because we are unable. If we advance not at once into Maryland and beyond Maryland. If we carry not the devastations and the hardships of war which they have wickedly inflicted on our people, into the bosom of their communities, let it be only because we are not yet prepared. Of the propriety of doing so at the earliest ability, we have never doubted, and we do not doubt. In short, we are in favor of pursuing to the end, as we have pursued from the beginning, the policy enjoined by Polonius on Laertes:

> "Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,
> Bear 'stand thy opposer may beware of thee."

We have not made these remarks because of any belief that there is any serious division of opinion on the subject we have treated of. We believe that, upon the political question, the instinct and the judgment of people and of rulers are as the instinct and judgment of one man. But we have deemed that the two aspect of the general question should be distinguished, in order that it might be duly and justly upon its merits; and so that a meritorious political policy shall not, for want of due discrimination, betray us into the decision of a professional question of military strategy.

KENTUCKY AFFAIRS.—The Nashville *Patriot* of the 27th says that rumors from Kentucky were rife in that city, to the effect that 6000 Lincoln troops had ascended Green river to the neighborhood of Bowling Green, and were preparing to drive Gen. Buckner and his forces out of the State. That the Federals had evacuated Paducah, because of the threatening attitude of Gen. Cheatham. That Haldeman, the principal owner of the Louisville *Courier*, who published a card a few days ago proposing to renew the publication of that paper, as a neutral, news and miscellaneous paper, had arrived at Bowling Green. That the Southern Rights men of the State were still flocking in great numbers to the Confederate standard. That the Legislature would yesterday declare the State in a condition of war against the South. That in many of the upper counties of the State the most decided demonstrations were being made against the payment of the Federal war tax; and that the most intense excitement pervaded the whole State in relation to the condition of the State and the country, which would probably lead to a general civil war, in which all the people were likely to be participants.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 26th ult. speaks of the extraordinary demand for Treasury notes by the public. So great has been this demand that the original issue is now nearly exhausted. The applications of the banks have been numerous, and been made from all parts of the South.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

The Chicot *Press* thinks that county will contribute fifteen thousand bales of cotton to the cause of the Confederate States.

Prairie county, Arkansas, with a voting population of only about twelve hundred, has furnished seven full companies to the Confederate army, and offered two more, which have been refused.

The Pocahontas *Herald* learns that Col. Hindman, who has been in the western part of the State, succeeded in obtaining about three thousand men for General Hardee's command. He was expected to arrive at Pocahontas at an early day. The same paper announces that the state of health in the camps of our army are improved at Hite's Ferry, so much so, indeed, that the number of troops there, the number of invalids is unusually small.

Judge Rutherford, an officer of the Missouri army, who has been badly wounded in battle, left for home yesterday. The *Independent Sentinel* says he will immediately return to the army.

The Dog Ary *Cutizen* of the 12th ult. states that McCulloch's force is concentred in the Indian Nation.

John Ardry, living some five miles west of Dog Ary, was arrested on Tuesday morning last, accused of murdering his wife on Sunday previous. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, and the evidence caused Ardry to be committed.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The War in the West—Further Details of the Lexington Affair—Price Forces Take the Field—Governor Jackson Advancing on Boonville and Price on Georgetown.

Rolla, September 30.—We are in possession of this morning of the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 28th inst., containing a summary of news both important and interesting.

The *Democrat* denies the report that General Siegel had attacked Gen. Price, and says that individual was at St. Louis while the hostile armies were battling.

The number of Confederate forces engaged at the battle of Lexington was 2200 (?) against 30,000 Federals—7000 of whom were on constant skirmishing expeditions.

The city of Lexington was obliged to capitulate, as the Federal forces were so exhausted as to be unable to make further resistance to the Confederates.

Official Dispatch of Gen. Fremont.

The following is General Fremont's official dispatch to the Washington Government:

The city of Lexington has fallen into Gen. Price's hands, the enemy having cut off our supply of water. Reinforcements to the amount of 14,000 men had no means to cross the river in time to aid those who were struggling to defend the city. I am taking the field and hope to destroy the enemy before or after the junction of McCulloch's forces."

Movements of Jackson and Price.

A dispatch from Jefferson City says that Governor Claiborne F. Jackson is advancing on Boonville with 10,000 men, and that Gen. Price is marching toward Georgetown with 20,000 men—the Lexington army having been divided for that purpose.

Redemption of the Steamer Clara Bell.

The steamer Clara Bell, which was captured some time since by the Hessians, has been retaken by the Confederates, with merchandize on board amounting in value to $30,000.

Increase of Gen. Price.

Since the recent brilliant victory at Lexington, Missourians have been rallying in large numbers around Gen. Price's standard, and in a few days his force will doubtless be from 30,000 to 40,000 strong.

Gen. Fremont Wants More Money—How his Demands are Respected—The Mammoth Appropriation Fast Lessening.

New York, September 26.—Gen. Fremont has issued an immediate requisition for $500,000 for military stores. Gen. Ripley replies, denying Fremont's authority to make purchases. Further accounts show that excessive prices have been paid, and that no inspection has been made on the goods purchased. Finally, Ripley says that unless purchases are regulated and restricted, the present appropriations of Congress will be insufficient to meet the liabilities of the Government.

From Washington.

Washington, September 26.—The Secretary of War has issued an order forbidding the drafting of troops into the service, and says that the Government will rely on the love of the people for the flag of the Union.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, September 24.—The Cotton market closed quiet to day, with sales of 500 bales at 21¼ to 21¾ for Middling Upland.

Important from Kentucky—Escape of Southern Sympathizers—Gen. Johnston Moving Up the Mississippi.

Memphis, September 30.—A telegraphic message was received in this city yesterday from Clarksville, stating that Judge Monroe, the son of McKee. and Haldeman, principal manager of the Louisville *Courier*, had arrived there on the steamer from Louisville. Breckinridge, Clay, Preston, and other distinguished Kentuckians, had also escaped the vigilance of the Lincolnites, and were making their way into the Confederate States.

Jack Allen has joined the Kentucky forces under Gen. Buckner, with three hundred men, and Humphrey Marshall, with eight hundred, has also marched with them.

Gen. A. S. Johnston's army is moving up the river. "Somebody will be hurt!"

The Reign of Terror in Kentucky—Breaking Up of Union Camps by Gen. Buckner—More Kentuckians in Southern Ranks.

Nashville, Sept. 30.—Passengers who arrived by up-day's train from various points in the State of Kentucky report that Gen. Buckner broke up the Union camps lately established in Owen county, on Saturday, capturing four hundred stand of arms, and their camp equipage. The Unionists, panic striken, ran in every direction, some of them, Indianians, dove into the river and made their way to the opposite shore.

The town of Smithland, Livingston county, Ky., was occupied by Federal forces on the 24th.

The Louisville *Democrat*, in its issue of the 27th instant, states that John C. Breckinridge and George B. Hodge were fifty miles above Richmond, Ky., with 3000 men, who were actively engaged in being drilled.

Ex-Governor Morehead, E. T. Durrill, formerly of the Louisville *Courier*, and M. W. Barr, late Southern agent of the Associated Press, had all taken up their abode in Lincoln's bastile, Fort Lafayette.

James B. Clay and W. G. Overton, of the Louisville *Courier*, had both been arrested, charged with treason against the Federal Government. Hon. Preston, ex U. S. Minister to Spain, had succeeded in making his escape from Lincoln's minions, and was now beyond their reach.

T. B. Monroe, U. S. District Judge, and T. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State of Kentucky, have both resigned their respective positions and arrived here yesterday, having all made good their escape.

The passengers also report that Gen. Zollicoffer captured nearly 1000 stand of arms, a few days ago, which were intended to be distributed among Union men in accordance with a law passed by the last session of the Abolition Congress.

The Louisville *Democrat* of the 27th mentions that a bridge over the Ohio, at Paducah, has been completed, and that the boats used for that purpose were sent from Cincinnati two weeks ago.

Gen. Prentiss, U. S. A.

St. Joseph, Mo., September 25.—Gen. Prentiss arrived here on this city Monday evening and assumed command of the Department of Northwestern Missouri yesterday.

TEXAS ITEMS.

From Texas papers as late as the 21st ult. we extract the following:

Gen Hébert has been, since his arrival here, examining the topography of the island and its environs, and the colonists thrown up by Gen. Sherman, and ordered Gen S.'s resignation, by Col. Moore. He has expressed himself much pleased with what has been done so far for the military protection of the city, and expresses a determination to do all in his power to further and hasten the completion of the defensive works in Houston (are the General had arrived here, and since he has arrived here) that this place was untenable, and that he would make no effort to hold it if attacked, is entirely without foundation. The General is of opinion, that Houston is a very desirable point to be held, and is determined to fight every inch of ground, and to hold out until reinforcements can reach him from the country. His military engineering knowledge and experience gives him peculiar advantages in devising and carrying out a system of defense for our extensive coast. This morning the General went to San Luis, with Col. Forshey, to examine the fortifications at that important point and vicinity.

Capt. Cook, of Fayette county, formerly of the United States navy, who promptly volunteered his services to General Sherman to take command of a battery here, and under Colonel Moore's command, has been for some time in command at Pelican Spit, has been appointed Major of Artillery, C. S. A., to take command of the artillery battalion at this place.

The State troops on the lower Rio Grande, especially at Fort Brown—their term of service being out—were to leave for Victoria by the 10th, there to be mustered out of the service. It has been the impression lately they were in the Confederate States service, but we are informed, on good authority, that this was not so. Gov. Clark was under that belief; the Fort Brown papers were, and our correspondent at the Fort spoke to that effect. There is some mystery connected with the affair which should be cleared up.

The army worm is proving destructive in many counties.

On the frontier the Indians are committing numerous depredations.

By a gentleman who escaped from Alexandria on the 19th, we learn the following:

The rebel army is fortifying nearly seven Hessing week to the hill on the south side known as Ballenger's Hill. One regiment was sent to sustain them the same evening, and it was reported that five more would follow. The hill thus occupied is opposite to Fort Ellsworth, on Shuter's Hill, Hessing creek flowing between them.

The capture of the Pensacola, which vessel was then at the Washington Navy Yard, had been ordered down to garrison Fort Ellsworth till their vessel should be ready for them. To this end crew, fully branded in number, under proper officers, and for some time they remained in compliance. They were shut up in the depot of the New York Steamship Company, at Alexandria, but members of them strolled the streets, and had no more damage. The crew mutinied them through the streets, and a number of shots were fired at such as refused to join when challenged. The next day their vessel returned to Fort Ellsworth was, however, silenced.

R. N. Lambert, Esq., of Alexandria, the owner of the brig Lord, recently seized in New York, city, by order of Secretary Cameron, which vessel has due to could have the vessel if he would furnish proof that he was a loyal citizen. He answered that he was a Virginian, and had no mercy the pale of other terms.

There are but few of the enemy's troops in the city. They are encamped on the heights around it.

The vessel of war Perry is ordered just below Alexandria.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

The Paris (Texas) *Sentinel* of the 20th inst. says that Kosciuskians from Pulaski, and the Tyler shoot generally, hope of late been inviting in that place almost daily. Most of them have their effects behind. The *Sentinel* has heard of some who have gone back for their degrees and stock, but from they will never get them away.

Letter from Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Wednesday Night, Sept. 25.

The chilly north wind of the past few days has been succeeded by southerly breezes, with some rain and a good prospect for more.

season, it is thought, is now too far advanced to reasonably expect blasts or storms of any magnitude.

The City Council of Pensacola, in anticipation of a scarcity of small change, I understand, is in a short time supply the deficiency by issue of "change bills," similar to that proposed by your own City Boards. Something of the kind is very much needed.

Within the last forty-eight hours a large number of Federal tents have been pitched on Santa Rosa Island, for the accommodation of fresh troops, it is thought, from the recently arrived vessels and steamers. All these movements were under the cloud of night, for the purpose of deception. Their tents are now visible several miles above the island shore. They take good care not to "drive stakes" on this side.

There was an addition to the fleet last night of a large sail vessel. We have newspaper reports of several expeditions to the South. These conceal their tracks very well.

Lieut. George E. Holt left last night on a visit to his family and friends in Mobile.

Lieut. Slemmer has been most attentively engaged in the ordinary department for months, and while in charge of the Confederacy, most grossly neglected by the War Department, by its appointment to high positions of his juniors in rank and service. The neglect in this respect of Gen. Bragg's army has been too conspicuous. Is that a soldier has to live for is character or fame.—*Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser*.

RICHMOND ITEMS.

Twenty-five prisoners came down on the Central train yesterday—arrested, we learn, in Hardy county, on suspicion of disloyalty. They are all, we understand, so-called "Union men." By whom arrested, or by what authority, whether by civil or military officers, we have not been informed. Possibly they were taken up by scouting parties sent from Monterey or Mcomsey.

A number of Federal prisoners were on Tuesday removed from the General Hospital to one of the military prisons in the lower part of the city, where they will join General Floyd's column.

Among the notabilities now present in Richmond is Capt. Lewis M. Coxetter, the gallant commander of the privateer Jeff Davis, who, by bold and effective blows at Yankee commerce, will long be remembered with terror by the valiant merchants of Boston and New York; and with pride by his fellow-countrymen of the South. Capt. Coxetter is stopping at the Spotswood House, and looks as if a renewal of service upon the seas would be highly agreeable to him.—*Enquirer*.

THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—As these are now in our city, and much curiosity is felt concerning their appearance, conversation, etc., we take occasion to publish the annexed brief account from the Montgomery *Advertiser* of Thursday last:

Considerable curiosity was manifested yesterday evening to see the Yankee prisoners, who are now in this city *en route* for New Orleans. They are accompanied by about sixty guards from Virginia, under the command of Captain Garland D. Haynes. Nearly every nationality is represented in the ranks of the prisoners, though the great majority of them are from New York. We found them generally observant and inclined to converse on any subject with their visitors. They were not greatly opposed to going South, though there appeared to be some apprehension on their part of yellow fever. One of them, a hearty looking, big boned Irish Englishman, who informed us he had served five years in the English army in India, said that he felt quite confident that Lincoln would be able to subjugate us, finally though it might take some time than they had heretofore expected. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Manassas. He estimates the Yankee troops in the battle field on that day at fifty thousand. He said he would greatly like to be exchanged, but did not wish the Lincoln Government to do any thing which looked like recognizing the nationality of the Confederate States. He had been enough of slavery but intelligent