THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of twelve cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

[illegible] Fernandez, at 12 o'clock, at the Old Basin, the [illegible] Bird, with tackle, apparel, &c.

By Leaumont, Blanche & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their Salerooms, No. 69 Chartres street, bar soap, fancy soaps, perfumery, and seasonable dry goods.

By R. M. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 770 and 772 Royal street, fine mules and horses.

[illegible] peremptory sale of fine mules and horses advertised by R. M. Montgomery, will take place this day, as advertisement. The attention of those in want of stock is especially called to this sale. See advertisement.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?

The seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON in direct suite on an English merchant vessel, by a United States war steamer, excites in the [illegible] so universal and unqualified a feeling of indignation as almost to induce us to believe that everywhere else the outrage would provoke a similar manifestation of sentiment. It would nevertheless be highly imprudent were we in the South to measure the convictions and conclusions of others by our own. We have a national right to feel aggrieved and incensed at the atrocious violation of international comity perpetrated by Commodore WILKES, of the San Jacinto, in forcibly abducting our ambassadors from a neutral vessel on the high seas. Our sympathies, too, are quickened and aroused by the reflection that distinguished gentlemen of the South have by this high-handed act been torn from their families, deprived of liberty, and incarcerated in a dungeon. To us the conduct of Mr. Lincoln Government justly appears most [illegible], brutal and indefensible. Yet we must not forget that it may not thus appear to other party interested in the case. England will view the act under different influences. It is not likely she will be provoked into a spasm of rage and resentment. Such is not her wont, nor indeed does the outrage affect her directly. The victims were not British subjects, nor citizens of a country whose independence has not been recognized by the British Government.

The first impression created by the intelligence of the arrest of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON was favorable to the presumption of prompt and vigorous action on the part of England. It is certain that a most gross and shameful indignity was offered to the British flag—one that probably challenges history for a parallel and a precedent. It is equally certain that as a general rule Great Britain is extremely susceptible on the score of violations of her maritime rights, and insults to her flag; that she has ever jealously guarded the one, and been ready to vindicate the inviolability of the other, and that, under ordinary circumstances, scarcely any occurrence can be imagined better calculated to awaken an outburst of anger from her rulers, an unequivocal assertion of her rights, and an unconditional demand for reparation and redress. But although a British vessel was subjected to great humiliation and wanton insult, the sufferers are not Englishmen, and this, we apprehend, may make a material difference in the mode in which the topic will be handled.

Great Britain is a proud and a powerful empire, and unaccustomed to brook slight or disrespect. It may be that she will regard the abduction of the Confederate embassadors as an outrage to be resented even to the verge of warlikness stoned for. Yet it must be borne in mind that Great Britain is likewise a politic nation; that its Government is remarkable for calm consideration and deliberate action, and that its determinations are frequently, if not habitually, guided by motives connected with the public interest. She will find cause of quarrel with the Lincoln despotism speedily enough, if she is clearly convinced that the stability of her own Government and the welfare of her people will be promoted by hostilities. She will submit to much in order to avoid war, if that stern arbitrament should seem to her fraught with much of positive evil, and with but little of problematical good. In the case before us England may smother it in bosom a protracted and tedious controversy on points of international law. She may prefer a logomachy to the sharper and swifter logic of the sword, just as she did in her disputes with the United States on the right of search, on the Canada question, on the North western boundary, and the like. The public men of Great Britain are thoroughly familiar with the mode of mooting nice questions, until all the passions and resentments which may have been provoked by them shall have subsided and disappeared. If they mistake this to treat the outrage by the San Jacinto, the question of redress will be relegated to the Greek Kalends. On the other hand, it is possible, and we hope most fervently it may prove so, that Great Britain will be keenly sensible to the wanton contempt displayed for her flag by the authorities of the United States, and may resolve once for all to hold them to rigid accountability. The commercial interests of the British Empire may play an important part in determining the course she will pursue. If Great Britain seeks a fair and justifiable pretext for raising the blockade and reopening trade with the Southern ports, she could desire none better than the one presented by the immeasurable audacity of the Lincolnites; and there is good reason for the belief that the mercantile interests of the United Kingdom would stand by her, and support her action in all its possible consequences. If on the other hand, Great Britain is resolved to maintain friendly relations with the Yankees, she has only to deplore with equanimity the humiliation suffered by her flag. That will prove incontrovertibly the exact measure of her friendship for the North, and her indifference to the South. But, *sufficient*.

See advertisement of Mr. D. Bradbury, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

MORE PRISONERS.—Last Wednesday a body of Union men in Pawpaw Hollow, Sevier county, Tenn., were surrounded, and some twenty-five of them captured.

OFF FOR THE WAR.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of Sunday has the following:

On Friday evening last the first company of Col. Kogel's Regiment of Mounted Men, Capt. C. W. Keep, of Iberville, passed up on the steamer Vicksburg for Columbus, Ky. The boat stopped a few minutes at our landing, where an immense crowd of our citizens had assembled to bid them a hearty God-speed on their march.

On yesterday morning three other companies of this regiment, Captains Taylor, Brent and Cannon, took their departure on the steamer Magnolia (Capt. Leake's company got on board at Bayou Sara)—these five companies constituting the first wing, under command of Lieut.-Col. J. O. Nixon.

The whole landing was literally covered with the citizens of our parish, and in tearful silence bid farewell to their husbands, sons and brothers.

May a merciful and kind Providence guide and direct them in all their paths by land and water.

THE NASHVILLE AT BERMUDA.—Bermuda, November 5, 1861.—The Confederate naval steamer Nashville, Capt. Pegram, was brought into this port by stress of weather on Sunday, under the charge of Mr. James Hinors, pilot, at 1 o'clock on the 31st ult.—hauled alongside the wharf. The laborers were not to work, and other trifling inconvenience, for four nights, eight and day, (Sunday excepted) she was supplied with a very large quantity of coal, water and all the necessaries of life. Every effort was made by the people to give the Confederate dispatch, notwithstanding the Yankee Consul's protests, for which Capt. Pegram paid most liberal, all in *British gold*. Every attention was paid to the officers of the Nashville, and Capt. Pegram's conduct at China was duly appreciated by all the British and native blood throughout the island. The Nashville left the wharf under full steam at half past 8 A. M., and discharged her pilot at 10 o'clock. Several gentlemen went out in her with the agent, who made up the accounts with Paymaster Edward Taylor while under weight, and at sunset she was invisible to the Bermudas. Wind north, strong and a breeze.

The New Bedford *Mercury*, describing a visit to the President, says:

As our friend was waiting his turn to give Abraham's hand an unselfish shake, two ladies were pathetically into father of the faithful with terrible importunity. At length said the President "Ladies, I may as well make this matter at once; I shall grant you no pardon by-and-bye beyond our knowledge with information to the enemy. Whereupon the two women sailed out of the room with the most facetious figure heads.

ANOTHER NOTE OF THE FINGAL—*Artillery for Australia.*—The Liverpool Times says:

It is asserted that "several shipments" of Captain Blakely's rifled cannon have been recently shipped for the Australian colonies—North and South. The "several shipments" seem to be a mystery, but if the American papers are to be believed, there can be little doubt that the Federal army at least is supplied with a number of the Blakely guns. It is just possible, too, that the rifled cannon which formed a portion of the terrible cargo of the Fingal, which cleared so mysteriously the other day at Greenock for "Madeira and the West Coast of Africa," were specimens of Captain Blakely's destructive wares.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1861. Vol. XVII.—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,238.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, November 19.

To the Congress of the Confederate States:

Gentlemen—The few weeks which have elapsed since your adjournment have brought us so near the close of the year that we are now able to sum up its general results, and the retrospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for His kind interposition in behalf of the South.

Abundant yields have rewarded the labor of the agriculturist, whilst the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States was never so prosperous as now. The necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessities and comforts of life increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such more ambitious as are indispensable for war.

The operations of the Army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter, have afforded protection to the country, and shed a lustre upon its arms through the brilliant vinindates of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude. From its commencement up to the present period the war has been constantly enlarging in proportions, and expanding its boundaries so as to include new fields, until the conflict now extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona. The sudden calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disaster in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border where the war commenced. The enemy were possessed of certain strategic points and strong places within the Confederate States they greatly exceeded in numbers, in available resources and in the supplies necessary for war: their military establishments had been long organized, and were complete in the Navy and War Departments; also the most part of the army, once ours in common, they both were in their possession. To most all this we had to create not only an army in the face of war itself, but also the military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field.

It ought indeed to be a subject of gratulation that the spirits of the volunteers and the patriotism of the people have enabled us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties, resulting in a succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg and Belmont; has checked the wicked invasion, which greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government and the privileges of freemen. After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupation of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while, instead of their threat, marching in on conquest, they have been driven to assume the defensive, and upon a fair scrutiny between the two belligerents, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

Since your adjournment the people of Missouri have conducted the war, in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her rights to neutrality in the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpetrated upon her people, some of her most eminent citizens have been seized and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who or what their offense, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands. Finding that Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that the people, after being deceived into mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our troops were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified not only by the necessities of defense on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State, but, on the contrary, it was declared by our generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they should be free to express their opinion. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice, and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will.

The Army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest in which we are engaged, but the Navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. The naval officers, deprived to a great extent of an opportunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantry on shore and upon the inland waters, a further detail of which will be found in the report of the Secretary of War.

In the transportation of the mails many difficulties have arisen, which will be found fully developed in the report of the Postmaster-General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling stock of railroads for the accommodation of business, resulting both from military operations and the obstruction of water communication, the destruction of the enemy's fleet, the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements; the difficulties inherent in arranging so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal service for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, have all combined to impede the best directed efforts of the Postmaster-General, whose zeal, industry and ability have been tasked to the utmost extent. Some of these difficulties can only be overcome by time and improved condition of the country and by the restoration of peace, but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited to the recommendations contained in the reports of the head of that Department.

The condition of the Treasury will doubtless be a subject of anxious inquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system adopted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends again upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable, not only to the Confederate and State Governments, but also to corporations and individuals. Are payable in this medium, a large amount of it may be circulated at par, there is every reason to believe. But the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing eight per cent interest at the pleasure of the holder, on more than equal a depreciation below the value of that stock, and so considerable fall of this value need be feared so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose, and for the successful prosecution of this war.

It is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to interfere with commercial interchanges between our people, or place a check on their productive energies. For this end the means of transportation then now option of our country to the other must be carefully guarded and improved, and this should be the object of anxious care on the part of the State and Confederate Governments, so far as they may have power over the subject. We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South—one from Richmond along the seaboard, and the other through Western Virginia to New Orleans. The third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville in Virginia and Greensborough in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from Norfolk to Mobile in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to population and to military resources from which we are now in a great measure debarred.

We should increase greatly the safety and capacity of our means for transporting men and military supplies. If the construction of this road should, in the judgment of Congress, as it is to mine, be indispensable for a most meritorious purpose of the war, the action of the Government will not be restrained by the constitutional objections which would attach to a work for commercial purposes, and your attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion by giving the needful aid to the company organized for its construction and administration. If we husband our means and use with judicious care of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very labor which he makes to isolate and invade us, must exhaust his means, while they serve to complicate the mode and diversity of the predicaments of our industrial system.

The question which he seeks to affect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any, has been completely dissolved by subsequent events. If instead of being a dissolution of a Union, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which have been going on around us in the United States. Our people took with contempt and indignant no thought when they had been tazed to recently associated, and they shrink with dread from the base idea of imposing such a connection. When they see a President making war without the consent of Congress, when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of habeas corpus so sacred to freemen, when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons upon the mere edict of a despot; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by the people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative. The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous wherever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages, without giving notice to women and children, to enable them to escape, and in one instance selected the night as the period when they would surprise them most effectually, whilst asleep and unsuspicious of danger.

Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays. Although we might to have been admonished by these things that they were despoiled to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit, yet we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition with the confessed purpose not only of plunder, but to incite a servile insurrection in our midst. If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries, and involve us in a species of war which does not contemplate women and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There will be little laws of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war and person, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, but must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine.

But not content with violating our right under the law of nations at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdiction. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval at the last session of Congress, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign Courts, have been recently seized by the captain of a United States ship of war on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. They have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship sailing under its country's flag, have violated the rights of Embassy, for the most part held sacred even amongst barbarians, by seizing our Ministers whilst under the protection and domains of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government upon that ship and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors, and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested unless under the express provisions of a treaty, and accordingly to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals. But the rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr. Faulkner, a former Minister of the United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington to settle his accounts and fulfill all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his Government was abused, and his desire to fulfill his trust to them was used to his injury.

In conducting this war we have sought no aid, or proposed no alliances, offensive or defensive, abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the family of nations, but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are mutual amongst nations, and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle, that a blockade to be binding must be effectual, so solemnly announced by the Congress of Princes and Peers at Paris, is to be generally enforced, or applied only to particular parties. When the Confederate States, at your last session, became a party to the declaration reaffirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The neutrality law of nations is made up of their practice rather than their declarations, and if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances at the pleasure of those who like them, then the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulations of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who may execute or suspend it at will. It is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak and not for the strong. Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have spared the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefited by the enforcement of this law so solemnly declared by the Congress of Princes in Europe, we are not dependent upon this enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war so long as hostilities continue. The Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with good clothing and arms, if they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life. They will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus rendering themselves more and more independent of the world. If in this process labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great Southern staples which have given life to much of the commerce of mankind into other channels, so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will find in the end even this result conducive to this change in the direction of their industry, although it is true that the cotton supply from the Southern States could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system. It is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor and an investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to have a material effect upon the prosperity of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps four times as many elsewhere who have found subsistence in the raising of that staple will be cast out of its use, will be forced also to change their occupation while the war is waged to take from us the right of self-government, though they can never obtain based end. It remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to our own. If the necessity should continue this struggle is humble dependence upon Providence, from Whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to Whom we can confidently rest our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to believe we have strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Confederate Victory at Piketon Confirmed.

Nashville, November 19—The Louisville *Courier* says it has seen a gentleman of Bath county, who participated in the fight at or near Piketon on the 8th instant, and he declares from his own positive knowledge there is not a word of truth in the Federal report of the fight.

The fight occurred at a point on the Big Sandy called the Narrows, fifteen miles from the village of Piketon, where the Kentuckians were concealed. When the Federals reached a point opposite of the wood, the Kentuckians opened a murderous fire upon them, which was kept up for one hour. The Federals were signally repulsed, and withdrew under cover of their artillery.

The Kentuckians had 5 killed and 8 wounded. A man who was sent, after the fight ceased, to ascertain the extent of the enemy's loss, reported the actual counts to be 219 killed, and about 160 wounded.

Apprehensions of an Attack on Columbus.

Federals Concentrating in Immense Force.

Memphis, November 19.—Great apprehensions are felt of an attack on Columbus. A public meeting will be held to-morrow to devise measures for defense. The Federals are concentrating in immense force at Cairo, and an attack on Columbus is anticipated hourly.

From Richmond.

Skirmish Near Falls Church.

Richmond, November 19.—Another skirmish took place near Falls Church last evening, between our advanced guard and the pickets, which we took ten prisoners, and killed five or six. Two of our cavalry were killed, and two or three wounded, one of whom is named Chichester, the other name not known.

From Western Virginia.

The Lynchburg *Republican* will publish tomorrow a letter from a reliable officer of Gen. Floyd's brigade, dated Raleigh Courthouse, 12th inst., which states that the brigade is now about four miles from Raleigh; that the Federals have been largely reinforced, and brisk skirmishing been going on for the past week, with but little damage to our side—about two killed, one or two wounded and none captured; loss of the enemy unknown.

Baptisation of a Locomotive—Colonel Croghan, of Kentucky, Reported Killed.

Richmond, November 19.—A locomotive exploded near the Central depot this afternoon, killing Matthew Davis, engineer, and a colored fireman.

It is reported here that Col. Croghan, of Kentucky, was killed while skirmishing in Gen. Floyd's brigade, but the report needs confirmation.

The Hon. A. R. Boteler has been elected by the Convention to fill Jas. M. Mason's place in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America.

From Savannah.

Federals Landed 3000 Men at Fort Walker.

YANKEES FORCE NEGROES TO PICK AND SHOVEL.

Savannah, November 19.—The *Republican* of this morning says the Federals have made no movement upon the capture of Fort Walker, and from the best information we have, it seems that they have landed 3000 men at Fort Walker and 1900 at Braddock's Point. Occasionally a few of them make a day visit to Beaufort, but return at night.

The Yankees have pressed a number of negroes into service, and set them to picking and gigging cotton.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

Official [Announcement of Their Arrival.

The following copy of a dispatch from Mr Benjamin has been courteously furnished to us for publication by the Governor:

RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1861.

Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and their Secretaries, have been sent to New York. They were taken by force from the English mail steamer Trent. The ladies went on to England.

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Acting Secretary of War.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OUR POST-OFFICE.

EDITOR OF BEE:

We of the Southern Confederacy have lately taken to the habit of congratulating ourselves very complacently on our happy exemption from the stupid, senseless, brutal and despotical tyranny now ruling with unbridled license in the rump of the old United States. We rejoice that we at least have preserved the pure republican form of government, and that with us certainly the popular sovereignty runs no risk of being over-ridden by any animal of the Lincoln type, for we are determined that the institutions we maintain and the officers we appoint to them shall be for our *service* simply and strictly. Yes, sir, we are the sovereign people, and the contemplation of the advantages of our sovereignty is most gratifying. Moreover, sir, they are worth defending. "; but, sir, bless my soul! what is this I have been saying to you? I have just now been to our Post Office, (one Riddell *serves us* in capacity of superintendent or master of that establishment) and modestly requesting (for the assistant is a gentleman, who is at all times obliging, as far as he can be) to be supplied with two dollars' worth of stamps, producing at the same time a piece of paper money—name and description unknown to the gentleman—when I was told that "We (they) do not receive paper money, but specie only," and not knowing where to get the indispensable specie, I came away, leaving the mail facilities of the Southern Confederacy absolutely closed against me as those at the North. I protest against this intolerable interference with the public convenience; whether it proceed from Riddell or from a higher authority, it should not be submitted to for an instant.

We were told that suspension of specie payments was necessary for the public good, but were not advised that this meant also suspension of the Post-Office facilities. Indeed, except for the ugly reality of the affair, this state of things is almost ridiculously incredible. Why, the heavy-handed tyranny of Lincoln is something respectable for the greatness of its atrocity, but a contemptible little dictatorship like this assumed by this Mr. Riddell is very annoying, without a single element of respectability. But perhaps it is not Riddell who is to blame? If not, then it would be a satisfaction to know who is the man.

Respectfully, J. P. X.

Important from East Tennessee.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Monday supplies us with the annexed interesting account:

We have advices from Chattanooga to Saturday evening, and interesting tidings from that quarter.

The Union encampment near Sale creek, about thirty miles by water from Chattanooga, has been broken up, and the traitors, 900 in number, left for parts unknown last Thursday night a company of cavalry started from Athens, another from Cleveland, and another from Charleston, Tenn., for the Cliff's Union camp, but we suppose they had fled before the Seventh Alabama Regiment, just from Pensacola, left for the same destination by water. The purpose was to meet in the vicinity of the Union camp, and concentrate their army. The cavalry companies reached the scene by land first, but, much to their surprise, they found the enemy had dispersed. The Seventh Alabama Regiment reached the same destination, and supposing the cavalry companies were the enemy, blazed away, wounding two men and two horses. The mistake was discovered, and the firing ceased. The enemy having fled, the Seventh Alabama Regiment went to Chattanooga on Saturday evening. The cavalry companies, under command of Col. Watkins, are now scouring the mountains, through which, it is believed, we can easily capture or scatter the traitors. The Regiment of Spanish Cavaliers, Colonel Monaghan, passed in the afternoon, and serenaded our allies in Union. There was a great ovation at the residence of the Spanish Consul, Mr. Calleja.

Tebele, or the Bagpipe Montgatz.—The new play by this name is proving a great success at the Academy of Music as was the Relief of the Drum. It is a piece well calculated to please at this particular time, of fine spectacular effects, full of incident, and unfavored with a sanguinary denouement.

Ladies' Fair.—We understand that Madame L. J. Hoard and some lady friends are organizing a grand ladies' fair to take place at Odd Fellows' Hall, next month for the benefit of the Orleans Cadets, Co. E. Ladies who wish to cooperate in this affair should call on or address the officers of the company.

Sword Presentation.—A very pleasantly arranged affair occurred at the armory of the Police Guards, Company B, being the presentation of a magnificent sword to Capt. Frank J. Reed. The presentation speech was made on behalf of the company by Col. Bitch, and the response was brief, pointed and satisfactory. A collation prepared by the ladies was then enjoyed, and many happy interchanges of sentiment were effected.

City Notes.—Mr. Leefe, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, stated in the meeting of Council last evening that the issue of corporation notes of one, two and three dollars, up to the 15th inst., had amounted to $[illegible].

Wants to Redeem Them.—Some time ago Mrs. Eliza Stillman pledged fancy dry goods and military articles, worth, according to her valuation, thirteen hundred dollars, with Stilwell & Sun, of Poydras street, for the loan of three hundred dollars. When the pawnbroker's shop closed, she found the goods, and when Mrs. Stillman came to redeem them she was told that it was too late. She made an affidavit against them for embezzlement, and they gave bail to answer the charge.

Cattle Stealing.—About half past one o'clock yesterday morning Acting Lieutenant Morel, of the Third District police, went to the corner of Greatmen and Dryades streets, and arrested Messrs. Sittinger and Rayder, on the charge of having stolen and killed a cow that belonged to Pierre Landon.

Free Market.—The following distribution took place yesterday, there being 1858 families supplied: 1760 loaves bread, 9 hallocks, 148 bushels meal, 12 barrels sugar, 18 barrels molasses, 4 bale mackerel, 5 barrels salt, 1 barrel rice, 1 barrel potatoes and onions, 1 barrel ale, 79 sacks potatoes, 16 sacks turnips, 450 head cabbages, 200 bunches greens, 100 bunches leeks, 150 bunches turnips, 400 pounds dried fruit, 500 pounds apples, and a lot of sausages, pepper, &c.

Funeral Notice.

The friends and acquaintances of the late LIEUT. ROBERT J. ALEXANDER, of his brothers, Andrew and Charles, and of his father, John Fox, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 220 St. Charles street, at 4 o'clock, this (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, November 20th, without further notice. nov20

Fire Department.
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

THE various Companies composing this Department are hereby requested to attend, THIS DAY, the funeral obsequies of the late Lieutenant ROBERT ALEXANDER, of the Washington Guards, who is a member of Louisiana Hose Company. The Department will form on Camp street, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Parade, extending towards Canal street, in memorial order, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Alexandria Bell will meet at the office of the Association at 2 o'clock, P. M.

D. BRADBURY,
nov20 Chief Engineer.

Funeral Service.

A Funeral Service will take place on SATURDAY next, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M., for the late FELICITE COQUIBE VIRINNIE, wife of J. M. Caballero. The friends of M. Caballero are respectfully invited to attend.

Headquarters Provisional Regiment,
NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 19, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.—The Officers commanding Companies attached to this Regiment will report to the Officers assembled at the Charities street Hospital, at 5½ o'clock, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 20th inst. By order:

CH. A. JARVIEN,
nov20 Captain Commanding.
CH. A. RIVET, Acting Adjutant.

Bank of America,
NEW ORLEANS, November 18, 1861.

THE annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, 1861.

A. M. FORTIER,
nov20 3tnov18 Cashier.

Houses to Rent.

TWO Dwelling-Houses, slightly situated on Coliseum street, between Hevia and Calliope streets, in the vicinity of the railroad. Terms moderate to good tenants. Apply to

ROBERT J. KER,
nov20 3d St. Charles street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—Castile Soap, Sardines, Indigo, Cigars, Ale, Porter, Sugars, Teas, Raisins, Almonds.

R. J. HART & CO.,
nov20 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

FIRE-CRACKERS—20 bales assorted.

R. J. HART & CO.,
nov20 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

MEXICAN SARSAPARILLA—A lot of Mexican sarsaparilla, in bond, for sale by

J. M. CABALLERO,
nov14 6 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville sts.

COGNAC—A complete assortment in store, and for sale in lots to suit the trade.

J. M. CABALLERO, 6 Old Levee,
nov14 between Customhouse and Bienville sts

MEXICAN JALAP—A lot of Mexican jalap in bond for sale by

J. M. CABALLERO,
nov14 6 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

SUNDRIES—20 boxes sherry, 10 cases port, 50 Plymouth vermouth; 10 do aged brandy fruits; 10 do Rossyln cordials; 10 do Curaçoa fruits in jars, 10 buckets Anglers cherry brandy; 100 boxes orange flower water; 10 baskets sup-rb salmon; 4 boxes French mustard; 50 do Fontaine wine, in quarts; 100 do Lorillard's white wine; 2 half casks Rt Sant rose white wine; 16 do old Co Gognac, 6 years; 10 quarter old cognac, fine champagne, 1st proof; 10 quarter Renault cognac, 4th proof; 4-4 old cognac, fine champagne, 1st proof, for sale by

J. M. CUBAS,
nov20 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CATALONIA WINE—50 casks and 5 half do, for sale by

J. M. CUBAS,
nov16 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—50 hhds Cuban Sugar; 50 bbls Cuban Molasses; 50 do Sugar; 50 do Molasses, in bond, for sale by

FREDERICK AYET,
nov20 Bienville Levee st

LAMBRION AND GIGOUR WINE—36 boxes Lambrion, 1854; 12 boxes each 1855 do do, 1854, and 1855; 24 do Gigour, 1854; 12 boxes Medoc, 1855; 24 do do, 1857, 24 half bottles each. For sale by

J. M. CUBAS, 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
nov20

HAVANA SARSAPARILLA—1 lot of Mexican Sarsaparilla in bond, for sale by

J. M. CABALLERO, 6 Old Levee street,
nov20 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE KANAWHA.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 14th publishes the following extract of a letter received in that city:

RALEIGH C. H., VA., Nov. 4, 1861.

I have just returned from another scout which proved successful to us. We killed several of the enemy, and took fifteen prisoners, with many valuable horses. We visited seven Union houses during the scout, and I laid in a large stock of bed quilts, woolen counterpanes, blankets, and other necessary articles. I will not suffer for bedclothing during the winter. I think that our whole force will be in Charleston in a week or two. I understand that Floyd killed and captured about 1000 Yankees yesterday—a pretty good haul for this late season.

MARE POTASH.—A very practical and successful planter informed us a few days since that he intends to try his bagasse ashes, and also those from his furnace, to see if he can make potash to some extent as a new source of profit in these war times. The idea is an ex[illegible] one. Potash now bears an extravagant price, and the article can be made from the lye of any ashes. All that is necessary is to boil the lye until it becomes potash, barrel it up in the kind of barrels used, and it is ready for market. Planters have abundant facilities for leaching their ashes, boiling the lye, and there are ashes enough around the sugar houses of this State to make sufficient potash to supply the whole South. At the sugar-houses in this State there are yearly consumed more than a million of cords of wood, and incredible quantities of bagasse. We hope our planters will give attention to this matter, and that some of them will give us the result of their observations and experiments.—*Franklin (La.) Banner.*

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1861.

COTTON.—The sales to-day comprised 80 bales, old, at—

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The supply is liberal, and the market is very dull. About 700 hhds sold at 7¾@7¾c for Common to Low Fair, 8¼c for Good Fair to Fully Fair, 8¾c for Seconds, 8¾@8¾c for Clarified Common, and 8¾@9c for Clarified White.

MOLASSES.—With a reduced supply and fair demand fuller prices have been realized the sales embracing about 900 bbls, at 16c for Common, 18c for Prime, and 18¼, 20 and 17@18c for Prime to Choice. Also, 200 half bbls, at 20c for Prime.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull at a material decline in prices. There have been sales of Superfine at $5 50, and Extra at $[illegible] bbl.

CORN.—1500 sacks White sold at [illegible], and 300 Mixed, in poor order, at [illegible] bushel.

OATS.—100 sacks Mississippi Oats sold at [illegible] bushel.

LARD.—Prime in tierces and in kegs is retailing at [illegible].

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at [illegible] gallon.

PORK.—Mess is retailing slowly at $[illegible] bbl.

BEEF.—Mess is retailing at $[illegible] bbl.

BACON.—Bacon Hams are selling at [illegible], and sugar-cured at [illegible].

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 19, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 775 Texas Cattle, [illegible] Hogs and 140 Veal Cattle. Sales, 520 Texas Cattle, 26 Hogs and 158 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale this evening, 1522 Texas Cattle, 148 Hogs, 640 Sheep and 102 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle,	₩ 100 lbs,	1st	$ [illegible]
Texas " "	₩ head,	1st	[illeg