THE DAILY DEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. E. WHITNEY & CO.
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NEW ORLEANS
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the DEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By R. B. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, saddles, bridles, &c.

SALES THIS DAY BY THE SHERIFF.—At half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 105 St. Charles street, Fire District, beds, cots, &c.

At the City Hotel, Common street, accounts, claims, &c. See advertisements.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of saddlery, bridles, paper, crockery, &c., this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by D. H. Murphy, auctioneer.

The Provisional Government of Kentucky.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, has issued an address to the Legislative Council, which we find published in the Bowling Green Louisville *Courier* of the 19th ultimo. It is a clear, comprehensive and energetic exposition of the circumstances which have compelled Kentucky to withdraw herself from the existing Union. It demonstrates the treachery which sought to betray Kentucky into the hands of the Lincolnites, in order that hordes of Yankee Abolitionists might reach Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi by passing through her territory. The history of the past is recapitulated, and in this connection certain facts are adduced by Gov. JOHNSON which prove incontrovertibly which of the two great sections was guilty of plunging the State into war. One of these facts is the following:

Camp Dick Robinson,in Garrard county, had, at the opening of the session of the last Legislature, been for several weeks in possession of Lincoln troops. Gen. Polk had just taken possession of Columbus, and Gen. Grant, of Paducah, and no other troops but these were then in Kentucky. Being anxious to preserve the neutrality of the State, and to induce the Legislature to propose terms for a general peace, which it is still believed would have been satisfactory both to the United States and to the Confederate States, I remained at Frankfort after my return from Richmond, where I had been at the instance of the Governor, some ten or twelve days. After considerable negotiation, the Southern party, including the Governor, Senators and Representatives, proposed to permit a Lincoln force of five thousand men to remain in the State county, to be used as a police force, and to *first* request the withdrawal of Gen. Polk, if they would then request the withdrawal of General Grant from Paducah. By request the proposition was reduced to writing, carried to the house of the Union members of the Legislature, discussed there till at night, and was finally rejected. The Legislature had ordered the removal of Gen. Polk a few days before, and the Governor had not determined whether that proposition until he heard of the rejection of the counter proposition by the Union caucus. The Hon. James F. Robinson, of Scott, Judge Bowman, of Fayette, and Mr. Flournoy, of Oldham, all Union men and members of the Legislature, will sustain the truth of this statement.

The Union majority in the Legislature had before them the letter of President Davis promising to respect the neutrality of Kentucky. They had "the pledge upon honor" given a few days before by the Southern Rights State Convention; they knew that in a defensive war the sentiment of the State was overwhelming, as the South than active co-operation in the war, raising up, as it did, an impassable barrier of four hundred miles for their protection, and that as well the interest of those who had been so unpatriotic that we should maintain it strictly; and they had, finally, a proposition by which we allowed them a force of five thousand men in the State, if they would stand by their own pledges and position—and they deliberately rejected all, and determined upon war. Thus are the leaders of the Union party, acting against the will of their own constituents, justly and forever branded as the authors of the ruin of Kentucky. They unnecessarily and without cause, except a selfish ambition, deliberately plunged the State into war, and will drench it in blood.

GOV. JOHNSON alludes feelingly to the reign of terror inaugurated by the Lincolnites in Kentucky, which has become absolutely intolerable to every freeman, and which has driven into exile many of the worthiest citizens of the State. He argues that the conduct of the unprincipled savages of Lincolnism leaves but the true men of Kentucky an alternative save stern and uncompromising resistance; that were they to stand still, they would be deprived of their liberty, and stripped of their property, while their State would be transferred to the dominions of LINCOLN, and concludes boldly that death itself would be preferable to such shame and dishonor. The first duty of Kentuckians then is to bring to the Confederate States all their resources for the successful prosecution of the war. To this, says the Governor, "you have already diligently turned your attention, and I trust the world will soon see the result of your labors in your organized battalions of brave and dauntless Kentuckians." He thinks, moreover, that there are terms on which a general peace may be established, and the basis of this would be the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and the establishment of free trade between the nations of the North. Herein we are afraid the Governor is too sanguine. The North would not consent to accept of these terms, since she avowedly aims at the subjugation of the South; while the latter has suffered too severely from Yankee hatred and persecution even to adopt a system of free trade for her special behoof. We apprehend that the period has passed away when the North and the South might have existed as coterminous and friendly Confederacies—each independent of the other, but substantially allied for protection against all enemies whatsoever. Had the North possessed more wisdom and less malice, this might have been. Now it seems to us impracticable.

Governor JOHNSON concludes his message by some sensible observations on the necessity of providing for the civil rights of the people, and of restoring to them at the earliest possible moment the power to fix their own destiny in their own way, by the organization of a permanent State Government. He declares he will resign his appointment whenever Governor MAGOFFIN shall escape from his virtual imprisonment at Frankfort, and place himself at the head of the movement for the emancipation of Kentucky. He advises in the meanwhile a rigid maintenance of the rights of the Provisional Government, the establishment of a system of free trade between Kentucky and the Confederate States, and the direction of all the energies of the Legislative Council to the preservation of the liberties and rights of the people of Kentucky. The message evinces much good sense, and is written with fair ability, and with no attempt at wordy display.

THE STEAMERS.—Dispatches were received yesterday announcing the safe arrival at Mobile of the California, and the arrival at Grant's Pass of the following steamers: The Swan, Dick Keys, Carondelet, Whiteman, Swain and Jeff. Davis, which left Fort Pike on Monday, under convoy of the gunboats Oregon, Florida and Pamlico.

THANKS.—The lady managers, Mrs. C. Fisher, Miss. Dimitry, Mrs. G. H. Caldwell and others, have placed us under obligations for tickets of invitation to the concert to be given under their auspices, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday evening next, 9th instant, for the benefit of Edgerton's Battalion, C. S. A.

REMOVAL.—Dolbear Commercial College is removed to 174 Canal street, where there are apartments for ladies, gentlemen and youths who wish to be qualified for business.

The Secessionville (Tenn.) *Herald* says that a company of Jeff. Davis men came into that town on the 19th ultimo, and after parading through the streets, raised the Southern flag on the square. Some forty-two Union men came forth and took the oath to support the Southern Confederacy. The same night the flag pole was cut down and the flag torn to pieces and scattered over the streets. The guilty parties who tore it down could not be found. The next day the people raised another on a longer pole, and arrested three or four Union men, whom they took off to be properly dealt with.

During the cannonade at Pensacola the enemy fired from Pickens above six thousand shot, equal to eighty five tons of iron, and with all this tremendous storm of missiles killed but one man on our side.

IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of Monday has the following:

We have information that on yesterday a large body of Unionists attacked an inferior force of Confederates at Montezuma, East Tennessee, killing a number of the latter, the balance being scattered to rejoin their command in force of the enemy. There is intense excitement, and it appears as if the rebellion, which was supposed to be quelled, has broken out with increased virulence. Nothing but an overwhelming force will repress the Lincoln insurrection of East Tennessee. They are possessed with the demon spirit, and controlled by the evil counsels of those arch traitors, Johnson and Maynard.

We have, also, information of the arrival of Major General George Crittenden, at Knoxville, to take command of the Confederate forces in East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. His arrival at the juncture is most opportune. He was an officer high in rank and distinction in the old army. He has gone much active service, and is possessed of that indomitable vigor and pertinacity, as well as thorough military knowledge and seamanship, so necessary to cope with the formidable rebellion of the Lincolnites in East Tennessee.

The New Orleans Dee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,250.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS DEE.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 2.—It has been snowing incessantly here for the past five hours.

Messrs. Bell, Yost and Conrad took their seats in Congress to-day as members from the State of Missouri.

Other members from Missouri are en route here. Nothing otherwise interesting.

From Savannah.

Federals Evacuated Tybee Island.

Savannah, December 2.—The *Republican* of this morning says the Federals evacuated Tybee Island on Saturday last, leaving probably a garrison on the island. One ship load of the Vandals left on Saturday, going eastward, and one yesterday, going northward. On Saturday afternoon a large ship stood in towards Warsaw Inlet, when Tatnall's fleet went after her, but she disappeared. Six Federal vessels were off Tybee yesterday. The schooner Watermen, from Havana bound for Charleston, was wrecked off Tybee on Friday morning, and fell into the hands of the blockaders.

From Charleston.

The Patriots of Carolina Burning Cotton and Provisions.

Charleston, December 2.—All the cotton and provisions on Hutchinson, Tomotwasit and the adjoining islands were destroyed by fire on Thursday night by the patriotic owners.

The *Courier* of this morning has an extract from a Havana letter, dated November 15th, which says: Several cargoes of Carolina rice have been received, and sold at 15 to 16 rials. Turpentine, $16 per quintal. Exchange on London, 16 premium; on Paris, 2⅜ to 3 per cent. premium.

The *Mercury* says there was a destructive fire at Georgetown on Friday afternoon, destroying several buildings, including the court and several stores. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Two hundred Federals landed on Hutchinson Island on Friday, plundered a house and sneaked off. The proprietor of the house then burnt the house and every thing on the premises.

From Nashville.

Campaign in Western Virginia Ended

Nashville, December 3.—A gentleman just arrived from our army in Western Virginia says the campaign in that region is virtually ended for the winter, as the nature of the country, the want of forage and subsistence, and the condition of the roads make any aggressive movement at present, in his opinion, by either party absolutely impracticable. Gen. Floyd has fallen back to a point within thirty miles of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while Loring still holds a position near Cheat Mountain, and already announced. The enemy have withdrawn six regiments from Western Virginia and sent them to Kentucky.

[Special to Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, November 26.—According to trustworthy private letters from Europe, the Red Republicans of Austria, Poland, Italy and France have made more ample preparations to rise in case any interference on the part of England or France in the affairs of the continent gives them an opportunity.

The Richmond famines are packing up to leave, fearing an attack in the rear.

The Rebel Government, it is also believed, is removing its archives. The next Rebel paper money is going at a discount of 30 per cent. Secession has reduced the Post-Office estimates for the ensuing year $3,000,000 below last year.

From Cairo.

Cairo, November 25.—Fourteen Camp Jackson prisoners arrived here on the steamer Fred. Valley last evening, and were to-day sent to Norfolk, Mo., to be exchanged for Federal prisoners.

The steamer Alock Scott brought down from Green Island a man named JAMES, charged with aiding men to cross from Illinois to Missouri, for the benefit of the secession cause.

From Memphis.

Confederate Gunboats Chase Lincoln Gunboats.

A LINCOLN LUMBER BOAT CAPTURED.

Memphis, December 3.—Last Sunday some Federal gunboats came in sight of Columbus, Ky., when five Confederate gunboats chased them for ten miles, but no capture made. The Confederate gunboat Livingston captured a lumber boat near Bird's Point on Friday, with 175,000 feet of lumber.

The Federals have sent twelve boats with troops from Cairo and Paducah to St. Louis.

From Richmond.

No Prospect of an Engagement in Virginia.

Richmond, December 3.—Congress has been in secret session all day. No business done public. The *Examiner* of this morning states that Col. Henry Heath, of Va., has been appointed Major-General of the Department of Missouri. Being announced in the *Examiner*, it created considerable surprise, and many persons express the opinion that Congress will not confirm the nomination, because Heath would be regarded as practically superseding General Price. No such nomination, however, has yet been presented to Congress. The weather is quite cold and the wind bleak. Nothing interesting from the camps, and no prospects for an engagement in the portion of Virginia. The mountains are covered with snow and the roads are almost impassable in every direction, which will probably continue all winter.

MISSOURI.—The recent cheering intelligence from Missouri seems to be confirmed. In another column will be found the statement of the Little Rock *Democrat* of the 28th ultimo. We subjoin what the Memphis *Avalanche* of Monday reports:

A gentleman who reached this city yesterday on the steamer Yazoo brings a confirmation of the reported capture of Montgomery, the surrounding of Siegel, and the advance of Price upon St. Louis. He left New Madrid before day Saturday morning, and brings the latest rising report of the news in circulation there and generally believed during the day of Friday:

Gen. Rains, in command of his own brigade and those of Parsons and Green, had cut Montgomery's forces all to pieces, and taken him a prisoner.

Gen. McCulloch had surrounded Siegel at Sedalia, and it was believed that the latter would be forced to surrender, or have his forces cut to pieces.

Gen. Price had crossed the Gasconade river, on the way to St. Louis, and the people everywhere were flocking to his support with great enthusiasm. His force is said to be very large, and he was receiving accessions daily. It was believed that he would have an army of 60,000 before reaching St. Louis, for which point he was journeying.

The latest report from Cairo was that the Federals had become alarmed for the safety of St. Louis, and that most extraordinary fall of soldiers had been sent from Cairo to that point.

The foregoing was currently reported and generally believed at New Madrid on Friday.

Since the above was written, we learn that a gentleman, just from Paducah, reports that both Cairo and Paducah are being evacuated of Federal troops, and that they are being sent to St. Louis with all possible dispatch.

ROSENCRANTZ REPORTED DEFEATED.—The Marion (Smythe county) *Virginian* of Friday publishes the following:

We have received news this morning that General Floyd, after retreating to Raleigh Courthouse, was reinforced by Gen. Loring, and attacked Rosencrantz, defeating him, capturing three cannon, a large amount of stores, and, at last accounts, was in full pursuit, confident of capturing him.

AFFAIRS AT BOWLING GREEN.—Says the Memphis *Avalanche*:

General Nelson's brigade, numbering 5000 men, has arrived at Louisville, to join General Buell. The remnant of the Eighteenth army of General Thomas, which had so precipitately fled from Camp Wild Cat, is also to be transferred to General Buell's command at Louisville. These are regarded as indications of an early attack on Bowling Green. The timber has been felled for several miles around that place to give our boys an open field for a fight. The force of the enemy is estimated at 50,000, between Bowling Green and Louisville. Generals Johnston and Beauregard are present with them. It is the opinion in military circles at Bowling Green that a battle there is not far off.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—Seven more prisoners were brought to Richmond a few days ago. The *Examiner* says:

These prisoners were captured, a few days since, by Confederate troops, about two miles this side of Fall's Church. They were in a party of about 300 Yankees, and on being met by about 75 of Colonel Stewart's Cavalry, the whole Yankee force took to the woods; only two stood the fire of the Confederates. The Confederate cavalry dismounted and followed the Yankees into the woods, killing seven of them and taking ten prisoners—seven of whom, above named, were brought to Richmond, and the other three, being badly wounded, were left at Centreville.

A GALLANT OFFICER.—Captain P. M. Imbeden, of the Ben McCulloch Rangers, (second infantry regiment Wise Legion) reached this city Saturday evening, with three prisoners—two of them mail riders—whom he captured, together with their horses, some hours and a wagon, near Somerville, south of the Gauley river, on the 5th of November. Captain Imbeden started with a squad of his men from Meadow Bluff, on the Lewisburg road, for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's mail, and of removing the telegraph wire north of the Gauley. He penetrated into the enemy's country upwards of twenty miles beyond Somerville, and after lying in wait for two days, succeeded in effecting the captures already mentioned, and in speedily effecting the remaining object of the expedition. The party were absent two days in all, return reaching camp on the 16th instant, much to the joy of their comrades, who were beginning to entertain serious apprehensions for the safety of their adventurous party. Captain Imbeden is brother of the gallant officer of the same name whose battery performed such signal service at Manassas. His company—the McCulloch Rangers—is reported to one of the very best companies in Western Virginia—if, indeed, they be not in the Confederate service. We want to see the command shortly recruited up to the full strength, from the same material now composing it.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

From the Savannah Republican, 28th ult.

Latest from Milton Hood—Interesting Details about the Invaders—Extraordinary Military Preparations—Yankee Impudence, &c., &c.

We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with Mr. John Chaplin, whose arrest by the Federals at Hilton Head we noticed a week ago. He was taken by his captors to headquarters, on Hilton Head, where he was kept up to Wednesday afternoon, when he was discharged from custody and allowed to return.

Mr. Chaplin left Savannah Wednesday morning, 20th inst., and reached Daufuskie the afternoon of the same day, his object being to look after the estate of his friend Mrs. Dunn. Early morning he was aroused from sleep by a tumult in the house, and was about leaving his bed when a lieutenant and six armed men entered the room and arrested him. The party then piloted to the house by a runaway negro belonging to Mr. Pope, on the same island. The negro told them that Chaplin and five other white men had come to the island to shoot down all the negroes in order to keep them from falling into the hands of the Federals. Mr. C. was taken to Hague's Point, some six miles distant, and then passed over to Hilton Head, and to the residence of Mr. Lewis, the headquarters of Col. Terry, of the Connecticut regiment. On Monday he was conducted to Fort Walker, and into the presence of Gen. Sherman. Sherman catechised him with regard to his business on Daufuskie, and, after learning it, expressed regret at his arrest, but told him he would be discharged only on condition of his taking an oath not to bear arms against the United States, otherwise he must stay at the fort a prisoners to Fort Lafayette. It was a common thing on the island for the Federal troops to say they would regard no oath administered by the Confederates, and so "turning the other cheek," Mr. Chaplin entered into the obligation with a similar reservation. They tried to persuade him to remain, and offered him employment at good wages, but he declined. He also told him he would be hung should he return to the Confederates after taking the oath. He says he was kindly treated whilst on the island and introduced to many of the officers. They pointed out the Wabash and Susquehanna, saying it was they which did so much execution in the late battle.

The officers told Mr. C. they had 95,000 men on the island, and he supposes the statement not far from the truth, as the tents were scattered over a space of about four miles square. He counted sixty-three vessels of all sizes lying in the bay, opposite Fort Walker, the name of which has been changed to Fort Welles, in honor of the Lincoln Secretary of the Navy.

The Lincolnites are loud and bitter in their denunciations of the South Carolinian, and express a determination to annihilate them, as the source of all the present troubles. They express the belief that there are plenty of loyal men in Georgia. (Judge not! We find not so). Fort Walker was but little injured in the fight. The guns were much deranged by the fire of the boat, but they are all again in position and the embankments in perfect order. They have a large body of island negroes employed on entrenchments across the whole width of the island, about a mile south of the fort, on which they intend to put guns when finished. The negroes have been promised fair wages for their labor. The cotton was wasting in the fields, and the ground perfectly white with the staple. The negroes were also employed in gathering the corn and potatoes and housing them. No houses had been burnt on the island, as heretofore stated. On Bell's Island every thing was burnt but one, the inhabitants deserted it. The crops on Daufuskie are destroyed, but a portion of the stock has been driven off. The Federal officers spoke with much felicitation of the fine time they would have now receiving in the splendid halls of Mr. Stoddard and Mrs. Mongin on Daufuskie, which they had selected for their winter quarters.

The Federals told Mr. C. there were two fleets now *en route* for the South—one under Gen. Butler for an attack on Charleston, the other under Burnsides, and destined for Savannah. They are determined to take both cities by land and sea attacks. They are well aware of all obstructions in our channels, having received full information through spies. They intend to remove them as we attempt to their progress; the sunken vessels they would easily blow up by the aid of their diving bells, and their tugs would find no hard job in pulling up the pilings. They seemed equally posted in affairs generally on the coast, and Mr. C. thinks from their conversation they got the Savannah and Charleston papers regularly, though he saw none in the camp.

Capt. Cuthbert, of a Carolina company, who was captured at Fort Walker, was sent in irons, a few days ago, by sea, to Fort Lafayette.

While being conducted to Fort Walker, one of the guard, in passing a negro church, entered it and stole a Bible and hymn book, which an officer ordered him to return so soon as it was discovered.

Mr. Chaplin remained on the island at liberty, but not to depart, until Wednesday last, when the following pass was furnished him:

"BENYARD PLANTATION, }
Hilton H'd Isl'd, S. C., Nov. 27, 1861. }

Mr. John Chaplin has leave to take his boat and return to Daufuskie Island. The picket guard will pass him through their line to-day.

Capt. D. C. BODMAN,
Com. Co. B, 7th Reg't Ct. Vols.

Approved by

Col. O. TERRY,
GIDEON STARR,
Adj. 7th C. V."

On leaving the island, General Wright requested him to give his respects to Gen. Lawton, an old acquaintance with whom he graduated at West Point. He expressed great personal regard for General Lawton and his regret that he (Gen. L.) should be engaged in such a cause.

Gen. Sherman sent word by Mr. C. to Wm. Dunn and other planters on Daufuskie and Hilton Head that they must return to their homes, that they would not be disturbed if they were loyal to the Lincoln Government.

The Federals are erecting wooden buildings on Hilton Head, making other improvements that indicate a permanent tenure of the island. Indeed, they say they intend to erect a city on the north end that shall rival the fleet in the South.

Mr. Chaplin brought over from Hilton Head five of Mrs Dunn's negroes.

These details, if they do not instruct, will at least amuse our readers.

SINGULAR, IF TRUE.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* of the 27th ultimo has the following curious statement:

It is reported at Centreville that a letter written by McClellan to certain New York bankers has, by some means, fallen into the hands of the Confederates. In this letter the writer expresses himself decidedly adverse to a movement upon our forces at Centreville, because a hundred and forty thousand of his troops would be unable to pass them, and that their defeat would be even more disastrous than that of the 21st July. He intimated that he was willing to make the experiment, but would try it; but, as before, expressed very many misgivings as to its success. We have no doubt that this is the honest sentiment of the new commander-in-chief, and that he does recognize the difficulties of the situation. The letter referred to—between men who believe themselves to be fighting for their homes and their liberties, and those who are fighting for pay, is a very humiliating position.

It is obvious that the same pressure which induced the movement in July last, is being brought to bear again; and superadded is the fact that Washington relieved of the suffering she is now experiencing as a beleaguered city. The condition of the capital to-day is very different from what it was in July, and the Government must feel humiliated in the presence of the representatives of the whole world, assembled there, that several avenues of approach thereto are completely commanded by the rebels, whom its immense army cannot drive from the field away. It must be very galling to their pride to see an almost daily negotiation appealing to them in vain for relief. If McClellan had been inspired with confidence in his troops, he would have boldly marched on to Washington long since. He has not compelled to-do something very soon, and taking either horn of the dilemma, he is a doomed and disgraced man.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MISSOURI.—We learn from Mr. R. B. Bennett, who reached the place yesterday, direct, bringing the dispatches from Major G W Clarke to the Government at Richmond, that a battle has been fought in Southwest Missouri, near the Kansas line, by General Price and Gen. Siegel, in which Siegel's Kaine achieved a signal victory. He routed the Federalists completely—killing and wounding about 2500, capturing 200 prisoners, 40 wagons loaded with provisions and ammunition, and a large number of arms.

Mr. Bennett also informs us that General S. B. Montgomery, long a resident of Fort Smith, Ark., and brother to Captain A. Montgomery, who had charge of the fort there when taken by the State, was among the prisoners captured. He was quartermaster in the Federal army.

General Siegel, Mr Bennett informs us, was in full retreat for Rolla, Missouri, on Fochontas, with about 15,000 men, and General Price was in hot pursuit, with every confidence of being able to overtake and whip him.

The other portion of the Federal army had retreated towards Rolla.

This is glorious news from Missouri, and we expect more of it when we hear from the gallant Price.—*Little Rock Dem., 28th ult.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Common Council.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening—Mr. Dumbarte in the chair. The Treasurer announced that $45,000 worth of treasury notes had been issued to date. The resolution to pay J. R. Seale $1500 in full compensation for his wrestling his leg through the flank of a broken bridge, was concurred in. A communication from the wharf lessees, objecting to the release of steamboats laid up during the war from wharfage dues, as indefinite and open to legal questions, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Dumbarte, Mr. Wiltz, a committee was appointed (Messrs. Wiltz, Hackins and Cox) to enquire into the practicability of building war vessels for the defence of the city.

A resolution was also adopted, from the Board of Assistants, requesting the city representatives in the Legislature to procure the passage of a law permitting the issue of $500,000 city bonds to be used for city defence. Mr. Dolsbere voted no, the balance aye.

Mr. Dolsbere offered a resolution to have White street filled up at the Bocagento ground for the convenience of the Louisiana Legion, which precipitated a row, and the Board adjourned.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met in council, Mr. Sepp in the chair. The Treasurer announced a balance on hand of $18,398. The Controller informed the Board that he had sold the contract for furnishing the city with coal at $1 90 per barrel. Also, that he had issued warrants in settlement of the contracts for 1862 to the sum of $283,975, being a reduction of about $13,000 from last year, as follows:

	1861	1862
Poydras	$4,650	$2,400
St. Mary's	17,200	10,000
Dryades	20,000	12,000
Mint	36,800	30,000
Vegetable	69,000	56,000
Fish	6,900	4,000
Treme	37,950	25,000
Fruit	13,800	14,000
Washington	2,300	2,000
St. Bernard	1,775	2,275
Gallatin	4,600	2,500
Ninth	4,600	4,100
Algiers	23,000	20,000
Claiborne	Not sold.	10,000
Totals	$391,775	$297,000

The resolution of the upper Board requesting our representatives in the Legislature to pass a law passed in unable the city to issue $500,000 more bonds was concurred in.

The Board then went into joint council session.

Hose Carriages.—We saw two beautiful hose carriages delivered to Crescent engine Company No. 9 and 23, yesterday afternoon, that were made in this city at Grovell & Co.'s shop, on Rampart street. The Fire Department in olden times used to consider that every thing of this kind could be made in the North and nowhere else, but Chief Engineer Bradley has demonstrated in these carriages that any thing needed for our firemen can be made here, and Grovell & Co. have shown that New Orleans work is equal, if not superior, to that of New York. Another carriage is to be built for Company No. 7, which will be finished in ten or twelve days.

Hostile Meeting.—A hostile meeting took place last Sunday morning in the California Bear Hill, Third District, between Col. M., of one of our city regiments, and Mr. A., a private in the same corps. It is reported that Mr. A. was dissatisfied with the uniform that had been adopted, and refused to turn out, whereupon a file of men were sent to arrest him, and in the altercation, which caused him to challenge the superior officer. The weapons used were swords, and both parties were slightly engaged.

Arrest of John Barron.—Ex-officer John Barron was arrested on Victory street, at half past 11 o'clock on Monday night, by special officer Sea. Lagan, and was peaceably released by Recorder Emerson on $750 bail.

Fire Market.—The following distribution took place yesterday, there being 1855 families supplied: 2000 loaves of bread, 175 bushels corn meal, 11 barrels sugar, 12 do. molasses, 2 barrels, 16 kits mackerels, 2 barrels do. (fudge how will that do for us). Piet Walker was but little injured in the fight. The guns were much deranged by the fire of the boat, but they are all again in position and the embankments in perfect order. They have a large body of island negroes employed on entrenchments across the whole width of the island, about a mile south of the fort, on which they intend to put guns when finished. The negroes have been promised fair wages for their labor. The cotton was wasting in the fields, and the ground perfectly white with the staple. The negroes were also employed in gathering the corn and potatoes and housing them. No houses had been burnt on the island, as heretofore stated. On Bell's Island every thing was burnt but one, the inhabitants deserted it. The crops on Daufuskie are destroyed, but a portion of the stock has been driven off. The Federal officers spoke with much felicitation of the fine time they would have now receiving in the splendid halls of Mr. Stoddard and

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Henry Chaffin was sent before the Criminal Court to be tried for beating Ada Clifton.

Edward Dodson was sent before the same court to be tried for cruelly beating a colore property.

Antoine Negrd was held for examination on the charge of larceny. When arrested he had in his pocket a gold watch, inscribed: "L. S. & Co., 2686."

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The sales embrace about 1200 hhds. at previous rates. Common to Good Common 2½@3c, Fair to Prime 3¾@4c, Prime to Choice 4¼@4¾c, and Choice Yellow 4¾@5c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—The demand is freely met at easier prices. About 1600 hhds. sold at 14c for Inferior, 15@16c for Common and Permitting, and 16@16½ and 17c for Prime to Choice. Also, 700 half hhds. at 17@18c for Common and Permitting, and 20@21c for Prime to Choice.

FLOUR.—The market is dull and drooping. 150 bbls. sold at $3 for Unbranded, $3 50 for Superfine, and $3 12½@3 25 ₱ bbl. for Extra.

CORN.—1200 sacks White and Mixed sold at 70c, and 250 White at 75c ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—300 sacks sold at 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

WHEAT.—200 sacks par Red, sold at 91 @ 92½ ₱ bushel.

HAY.—150 bales Prairie Hay sold at —.

BEEF.—None in market at $12@13 50 ₱ bbl., according to quality.

BACON.—Sugar-cured Hams are retailing at 20@22c ₱ lb., and selling from first hands at 18c ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at 45c ₱ gal.

LARD.—Prime in kegs is retailing at 20@22c. ₱ lb.

Cattle Market.

MONDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS. Dec. 4, 1861.

	Arrived yesterday.	Sold.	Amount of Stock sold was
Sheep and Goats	261 Texas Beeves, 66 Hogs,	264	
Work Oxen	186 Hogs	287	
Cattle.	Stock Cattle on sale to-day	724	Texas Cattle, 627
Hogs,	772 Sheep and 372 Veal Cattle. We quote		

Western Beef Cattle,	₱ 100 lbs.,	1st qly.	@ 5 00@6 00
" "	"	2d "	@ 4 00@5 00
" "	₱ head,	1st "	@ 60 00@70 00
" "	"	2d "	@ 45 00@55 00
Veal Cattle	"	1st "	@ 11 00@13 00
" "	"	2d "	@ 8 00@10 00
Sheep,	"	1st "	@ 4 00@5 00
"	"	2d "	@ 3 00@4 00
Hogs,	₱ gross,	1st "	@ 6 00@6 50
"	"	2d "	@ 5 00@6 00
Milch Cows,	₱ head,	1st "	@ 50 00@60 00
"	"	2d "	@ 40 00@50 00

Departures.

STEAMER CITY OF MEMPHIS, Dec. 4, 1861.

Sheep and Goats	200	
Cattle	200	
Hogs	1000	
Veal Cattle	100	
Beef Cattle	100	
Milch Cows	50	

Arrivals.

STEAMER CITY OF MEMPHIS, Dec. 4, 1861.

Sheep and Goats	200
Cattle	200
Hogs	1000
Veal Cattle	100
Beef Cattle	100
Milch Cows	50

Receipts by Railroad.

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN RAILROAD, DEC. 3.—Mobile sugar 20 hhds. Marsh & D. muscovado—18 hhds sugar Lane, Sellers & co—16 do do Burbridge & co—25 bbls molasses Robert Hall—30 do Fenner & co—35 do Daly & Wilson—20 do Wm. West & Vidon—16 do G A Waters—73 do G Schaffer—20 do Fenner & Daly, Avery & co—66 do 18 do molasses Dufour & Carondelet—62 bbls molasses Bolberg, Rousseau & Cammack—62 bbls molasses Bolberg, Nobles & Co—20 bbls sugar Hall & Rand—10 bbls molasses Mallory Bros—3