THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. E. WEBSTER
& E. A. WALKER.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $10
Country Paper, semi-weekly..... 5
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

LINCOLN'S MANIFESTO.

The papers of Saturday morning contained a telegraphic synopsis of LINCOLN'S annual message. We have no reason to question the entire accuracy of the report. As far as we may judge from this epitome, we should say that the message of the Federal President is a lamentably feeble document. In common with probably nine-tenths of the community we had anticipated some display of boldness, vigor and decision, together with at least an assumption of sincerity. The tone of the message is just the reverse. It is singularly reticent, sneakingly apologetic, and abounds in timid suggestions and half-expressed hints of villany which the writer seems afraid openly to propose. In short it is an execrable mongrel partaking of the perfidy of the Jesuit and the bullying of the bravo, but with a disproportionate quantity of the former ingredient.

The very initiatory sentence betrays the mercenary meanness of the author. He can find no better argument to induce foreign nations to continue their friendship to him than by an appeal to their pecuniary interests—assuring them that their supply of cotton is only to be obtained through the preservation of the Union. And this he utters as coolly as if he had not beforehand at the very moment he penned the phrase, that the South Carolinians were giving their cotton to the flames expressly to prevent it from being seized and stolen by his Vandal hordes. In the same spirit does LINCOLN babble of connecting by railroads States over which his authority has ceased to exist, or is held by a mere transient and imperfect tenure. Just, too, in the same manner does he again revert to the doctrine that privateers are pirates, though he never thought so until the South began to harass his commerce with them. If they are pirates, why does he not hang those who have been convicted? We believe Mr. LINCOLN is more addicted to speaking dagger-ears than to using them. He says he has refrained from establishing courts in the revolted States "for fear of assuming arbitrary power!" Is not this farcical? LINCOLN fearing to assume power! Where is the Constitution of the United States? Has he not converted it into waste paper? Where is the writ of *habeas corpus*? Has he not trampled it under foot? Where is the Supreme Court of the United States? Has he not derided its decisions and spurned its authority? The exquisite modesty of this trembling neophyte who "fears to assume arbitrary power" is overwhelming. An ounce of civet, good apothecary!

But the mode in which he treats the question of slavery and the slaves reveals all the baseness and blackness, as well as the native cowardice of LINCOLN'S heart. As an upholder of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine he ought of course to avail himself of his utmost power to give freedom, absolute and illimitable, to every chattel which his army can manage to steal, but he is unprepared for so practical and bold an exemplication of the Abolition theory, and he, therefore, baits at half-way measures. So he proposes to accept the slaves in lieu of direct taxes, and to colonize them in some of the territories hereafter to be purchased. This is assuredly a feasible and admirable plan. It only requires as preliminaries, first, that the South should be brought back into the Union; second, that the owners of slaves should be willing to surrender them to the Federal Government in payment of direct taxes, and lastly, that the United States should find, purchase, or conquer some territory whither Yankees would not immigrate, and which might be populated by some millions of free blacks. Really we fancy that the telegraph must misinterpret OLD ABE on this point. It seems nearly impossible that even he could have written such transcendent and superlative balderdash.

In one portion of the message the Federal President expresses anxiety lest the war should degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle, and recommends that the integrity of the Union should be kept in view as the primary object of the contest. Yet a few lines further on, he completely contradicts and stultifies himself by declaring that all indispensable means will be employed, and that radical and extreme measures—touching the loyal as well as the disloyal, are absolutely necessary. So that at one instant he seems touched with mercy, and at the very next breathes vengeance and destruction. But what else can be expected from one whose knavery, monstrous though it be, is exceeded by his folly? Can a more signal instance of both be required than his imbecile boast of the brightening prospects for the Union in Kentucky and Missouri, just at the time the former has declared her independence and established a provisional government, while the latter has formally connected herself with the Confederate States, constituting the twelfth of the galaxy, and has sent a full Congressional delegation to Richmond.

The remainder of the message is mere feather and pipeclay to us. LINCOLN may praise SCOTT for failing for such a man to be pauperized by such a ruler. He may vaunt the superiority of the United States over the Southern Confederacy, but thus far he and his minions have failed to exhibit the slightest superiority on the field of battle. He may boast of MCCLELLAN, but his laudation will only possess actual value when that would-be NAPOLEON effects something more tangible than entrenching himself at Arlington Heights and Alexandria. But let the message go its way, and be buried among the dates of the future historians. It is hardly worth the trouble of criticism.

SMALL ARMS WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT.—In another column will be found an advertisement calling upon all persons who have guns of any description, or bayonets, to sell, or to donate to the Government, to apply at the Confederate Agency, No. 15 Camp street, where articles of the above description will be gratefully received. The call is made by authority of Major General Lovell.

A private letter from Pensacola, dated the 4th inst., states that there have been many funerals on Santa Rosa Island, and that a deserter reports sixty killed, and Col. Brown mortally wounded. The letter says further: Day before yesterday, there was a salute of thirteen guns during a funeral attended by over one thousand, on Santa Rosa, and it is conjectured that old Harvey is no more. This may account for the cessation of firing.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—The Mobile *Advertiser* supplies the annexed information:

We are glad to learn, and we are sure the community generally will be very pleased at the announcement, that the Southern Express Company have effected a very satisfactory arrangement with the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad Company, by which they are able to forward and receive express matter daily over the road, connecting at Montgomery for all points North and East. They have also established a branch office at Pensacola, and are now sending large quantities of express freight, packages, etc., in charge of trusty messengers, over the same line, by the Alabama and Florida road, with which the Mobile and Great Northern road connects at Pollneuin.

The Southern Express Company is admirably officered and managed, and we congratulate the public upon the extension of their facilities as a great transportation agent. We are particularly pleased that they are now able to include Pensacola in their list of regular stations.

FROM PENSACOLA.—The Barranca correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* writes as follows, under date of the 4th instant:

We are still without any thing of an exciting character. Would that we could transfer a portion of to-day's warm sunshine to our troops on the frosty hights of Virginia and the military plains of Missouri. Poor fellows! war's paths are glorious, but oft hard to tread.

A small U. S. sloop of war is now approaching the fleet. She is a new sail in the squadron. The enemy's fleet now consists of one steam frigate, one sloop of war, two steamers, (probably New York steamers) one slipper ship, one brig, one merchant ship and four schooners.

Yesterday two members of the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment were killed and a third badly wounded by the explosion, near the Navy Yard wharf of the navy yard, of one of the Kinkes patent percussion shells, sent over from one of their mortars during the bombardment of the week. They were trying to remove the fuse screw from the shell, in order to examine it, when too severe a pressure on the cap caused the explosion. The names of the unfortunate men were Corporals W. F. Leggett and J. D. Patterson, killed, and private J. H. Loftin, wounded. They belonged to the "Covington Rangers." War implements are dangerous things to meddle with under all circumstances.

It is thought the enemy must have suffered some loss of late in the late cannon duel. Several military burials have been witnessed from elevated points on our side. Two officers are believed to have "bit the dust."

NORFOLK, Dec. 3.—A naval battle was fought yesterday morning at the mouth of the James river, between the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry, and the Federal frigates Cumberland and Congress, and four gunboats. The fight progressed with great activity for three hours, resulting in one of the gunboats being badly damaged. The Patrick Henry was not injured.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,254.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Brashear City—A Lincoln Officer and Nine Men from the Fleet Captured Napping—An Opitzman's Trophies—Brashear City, December 7.—An oysterman has just arrived, and reports that on Monday a boat landed at his camp from the blockading fleet, with an officer and nine men, who called for whisky. He supplied them until they were too drunk to move, when they laid down to sleep. The man then stripped them of their arms, took the gold band from the officer's cap, his commission and sword, and two portraits of Yankee girls.

The oysterman has arrived here, and brought the trophies with him. He was alone, or would have secured the whole party of Lincolnites. The officer's name is Childs; he is a lieutenant on the vessel Anale Taylor.

From Charleston—Latest News from Havana.—Charleston, December 7.—The *Courier* of this morning has Havana dates of the 24th ult., which state that the captain and mail agent of the British steamer Trent had entered their protest before the proper authorities at St. Thomas, and sent a special messenger on the steamer La Platte to England to report the Mason and Slidell affair to the Home Government.

From Savannah—General Bethel Failures Butler at Port Royal.—Savannah, December 7.—The *News* of this morning learns that Picayune Butler has arrived at Port Royal. The Twenty fourth Mississippi Regiment arrived on the coast this morning.

From Richmond—Duel Between Gamblers.—Richmond, December 7.—A duel was fought near here this morning between two professional gentlemen, Washington Worsham, recently of Norfolk, and James McCullough, formerly of New Orleans and California. Worsham was mortally wounded, and it is reported since, dead. McCullough was severely wounded, but it is not regarded mortally. Only one shot passed between them; the distance was twelve paces.

No camp news of interest.

[From the Mobile News.]

The Florida on a Frolic.

The C. S. steamer Florida came up to town about half past 7 o'clock this morning, and now lies in the stream not a bit the worse for her brush yesterday morning, which is more than the enemy can say for himself. As far as we have been able to ascertain the particulars of the affair, they are as follows, and from a reliable source:

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning (4th inst.) the Florida, Captain Welles, C. S. N., came in sight of a large three-masted propeller, inside of Horn Island Pass, and put after her, first signaling to the Pamlico, which was in company, to turn back. The enemy showed some disposition to fight, but after exchanging a few shots, concluded to try her heels, in which she had a superiority. The Florida, however, pursued her for about three miles outside the Pass, when she relinquished the chase, the sea being too rough for her to work her guns with effect.

During this brush the enemy fired eight shot. The Florida, desirous of crippling him before he would get out of the way, fired some sixty shot and shell, several of which must have hit. The enemy did not show his colors till near the close of the action. The Florida fought at great disadvantage in one respect, owing to her steering apparatus being out of order, but showed a decided superiority in the effectiveness of her armament. That gun which scared the Massachusetts so badly, and had nearly proved fatal to her, is evidently a better piece or much better handled than any which the enemy have.

As the enemy are by this time pretty well acquainted with the Florida—having fired fully a hundred shot at her, but ineffectually—we suppose there is no indiscretion in saying that she is very much changed from her former gay, free-and-easy hotel appearance, having been relieved of her upper works and painted as black as the inside of her smoke stack. She carries a jib forward, and, we suppose, some steering sail aft when requisite.

We understand that it is Capt. Welles's intention to pay his compliments to the Massachusetts the first time he catches her alone, but there is little chance of that at present, as two or three of them generally keep together. The squadron now consists of the Cuyler, Massachusetts, New London and the recent antagonist of the Florida. The New London is one of the new gunboats, but does not mount the rifled thirty-two which have been reported. The "unknown" carries four smooth thirty-twos and a 12-pounder rifled cannon.

Latest from Columbus.

We clip the following from the Memphis *Avalanche* of Saturday:

We learn from a gentleman who left Columbus about noon on Thursday that a Federal steamer came down from Cairo on Wednesday afternoon, under a flag of truce, and brought about one hundred and fifty Confederate troops who were taken prisoners at Camp Jackson, Independence. The prisoners were allowed to bring their guns, equipments, &c., with them.

It will be remembered that Gen. Price turned loose all the Federal prisoners he had in Missouri, and it is understood that these prisoners were in reciprocation of that act.

The same night the steamer Yazoo was detailed for service up the river, with the same troops on duty which had been returned a few hours before. The object was to prevent a surprise.

On Thursday the gunboats "Jackson" and "Polk" went up to within a short distance of Cairo, and poured several rounds into Camp Holt, opposite Cairo, peppering the Federals, and compelling them to leave their tents and scamper off for their very lives.

The Federals have no guns mounted at Camp Holt, and our gunboats occupied such a position that they could not be reached either from Cairo or Bird's Point. It is believed that these attacks will speedily bring on an engagement—the very thing our boys most ardently desire. At Columbus, on Thursday, it was generally rumored and believed that an attack on Paducah would be made in a short day. The Federal force there is said to be reduced to about 3000.

General Jeff. Thompson is fortifying at New Madrid, and has no idea that the Federals are foolish enough to attempt to disturb him. He is concentrating a very large army there, and doing as efficient service for the means at his command as any one in the Confederate service.

At Richmond, we are informed, true Southerners from Kentucky are arriving in large numbers every day, and going to Columbus with all possible dispatch. Indeed so great is the rush to Richmond that it is in contemplation to run a steamboat between Hickman and Columbus for the special accommodation of the Kentucky sympathizers with the Southern cause.

[From the Franklin (La.) Banner.]

A Lincoln Launch at Belle Isle.

THE SCHOONER PURDY CAPTURED.

Last Friday morning, the 29th ultimo, the Confederate schooner Purdy, Captain Collins, while lying at the mouth of Belle Isle bayou, was suddenly boarded by eight Lincolnites from a launch belonging, as they stated, to the United States frigate Seminole. They were armed with six Minnie rifles, eight cutlasses, and a brace of pistols each. They also had a three-pounder aboard ready for action. The Purdy had on board three men, Captain Collins, John Dennision and M. B. Gordy, and a small boy. They had three double-barreled shot-guns loaded with bird shot, a revolver, and a two-pounder which was below.

The captain of the launch demanded the surrender of the Purdy, and when Captain Collins cocked his gun, and stated that he doubted whether he would accede to the demand, all the Lincoln guns were leveled upon him and his companions preparatory to enforcing the request, Captain Collins saw the folly of resisting under the circumstances, and reluctantly permitted the piratical crew to take charge of his vessel. They permitted Captain C. to take most of the articles he wished from his vessel, and to go ashore with his three companions. As soon as these arrangements were completed the Lincolnites left with their prize, moving to the southeast.

About three hours after this, Captain Samuel Parker came within hailing distance of Belle Isle with the sloop Florida, belonging to J. M. Wallace, and with him two other men. Captain Collins and his men immediately joined them, and they started to recapture the Purdy. They were badly armed, and had but six men against eight Lincolnites. But what they lacked in weapons and men, they made up in pluck and strategy. They had a pump aboard which they masked, all but the end, which was a fine imitation of the muzzle of a 6-pounder, and with a hole or two in the sail, which indicated that they had been shot at, they doubtless passed for a privateer, and looked rather savage to the thieving crew, upon whom they were now rapidly gaining. The Purdy was at length run on a reef, and the Lincolnites in hot haste abandoned her and took to their launch, plying their oars lustily to avoid being overhauled by their resolute pursuers. They left the Purdy in such fearful haste that they left behind them twelve cartridge boxes, two pistols, seven cutlasses, a brass blunder buss, and a letter which had just been written by one of the crew, giving a thrilling account of a fearful fight in which they had just engaged, killing, wounding, and taking prisoners about twenty rebels, besides capturing their vessel.

The launch and its crew would have been finally captured but for a misunderstanding in the signals exchanged between the Florida and a launch of the Confederate steamer Mobile, with which they attempted to communicate after the recapture of the Purdy.

It appears that a launch of about the size of the above, with about twenty-five feet keel, with eight oars and eight men, had landed on an island west of Belle Isle a few days previous to this, and they were various speculations in regard to what it and its crew belonged to. They landed on a stealing expedition. It appears also that they had been ashore at Belle Isle the day previous to the capture of the Purdy.

THE REVIEW.—On yesterday, in accordance with a previous announcement, the forces of the Confederate States mustered at this place were reviewed by Major-General G. B. Crittenden.

The troops reviewed comprised a portion of each of Col. Thize's and Mooney's regiments of Gen. Carroll's brigade, Col. Wood's Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, Capt. Gillespie's Cavalry and Capt. McClung's Artillery.

Gen. Crittenden and staff passed through and around the lines of the different regiments and companies, critically examining their equipments and occasionally questioning the field officers of the divisions as to the status of their respective commands.

Every thing passed off pleasantly, and as Gen. Crittenden retired the division gave him three hearty cheers, which he gracefully acknowledged with a wave of his chapeau. Every officer here himself in splendid military style, and the review was commendable in every point of view.—*Knoxville Register, Dec. 5.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 7—Congress has passed, and the President has approved, an act allowing laundresses to the hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers, at such rates and in such numbers as prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Nothing from the camps.

A protest is before the proper authorities at St. Thomas, and they have sent a special messenger on the steamer Laplatte to report the Mason and Slidell affair to the home Government of England.

From Memphis.

Memphis, December 7.—Dispatches published in the St. Louis papers say that General Price has issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri; also, that he ordered Gen. McCulloch to follow him, when McCulloch refused to obey his order.

The army have gone into winter quarters in Arkansas, and McCulloch is at Little Rock, en route for Richmond.

Nothing new from Columbus. Steamboats are detained there, and it is supposed a forward movement is contemplated.

From Nashville.

Nashville, December 8.—Dispatches received here last night from Bowling Green state that Capt. Morgan, with a detachment of cavalry, went within five miles of the enemy's force and burned the Bacon creek bridge, which the Federals had recently rebuilt. Capt. Morgan also captured some guns and horses.

From Lincolndom, via Nashville.

The Rebel Privateer Nashville to be Overhauled—Col. Kerrigan, of the Twelfth New York Regiment, to be Shot.

New York, December 2.—A Washington dispatch says that Secretary Welles is making arrangements to prevent any further outrages in British waters by the rebel privateers, and the Nashville will probably be overhauled by Federal vessels.

It is reported here that Col. Kerrigan, of the New York Twelfth Regiment, has been tried by a court-martial for treason and sentenced to be shot. The warrant is signed by Lincoln. Kerrigan was a member of Congress from this city.

From Washington.

Lincoln's Congress Proceedings.

Washington, December 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull gave notice that he would introduce a bill to morrow to confiscate the property of rebels and give freedom to persons in the slave States.

In the House, resolutions were adopted requesting Lincoln to similarly confine Mason and Slidell until Col. Corcoran and Col. Wood be treated as the United States have treated all prisoners taken on the battle field.

From New York.

United States Steamer Iroquois Insulted at Curaçao.

New York, December 2.—The Curaçao correspondent of the *Herald*, in his letter dated November 9th, says the U. S. steamer Iroquois had arrived from Laguayra, with the intention of entering that port, but the commander was informed by the Government authorities that his vessel would not be allowed to stay over forty-eight hours, unless in case of distress. The Commander's reply was that his vessel should not enter the harbor under any such conditions, and immediately bore away, steering westward.

From Memphis.

Col. Henry Heath Appointed to the Command of the Department of Missouri and Arkansas.

Memphis, December 8.—Col. Henry Heath, of Virginia, it is said on good authority, has been placed in command of the Department of Missouri and Arkansas, leaving Price and McCulloch in their present positions. Gen. McCulloch is expected here to night.

Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes Governor Letcher's message to the Virginia Legislature. The *Enquirer's* comments illustrate the character of the document. It remarks:

Without designing any extended comment, we can but call attention to the record which this message makes in favor of the extraordinary energy and patriotism which Virginia, through her Government and her citizens, has exhibited since the commencement of the struggle. Well may the Governor say the record "is a proud one." Of treasure Virginia has contributed more than its millions; of soldiers she has about seventy thousand in the field; of the munitions and appliances of war, out of her store she has contributed largely to the service of the Confederacy and of various of the States. Truly, she has done a noble part, and her deeds have stamped a thousand refutations on the brow of that odious slander which has been so often heard, that Virginia has degenerated! Not a word of it! She never stood before the world more proudly than now, and never showed more vigor, courage or patriotism. Long live the glorious old Commonwealth!

While the message breathes a proper regard and devotion to the interests of the Confederacy, yet it is pre-eminently marked by a Virginia spirit. Its declaration that no foot of soil is to be alienated by this war—that the Commonwealth must not be dismembered or her boundaries even indented—is but the earnest expression by her Governor of the earnest resolve of her people. The world observed excursions which the Governor pours upon the heads of the tories and traitors of Northwest Virginia, who have been false both to public duty and personal protestations, will be echoed by every good citizen in the land. The faithful men of that region, and those who have been overawed by the presence of armed bands of the enemy, have but to bide their time in patience. Their day will come!

The sketch which the message presents of Virginia's future, when war and its alarms shall be over, is by no means overdrawn. She has indeed bright prospects before her, and such as may well animate her sons to those exertions which the present times demand.

The other topics of the message will also attract attention. The recommendations appear judicious, and we trust will receive due consideration.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.—We find the following under the telegraphic head of the Memphis *Appeal* of Friday. We give them for what they may be worth:

December 3.—Mr. Maynard to-day presented the credentials of Mr. Ames, the Representative elect from the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee. He briefly related circumstances under which the election was held, saying that three members were elected in East Tennessee, men who declared for the national Constitution and for the flag under which they had lived and under which they hoped to die.

December 2—Information has been received that one clause in the treaty with the Maxican Government provides for a loan of ten millions by our Government, to be furnished in five annual sums of two millions each, in return for the mercantile advantages and transit of United States troops through the Mexican Territory.

Gen. McClellan is understood to have made the most urgent representations to the President in favor of a regular and systematic exchange of prisoners. He will probably succeed in having his views approved and acted upon.

There has been no advance of the rebel pickets on our lines. On the contrary our pickets have advanced into the enemy's country.

Gen. McClellan is moving toward Leesburg, and Gen. Smith and Gen. Porter are extending their lines forward, while Gen. McDowell and Gen. Franklin are watching the enemy's center, which is growing weaker and weaker every day.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times* says: I am enabled to state in the most positive manner that the struggle is now ended, and that the President's conservative policy is sustained by his Cabinet with entire unanimity.

SICKNESS AMONG THE YANKEES.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Camp Nevin, near Elizabethtown, says:

Every day we linger here increases the sickness among the soldiers. In some of the regiments the sick list already comprises ten per cent. of the whole strength (100 to the regiment), and the disease begin to assume a more serious form. Too many cases of typhoid fever are being developed, while cliffs, diarrhea, rheumatism and measles continue frequent. Flour has recently been issued to the men instead of bread or crackers, and as they have no good means of baking, the sickness has doubtless been largely increased from this cause alone. Many of the companies are now obviating this difficulty by building good ovens, after the old-fashioned "Dutch" pattern.

Inaction, too, produces a depression that often sends men to the hospitals. Readers have often, perhaps, stumbled over the word "nostalgia," in surgeons' reports, and have naturally supposed it to be some serious epidemic peculiar to the camps. So it is, but it will be better understood when called by the more familiar name of Home Sickness. Comfortable people at home may smile, but in the stupid condition of camp life (instances it is said few find that Home Sickness, if not as fatal, is at least as serious a malady for the time as measles or fever.

SENTIMENT IN THE NORTHWEST.—*Extract from a Letter.*—The following is an extract from a letter received from a town in the State of Iowa, by a gentleman in Memphis, which we are allowed to publish. The writer says:

There is a very large party throughout the North that would gind to have peace made as soon as possible—in any way and upon any terms. A good many are beginning to come to their senses, now that it is too late, only to find that this war is going to ruin us all throughout the North, while its tendency appears to be only to put the North and South farther apart than ever before. Business here is at a perfect standstill—every thing has stopped. There is no money. The produce of the country cannot be sold at any price, and all have been short already in the fall and winter, and will be very, very hard to run as fast as possible. The policy of every one is to contract, and try to wind up affairs generally, as soon as they can. Where the end is to be no one can foresee. The blockade of the river was intended to ruin the South, but we now discover that it is ruining the North and rendering the South independent of us for the supplies, which they find can be raised on their own soil.

LATEST FROM COLUMBUS.—From the Columbus *News* of Thursday we copy the following:

Gen. Jeff. Thompson.—This officer, so much admired by Southern and feared by Northern soldiers, was in town yesterday. Whence he came or whither gone is of course unknown. We did not have the satisfaction of meeting him this visit, but understand that he says that if the *Confederate News'* account of the burning of the Empress is not yet true, it shall be.

The preparation for being comfortable this winter are being vigorously pushed. The houses will be finished in most of the regiments by the end of the week.

Sport.—Our young soldiers are amusing themselves around camps with the various sports of the ball and paddle.

Gen. Polk has resumed the command of the army of Columbus.

[From the Chicago Tribune, November 21.]

THE CASE OF THE TRENT—*The Other Side.*—A gentleman well known to the legal profession of the West sends us the following points in relation to the case of the Trent. In assuch as they are the result of much thought, guided by copious learning, they are worthy of attention. He says:

By the law of nations the decks of the Trent were a part of the territory of England.

The Trent had violated no blockade; had not sailed from any rebel port, and could not, therefore, be liable to capture. She was a pellic mail packet, running from one English port to another.

Human beings are not "contraband."

Mason and Slidell were either escaped rebels, and therefore nothing more or less than political refugees, or they were accredited envoys to the British Government.

If political refugees and on British territory, had we any right to violate that territory and arrest them?

If accredited envoys, had we any such right?

Would any nation having an ounce of self-respect, ever surrender a *political refugee*, or an *envoy accredited to its own Government?*

If no nation would surrender in either case, how much less would a violation of territory and forcible abduction be admitted to?

These seem to be grave queries; and whilst I hope and trust that our Washington cousins may prove we are in the right, I shall await their pronouncing with some anxiety.

The Queen's proclamation gives us no rights, you know. It is a private affair between her and her subjects.

ARRESTS FOR TREASON.—The Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig* contains the following:

We are sorry to have to state the arrest of any citizens of West Tennessee upon a charge of treason to the Confederate States: but we learn from a gentleman who saw them that on Tuesday last, a detachment of cavalry, under orders, went into McNairy county and arrested a number of the ringleaders who had been busy preaching rebellion. They have been taken to Memphis for further proceedings.

We learn also that the purpose of those in authority to send a posse of soldiers into other counties in this division for similar purposes, unless the guilty party immediately submits.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather at present is a counterpart of an advanced spring. As evidence of its mildness, at a time when frosts and chilling winds prevail, we perceive that the stubble cane on our plantations have sprung up since the crops have been cut for grinding, and is now generally from a foot and a half to two feet high—what the planters would be glad to see in spring, but not now. The first frost that occurs will lay all down, the joints of the cane from which it sprung will rot, and consequently no future growth will take place. The mild weather is also unfavorable to the cane, which is now in grinding. What the planters want is a slight cold spell.—*Iberville Gazette and Sentinel.*

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mr. W. Collins on Bayou Boeuf, in the lower part of the parish of Ouachita, was destroyed by fire last week, and all the furniture, bedding, and swell clothing in the house was destroyed. It is stated that Mr Collins had several thousand dollars in specie in the house at the time.—*St. Mary's Banner.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Christmas and New Year Free Gift Lottery.

As the December days are flying past us, and the holiday week coming on apace, our people are sending in their gifts more generously than ever for the great popular banqu, and the indice, ever first and foremost in the cause of patriotism and of liberality, are barrying on preparations for the grand lottery, in which forty or fifty thousand people will draw prizes, not only of interest to them as remembrances of the donors of their tickets, but as souvenirs of an enterprise that will be recollected for years and years as one of the most well-meant and most successful prompted by patriotism and sympathy for the self-sacrificing volunteers.

The scene every day in the St. Louis Hotel, where a series of apartments is being fitted up for the fair, is like that of a bee hive, and from morning until night the ladies and gentlemen who have undertaken to lend their entire energies to the satisfactory accomplishment of this their design, are busy, hurrying to and fro, receiving the gifts, recording them, appraising their value, and arranging them in an attractive manner. The broad hall already assumed the appearance of a bazar, and if this, its commencement, we are able to form a sound probension of what a magnificent display will be made when every thing is ready and prepared.

But no time must be lost now in sending in the donations of the generous public, in order that a proper arrangement of them is a work of labor, consuming much time, and the bazar is to be thrown open to the public on Christmas eve, which is only about two weeks distant. On that evening, and every other evening during the holiday season (excepting Sunday) there will be a grand reunion of ladies and gentlemen in the bazar rooms, for which occasion, a full band is engaged. There will also be tables of refreshment, kept by the lady managers, the profits of which, with the receipts at the door, will go to swell up the grand realization from the sale of the lottery tickets.

This popular free gift lottery will represent, as does no other entertainment, the entire population, and every contribution is received that can be considered a gift, whether it be a dollar or a dollar, or a thousand dollars, so that there may be a price of some value for every ticket. The drawings will take place every evening the bazar is open, and all prizes must be taken away by those who have drawn them, after the affair is concluded. Some of the prizes will be of the most conspicuous prices, was sent in to the committee the other day. It is an inkstand made from a hoof of the horse killed under Beauregard, at Manassas, mounted in solid silver.

Celebration of St. Barbe.—The Fourth Company of the Battalion of Orleans Artillery, Capt. A. Guyot, celebrated yesterday the 8th of St. Barbe, the patron of artillerists, in accordance with the time-honored custom of this corps, but in a quiet and unostentatious manner. The company left their armory at nine o'clock in the morning, headed by a band of music and carrying bouquets in their guns. They marched to the Church of St. Augustin, to attend mass. The sermon of the Abbé Jaubert was upon the fête of the Immaculate Conception, which is to be celebrated on the 8th of St. Barbe, a fact that the reverend abbé took advantage of during the course of his remarks. The company took up a collection among themselves, for the benefit of the Third District Orphan Asylum, which netted the sum of $20.

After divine service the Artillery marched through several of the principal streets, and paid to our office the compliment of a serenade. At noon they returned to their armory, where a collation had been prepared for them. A couple of hours were passed very pleasantly and pleasant manner at the table, during which time a number of toasts were drunk and sentiments offered, the principal ones of which are to be found in our report of the French club. At 3 o'clock the company separated, well pleased with the agreeable celebration they had assisted in.

The Great Fourth District Poisoning Case —Anticipated Discharge of Clarissa Serinis.—The examination of Mrs. Clarissa Serinis and her supposed paramour, Henry Lemoor, before Recorder Adams, on Saturday, on the charge of poisoning her husband, with intent to commit murder, created no little excitement in the Fourth District, and brought together a large number of interested spectators. Mr. J. B. Cotton conducted the prosecution, on behalf of the Defendant, and the Hon. Pierre Soulé defended Mrs. Serinis, at the request of her husband, who has received her back to his home and took great interest in the defense. From the remarks of the Recorder, at the commencement of the examination, the inference was not an unfair one that he had already formed an opinion favorable to the prosecution, and that he took no concern in. Such, at least, it appeared to more than one reflecting mind present. During the examination Mr. Soulé made a point to the prejudice of Dr. Zehender and to the interest of his client, very ingeniously but very unfairly, by submitting to the Recorder the report of the affair as published in the Bee, and intimating that it was the story of Dr. Zehender and published at his instigation. The reputation of this paper, after obtaining the patronage from other parties, called upon Dr. Zehender and made a full and satisfactory explanation. He was very unwilling that the affair should be published, but gave his statement after being assured that it was to be made public anyhow.

The only testimony of any importance given at the examination was that of Dr. Zehender, the first witness for the State, as follows:

A few days previous to the 21st of November I was called on to attend to Mr. Serinis. I prescribed something for a cathartic. Next morning I found Mrs. Serinis called on me, and told me that her husband was very sick, and had vomited violently, and that he was two hundred dollars to cure him of the habit. I gave her a couple of pills and an ounce to give him, whenever he was drunk. About the 20th or 21st of November Mrs. Serinis called on me to go and see her husband, and I found Mr. Serinis very drunk. I gave him what medicine he had taken, or if any. Was told by him that he had taken the whole of Wright's Indian vegetable pills. (These are the pills made in Philadelphia, and not Wright's Southern Indian vegetable pills, which are made in New Orleans.) Inquiring the condition of the pills, I suspected that something else had been adulterated with them. I gave him an emetic. I prescribed a stimulate of one drachm of carbonate of ammonia and twenty grains of camphor. I asked Mrs. Serinis to call at my house and I would give her something to put in the whisky which I had emetized. I gave her about one grain of morphine, with directions to give it to the daughter to take away by those who have drawn them, after the affair is concluded. Some of the prizes will be of the most conspicuous prices, was sent in to the committee the other day. It is an inkstand made from a hoof of the horse killed under Beauregard, at Manassas, mounted in solid silver.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ST. CHARLES STREET.
D. SIDWELL.....Proprietor.
MONDAY EVENING, December 9, 1861.
PANTEKHNOPTIKON.
The most perfect Mechanical Entertainment ever witnessed in New Orleans.
LEE MALLORY'S WAR ILLUSTRATIONS—Showing a series of the most interesting incidents have occured in the War for SOUTHERN LIBERTY—Conde Incidents, beautiful Scenic Effects and Historical Facts—THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS and the Yankees' famous Run.
Grand Matinée every Saturday, at 12 M.
Admission.....25 cents.
Children and servants (to seats pit).....25 cents.
Doors open at 6½ P. M. To commence at 7½ P. M.
P. M. Box Office open at 9 A. M.
Open Glasses to let in the Dress Circle Lobby.
dec9

Small Arms for Government.

PERSONS having Guns of any description, or Bayonets, to sell or to donate to the Confederate Government, can dispose of the same by calling at the Confederate Gun Agency, No. 15 Camp street.
May 11—ly M. LOVELL, Commanding Department No. 1, C. S. A.
dec9 1w JOHN CURTIS, Chaplain and Ordnance Agent.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that the Warrants for the dividend of 5 per cent. declared by the Corporation, and their payment suspended since the 1st January last, are now ready for payment at the