THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. E. WESTON
P. SELBY.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $10
Semi-Daily Paper, one year $6
In all cases, subscribers must strictly adhere to a written bargain they can be bilked out by the collector, or otherwise, will be considered as a bona fide subscriber, and be obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10.

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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By C. E. Forstall, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Bienville and Chartres streets, cows, mule, cart, &c.

SALES THIS DAY BY THE SHERIFF.—At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 28 Jefferson street, Second District, a lot of jewelry, &c. At 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, sundry notes, accounts, claims, &c. See advertisements.

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE.

The Lincoln press occasionally asks what the South is fighting for, and affects a degree of astonishment at our persistence in refusing to acknowledge the authority of what it styles with grim facetiousness "the freest, the mildest, and the most paternal government on the face of the earth." It strikes us that the ignorance of the Lincolnites as to the motives of Southern action is almost entirely assumed, for, except in the case of the very lowest classes, they have over and over again read in Southern prints and heard from Southern lips the true reasons of our struggle fully explained. The South is fighting for the right of self-government. That right had been gradually impaired and curtailed while we remained within the Union by the constantly increasing numerical strength of the North. The South, in its too confident belief in the professions of a very large proportion of the Northern leaders, had trusted blindly to the influence of conservatism, although daily reminded of the perpetually augmenting tendency to encroachment on her rights. Until, however, political Abolition reared its miscreated front, and threat its hideous whispers into the councils of the nation, the South had no serious thought of dismembering the Union. But when it became apparent that fanaticism had obtained a foothold in the Government; that it was seeking to shape the policy of the country, that having already exerted its pernicious sway over many Northern States, and sent a number of Representatives and Senators to the National Congress, it aimed at still higher objects, and endeavored to control the Presidency itself, the South began seriously to reflect upon the dire and fatal consequences that would inevitably result from the triumph of this principle of destruction. The threatened evil was averted in 1856 by the defeat of FREMONT, but we unhesitatingly express our belief that had that miserable trickster been then elected, the dissolution of the Union would have been hastened four years.

The disappointment of 1856 only gave additional impetus and vigor to the Abolition crew, and they were aided in effecting a signal victory in 1860 by the broils and dissensions of those who yet retained something of an odor of nationality. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN offered incontrovertible evidence of the success of a faction which had assumed as a cardinal principle the irreconcilability of slavery and freedom, and had openly declared that sooner or the other most perish. The question therefore of the South could not be doubted. To acquiesce was to prepare for decadence, pretrocession, downfall and ruin. To resist was possibly to encounter trouble, temporary privation and distress, and war, but at the close of trial and tribulation we might behold with that inner eye which no event can darken, the South emerging resplendently from gloom, with liberty and independence inscribed upon her standard, and a long and glorious career before her of commercial prosperity, and national welfare, dignity, honor and happiness. This, then, is what the South is fighting for, and to every true-hearted man it is needless to affirm that these are objects dearer far than life, for liberty has been forcibly proclaimed "the paean of proud minds which cannot stoop to less."

If we are asked for what the North is fighting, the reply is not so simple or easy. The North is actuated by a variety of motives. Thousands regard the South in the light of a rebellious province, and consider she should be subjugated as France subjugated Vendee, as England quelled the insurrection of JACK CADE, as WASHINGTON put down SHAY's rebellion. Others—not many—are fanatical on the subject of the once glorious Union, and cannot abide the thought of its permanent disintegration. These continue, in spite of the testimony of their senses and their reason, to cheat themselves into the conviction that the Union will yet be preserved, or rather restored. With far the greater number, however, the North is fighting for spite, rage and vengeance. The separation of the South is now felt to be an accomplished fact, and the reconstruction of the Union is known to be a baseless chimera. If the South could go, and the North could continue to flourish, why peradventure we should be suffered to depart in peace, but the Yankees are keen enough to understand that the political independence of the South involves the commercial decay of the North. New York and Boston and Philadelphia have thrived and waxed great and wealthy on Southern patronage, and if she be withdrawn, as assuredly it will be, and the South either manufactures for herself, or draws her supplies from Europe, what will become of these proud marts of commerce? This explains the obstinacy and the fury exhibited by the Northern cities in the prosecution of the war. The South must be held tributary to the North, or farewell to the supremacy of the latter.

In such sentiments dwell motives and cause to a prolonged and bitter contest. Apart from the constant efforts of contractors who are enriched by the conflict, apart from the wounded pride which forbids the surrender of the fairer half of the old Union; apart from any lingering feeling of nationality which shrinks from the contemplation of a divided people and a dismembered charter, there is the stern, relentless resolve never to consent to a division which would smack from the North the prize on which it has so long battened. Add to this the fiery and pungent stimulus of abolition, and we may readily comprehend that this war cannot end until the enemy is beaten into the end conviction that triumph is impossible. Then, and not before, will he draw off his legions, and in baffled and rellen but impotent hatred, leave us to enjoy our conquered freedom.

FROM COLUMBUS.—Says the Memphis *Appeal*: We have advices from Columbus that Gen. Pram, of Missouri, with the remainder of his Camp Jackson comrades, had arrived, and it was expected would at once join General Bowen, at Camp Beauregard.

A rumor was prevailing on the 6th that a large force was moving from Paducah on Gen. Bowen, who is encamped with his brigade at Fulsiana, Kentucky. There was considerable excitation at Columbus, and the troops were preparing to move in considerable force. It was generally expected, to reinforce General Bowen.

General Price is moving in a bold and masterly manner towards Northern Missouri. Gen. McCulloch is at Little Rock, and his army, from all that we can learn, is "winter quarters" near Fayetteville, Arkansas! It will probably be well, says the Memphis *Appeal*, for the Richmond authorities to inquire into this matter, and ascertain the cause of this want of co-operation at a crisis which, above all others, demands the subordination of personal feuds and quarrels, engendered by ambition, to the public weal. Why has General McCulloch refused to join the expedition of General Price?

THE CONSTRUCT IN ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock *Journal* of the 3d says: Col. *Solomon* H. Lewis, who has for some time had to charge those engaged in the conspiracy in the northern counties of the State, arrived in town day before yesterday, and reports that in addition to the twenty-seven prisoners confined in the prison here, he holds one hundred and twenty under guard—seventy-three in Searcy county and forty seven in Izard. He left officers making arrests, and supposes there are between six and eight hundred, belonging to the organization, engaged in the conspiracy.

FREMONT AT NEW YORK.—Fremont and his family arrived at New York on the 29th ult. A deputation from Brooklyn waited upon him and signified their wish to make a public demonstration of regard, to which he replied that *such a testimonial, coming from them, would be grateful to his personal feelings, but that in his present circumstances the most decline everything of the sort.* A deputation of Germans also received the same reply.

Secretary Hunter, of Va., has recently lost a son—a young man, 19 of spirit, of extraordinary promise.

The Galveston *News* learns that men were killed on Saint Mark, the living from one of our guideposts.

Among Beauregard's Confederate celebrations at Port Royal is forgotten, for the time, when we hear, from the enemy, "*that no loyal (Union) sentiment has revealed itself yet, not a single white person having asked for the protection of the Star Spangled Banner.*"

Office, 73 Chartres street.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,255.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Lincolndom, via Richmond.

Washington, December 4.—Senatory, of Delaware, in the Senate of the United States, offered a preamble and resolutions relative to the affairs of the country. The resolutions propose Fillmore, Pierce, Taney, Everett, Dallas, Irving, Bussey, Beverly Johnson, Crittenden, Pugh and Richard W. Thomas be appointed commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with a like number of commissioners from the Confederate States for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution. They are to report to Congress.

The last resolution says upon the appointment of the commissioners and the meeting of said joint commission, active hostilities must cease, and not be renewed unless the commissioners shall be unable to agree.

Sumner, of Massachusetts, objected to the resolution.

Hale said Buchanan should be added to the list of commissioners. The resolutions were laid over informally.

Trumbull offered a resolution, which was adopted, that John C. Breckinridge, the traitor, be expelled.

In the House, Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the President be requested to inaugurate some systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners during the present war.

Alexandria, December 3.—On Sunday last 150 sick soldiers arrived at the Mansion House from Darnestown, two of which died on the way between the canal and hospital.

The Washington hospitals have over 5000 sick and wounded, and cannot take more.

The Washington *Star* of the 6th instant says doubts exist whether the Confederate capital is now at Richmond or at Nashville.

Much feeling is manifested about Powell, of Kentucky, and Bright, of Indiana, taking seats in the Senate. Their loyalty is doubted, and they will not be privileged to attend the secret sessions when the movements and strength of the army will be discussed.

The correspondent of the *Post*, it is reported, will be expelled from the Senate.

Fred Douglass claims a seat in the Senate, as Senator from Kansas.

Several Washington correspondents refer to a face-up between Lincoln and Cameron. It is said that Lincoln ordered Cameron to suppress that portion of his report advising the employment of slaves in the Federal army, and other objectionable portions. Cameron refused, saying that a number of copies of his report had been sent to the publishers, and he would not alter the remainder or countermand the former. Lincoln then assumed the responsibility, and struck out the objectionable passages. The Cabinet is in convulsion, and Congress is much agitated at the course of Lincoln.

Greeley's letter to Lincoln upbraiding Lincoln and Cameron affair being refused transmission by the Government censors, while other dispatches relative to the same subject were allowed to be transmitted.

Providence, December 4.—There has been fully one-half cent advance in printed cloths the past week.

New York, December 3.—Cotton—Middling Uplands 28 to 28½c, Gulf 29 to 29½c. Spirits Turpentine $1 35 per gallon. Rosin—Common $5 60 per bbl.

The *Tribune* of the 6th inst. says the correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Washington, gives the following as the recent declaration of Seward, which the correspondent has heard verbatim:

The effective part of the war on our side is over; there may be more fighting, but less of it, and the sooner we are of a speedy peace. Of war every battle is sad which can be honorably avoided, and it is a gain to the cause of the Union, the real danger is over. If we can escape the danger now over our foreign affairs, all will be well.

Baltimore, December 7.—Gov. Hicks, in his message to the Maryland Legislature, recommends the payment of the Federal war tax, and the State furnishing her quota of volunteers and equipping them. He also urges the passage of a law for punishing all who have joined the Confederates or have aided them in their rebellion.

Fortress Monroe, December 7.—Mr. Pangford, Consul for Saxony, is en route for New Orleans. He left to go via Norfolk.

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 8.—New York advices of a late date say the Northern Light, from Aspinwall, has arrived, with nearly $900,000 in treasure. The Confederate steamer Sumter was at Martinique, November 9th, and the Federal gunboat Iroquois was within three hours' sail of her.

The Bolivian *News* states that Commander-General W. Lopaez had ordered the execution of 200 persons who were engaged in the recent revolutionary movements in that State. Among the accused were ex-President Cardozo, Gen. Hermoso and a number of priests, also four colonels.

Advices from St. Thomas state the captain of the privateer Jaff. Davis was on board the steamer Trent when Mason and Slidell were arrested.

Richmond, December 8.—Indications again point to an early engagement on the Potomac. Perhaps it may commence simultaneously at Leesburg, Evansport and Centreville.

Evidences appear that a battle is anticipated on the Peninsula. War rumors are at fever heat. It is perhaps a fight, and perhaps not. The rebels are moving their stores to the rear of the army, which is considered an unfailing sign of trouble.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE

Cotton Firm and Unchanged.

Cape Race, November 30.—The steamship City of Baltimore, with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult., via Queenstown, passed this point today *en route* for New York.

Liverpool Cotton Market,

Liverpool, November 20.—The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday sum up 13,000 bales. The market closed dull and quotably unchanged.

Manchester advices more favorable.

Liverpool, via Queenstown, November 21.—Sales of two days sum up 14,000 bales, the market closing firm and unchanged.

London Money Market.

London, November 21.—The closing quotations for Consols are 86¾ for money.

General News.

It is reported that a large steamer has left London with a full cargo of munitions of war for the South.

Capt. Pegram, of the steamer Nashville, took off the machinery and cover of the Harvey Birch, and set fire to the ship.

Russell, in his last letter to the London Times, asserts that Lincoln and his Cabinet are not in general favor with the British aristocracy, and especially considering a proposition for accepting or asking the intervention of European powers.

It is reported that several steamers have been insured in London for the run from England to New Orleans and back at twenty guineas.

Brashear City, December 9.—Mrs. Frances Sweet, Mr. Liccom and Mr. Stephens's father arrived here to-day. Chief McClellan arrested Mrs. Sweet, who will go down by train this afternoon.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Charleston.

Fifteen Cotton Houses Burned by the Owners.

Charleston, December 9.—The *Courier* of this morning says the British war steamer Racer arrived on Friday afternoon and left for Port Royal.

Among the blockaders yesterday was the Swedish bark Monona, bound for Charleston, and ignorant of the blockade.

Thirteen cotton houses have been burst by the owners on Port Royal Island, one on Paris and one on St. Helena Island, since the evacuation.

A letter from Hardeeville, dated 7th instant, says active preparations for defense are progressing.

A detachment of Beaufort artillery visited Beaufort and burned 450 bales of Sea Island cotton.

A detachment of Col. Martin's mounted regiment crossed ambuscaded while going into Beaufort on Friday last, resulting in Lieut. Barnwell being wounded in the arm.

From Nashville.

Governor Johnson's Proclamation.

Nashville, December 9.—Gov. Johnson, the Provisional Governor of Kentucky, has issued a stirring and eloquent proclamation to the people of Kentucky, calling for twenty companies of volunteers to repel the invaders.

The bridge across Whippoorwill creek, on the Memphis branch road, had been repaired, and trains are running as usual.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Chant and Advertiser*, in his letter of to-day, says: It is understood that Gen. Marshall has issued a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, in which he says the Home Guards by the different counties must join him or fight him, so they will not be left in his rear.

The physicians in charge of the hospitals have spent great improvement of the invalids during the past week, being the combined effect of good nursing and favorable weather.

From Memphis.

General Price's Proclamation.

Memphis, December 9.—A Bayou dated Bolivar, 1st inst., published in the St. Louis Republican, says Gen. Price, with 15,000 men, marched on the 30th into Kansas, which then will be his field of future operations.

The quarrel reported between Lexington and Independence is reported by the men joining Gen. Price.

Gen. Price (proclamation) is authoritatively announced upon the Pacific sympathizers of the South, properly; that they must quietly give up their arms, ammunition, horses, &c., and if they remain in Missouri cannot be removed. This clause is regarded as favorable to pleasure. The Confederates indicate large numbers to join the Confederate ranks.

The Herald's special Washington says: Governor Gamble's proposition has been received by Cameron, requesting the Federal Government to compel all the property of rebels who refuse to take Lincoln's oath of allegiance.

Nothing new from Columbus.

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 9.—In the Confederate States Congress to-day came up the case of Hiram & Bron, of Mobile. The Court determined that James Elkins was an alien enemy, and further, that no change of citizenship after the commencement of hostilities can protect the property of an alien enemy from sequestration.

Much commotion has existed here all day, caused by the reported landing of a large number of Federals at Fortress Monroe and Newport News. Our officials believe the report is exaggerated and will not accordingly.

The New York *Herald* of the 5th last. publishes a dispatch stating that Beauregard is at Wheeling and goes into winter quarters.

Beverdeal Hoops, a member of the English Parliament, in a recent lecture said the readiest method of entering peace in America would be for the European powers to recognize the independence of the Confederates.

Fortress Monroe, December 8.—Troops are pouring in here at the rate of several thousand per day. The reason of the concentration at Old Point has not transpired.

A number of steamers are off Newport News.

Norfolk, December 9.—Rumors are rife here of a Federal attack on some of the Confederate batteries; perhaps they may attack Norfolk. Heavy firing was heard at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Affair in the Sound.

The following is the report of Capt. Myers, of the brush between the Oregon and Pamlico and a three-masted propeller, in the Sound:

C. S. GUNBOAT OSSIPEE, December 8.

Major-Gen. Lovell, Commanding Department No. 1, New Orleans, La.:

General—While lying at Harrison's wharf, Mississippi City, at about 1 P. M., yesterday, the C. S. gunboat Pamlico, Capt. Dozier, commanding, ran in and notified me that the enemy were approaching, and to prepare for an attack. The weather was so hazy that a vessel could hardly be distinguished at five miles distance. Some of my men being ashore, taking in water, I was delayed fifteen minutes, thus permitting the enemy to approach within four miles of the wharf before I could get under way. The Pamlico and Oregon then stood out to meet them, and when out about a mile and a half from the wharf a three-masted propeller came on or opened on us with her rifled gun, and fired three shells, much short of our bows. Being then within two miles of each other, put the boat about in order to bring our rifled cannon to bear, and the Pamlico and Oregon fired a number of shot at the schooner, which she rapidly acknowledged, when she suddenly declined the combat, and concluding to haul off, ran away to the south-westward under the guns of a large steam brig of war, and in the end put down the Sound to the eastward. The brig returned to the fleet off Ship Island, and I returned to Mississippi City and completed the work which I was engaged when interrupted by the Lincolnite.

Lieut. J. D. Rainey, commanding the rifled gun, handled it very effectively and made good practice. Prance is due also to the detachment of Capt. Hoskin's company (Brookhaven Artillery) Mississippi volunteers, for their readiness and order in the fight.

I cannot let this opportunity escape of thanking Capt. Dozier, C. S. N., commanding the Pamlico, for his thoughtful attention in giving me warning, and for receiving in company as long as I was at Mississippi City.

I am, General, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. L. MYERS,
Commanding Oregon.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG IN ENGLAND.—By our late Northern papers we have information as to the movements of the Confederate steamer Nashville. The steamer City of Baltimore brought intelligence of her arrival at Southampton, with the Confederate flag flying. The captain reports that he left Havre on the 17th, bound for New York, in ballast. On the 19th he was brought to by the Nashville, Commander Pegram, late of the United States Navy. Captain Pegram ordered the Harvey Birch to be fired, which was done. Exhortations were made to induce the captain and crew to take the oath to the Confederate Government. Captain Pegram communicated with Mr. Yancey, and the Nashville expected to refit at Southampton.

The Engagement at Pensacola—A Northern Account.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following letter from its correspondent:

FORTRESS MONROE, November 27.—Passengers by a flag of truce from Pensacola, this morning, furnish some further particulars in regard to the fight at Fort Pickens.

Great excitement was prevalent throughout the town in consequence of the battle, but it was thought that Bragg would be able to force Col. Brown to surrender. A messenger arrived from Pensacola on Sunday last, with a peremptory order for reinforcements.

General Bragg was at that time, hopeful of success, and was replying at intervals upon the fortress with great effect. His regular saloon site described as being really terrible. The Gosmel was perfectly cool and collected. No breach has yet been made, but on Monday one would be manifest, when Bragg expected reinforcements, and would storm with fresh troops and columns.

Colonel Brown had concentrated a perfect storm of hot shot and shell upon the navy yard, and it had been burned down, together with all the out buildings, and a considerable amount of army and ordnance stores. Pensacola had been evacuated by order of General Bragg.

Colonel Brown has called to his assistance five vessels of war, all of which had been driven off by the batteries. The frigate Niagara was almost riddled with bullets, and the Colorado was thoroughly disabled.

General Bragg has declared to his troops that he would never surrender alive, and the great act enthusiasm prevailed among the men. On Tuesday General Bragg would engage Colonel Brown in front, and land a force on the island so as to take him in the rear.

THIRTEENTH LOUISIANA.—Says the Columbus *News* of Saturday:

Our citizens were yesterday gratified, for the first time, with a view of this splendid regiment on regimental parade.

It was something of a novelty to see a regiment composed almost exclusively of French, with their unique uniform, parade our streets. The men looked healthy and stalwart. They seemed to be well drilled, and will doubtless do well in the battle at Columbus, as though they were, as they certainly will be, defendible their own firesides.

Every day serves to prove more and more inconceivably the utter folly of the Northern people in the South can be prosecuting the war, or of whipping them in a fight.

SKIRMISH WITH THE KANSAS JAYHAWKERS.—The Fort Smith *News* of the 30th ult. says:

Yesterday an express arrived from Fort Gibson, bringing dispatches from the Quartermaster to Gen. Clark, of the post, from which we obtained the following extract:

Col. Cooper had had a fight with Opothleyohola's forces and Kansas jayhawkers, and killed some sixty of them. Four of Col. Cooper's command were killed. The fight took place on Red Fork; it commenced at dark; the prairie was on fire. On next day about sixty Indians and jayhawkers were found killed. The body of a brother of John W. Taylor, a merchant of the Creek nation, was found among them. Seventeen wagons were taken, with cattle, sugar, coffee, &c.

SKIRMISH AT WHIPPOORWILL.—Wednesday night a party of Federals, fifty or sixty strong, attacked fourteen Confederate soldiers stationed at Whippoorwill creek, about six miles below Russellville, to guard the bridge of the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. They killed two, wounded one, and took eleven prisoners, together with fifteen guns. They set fire to the bridge and then retreated. The neighbors assembled and extinguished the fire after it had burned one span of the bridge. Sergeant Conner, of the guard, was at this place at the time for the purpose of recruiting a company. The wounded man and four of the Federals were killed. The guard were detached members of the companies of Captains Wickliffe, Mitchell, and King, of Col. Hanna's regiment.

The attacking party was supposed to be Captain Frank Pope's company, which was posted near the bridge, and the members of which are perfectly familiar with the country.

We were not able to ascertain the names of the killed and wounded.

[*Bowling Green Courier.*

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH VIA NEW YORK.—The following is a special dispatch to the New York *Times*:

A Kentucky gentleman, who has resided in Mississippi three years, arrived yesterday, and reports at Memphis a fortnight ago there were 12,000 troops fortifying the river above and below.

In Nashville there was a large force, well armed and clothed, and nearly all from the Gulf States, with the avowed intention of making Nashville the battle field. The 30,000 additional troops called for by Governor Harris would be held as a reserve. No fear is apprehended of slave insurrections. The feeling in East Tennessee is so unanimous for the Union as that in Middle and West Tennessee is for the rebellion.

COLLISION OF THE OHIO.—*Loss of Life.*—Cincinnati, 7th instant.—The steamer Belle Creole, from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, deeply laden, and the steamer Brazilian, from Kanawha, with a portion of Col. Lytle's Ninth Ohio Regiment, collided last night, about twelve miles above the city. The Belle Creole sank almost immediately. The commander landed eight or ten soldiers into the river, and it is thought all but one were drowned.

The cargo of the Belle Creole was valued at $20,000. Insured in a Cincinnati office.

INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.—Says the Columbus *News*:

John A. Logan was Colonel of an Illinois regiment in the battle of Belmont. In the engagement the flag-bearer of the Thirteenth Illinois was killed by a shot supposed to be aimed from some of Logan's men. "It will not fall, said Logan, touch the ground," and it brave young fellow sprang to the rear, and in triumph bore it through the fight. *That young man is a brother-in-law of Col. John A. Logan!*

From Lincolndom.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *New York Tribune*, dated the 3d instant, says on the subject of Slidell and Mason:

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, after mentioning the capture of Mason and Slidell, says that the prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of this department, and if a correspondence with Great Britain exhibited by him is not capturing the vessel, which had three rebel emissaries on board, it may, in view of this special circumstances and of its patriotic motives, be excused, but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of a similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade.

On motion of Blair, of Missouri, Hon. John H. Reed for the First Congressional District of that State, was expelled from the House of Representatives on the charge that he had taken up arms against the United States Government.

Upon the renewed and urgent application of George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, Secretary Seward, on the 30th instant, ordered the release of his brother-in-law, Calhoun Benham, and also ex-Senator Gwin, from Fort Lafayette.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution for the expulsion of Hon. Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, which was, of course, unanimously passed.

The traitors' convention at Wheeling, on the 3d instant, changed the name of "the new State" from Kanawha to Western Virginia. A strong debate was expected on the slavery question.

In the New York Mayoralty election, Fernando Wood, who ran as a sort of "peace candidate," was defeated by something over a thousand votes—Opdyke being elected. The vote stood: Opdyke 25,259; Gerther 24,598; Wood 24,085.

Special dispatches from Washington state that a resolution will be offered in the lower House punishing an officer in the army for returning fugitive slaves to their masters.

[*Merry Mirror.*—*The Yankees Worsted.* Two more scouting parties from the right wing of the army went out to-day and had a skirmish with superior numbers. Capt. Rowland, with twenty-five men, of the Sixteenth regiment, was sent to the rear of Falls Church, to intercept a party of rebels, who had been in the habit of coming to within about a similar affair, and he had great difficulty in arranging it. When the guard for gain is so strong that nerves go to robbing tombs for profit, affairs must have come to a end pass in New Orleans.

Academy of Music—Notice.—In consequence of an accident to the machinery of the War Dramatic Spectacle, the Academy will be closed until Thursday evening, December 12, when it will be produced in proper style.

The Fourth District Poisoning Case.—Yesterday morning Recorder Adams announced his decision in this case, which was contrary to our anticipation, for we expected that Lucinda and Mrs. Surbaugh would be tried by the Second District Court on the charge of attempting to bribe Dr. Schneider to commit murder by poisoning.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—J. M. Wing was tried for embezzlement. To obtain money for the support of a Expositive Rifleers, Wing pretended to have a military company, called the Dugue Guards, and by this means collected a large amount of money that he appropriated to his own use. After carrying on this swindling for three months, he tried to elope with the married woman upon whom he had lavished his embezzled funds, but a letter from him to her was intercepted and given to the police. She was stopped and sent home at the depot, and he was arrested and brought back from Kentucky. There were three charges of embezzlement against him, but he was only tried on one. After a long absence the jury returned into Court with a verdict of guilty. Wing was defended by counsellor Forbert.

Frederick Minor was tried and convicted of larceny. Henry Fox was tried and acquitted of assault and battery. Catherine Flaherty, accused of assault and battery, was discharged by nol. pros.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Manson Smith made an affidavit against Margaret Sully, alias Ann Duffy, for stabbing him in the back with intent to kill. She was sent to prison to await examination.

Louis Brunell, f. w., gave bail to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery on Florence Collins, f. w.

Pierre Lanne'are, the driver of the mail wagon who drove over Patrick Dougherty, a boy of eight years, on Chalmers street, was bailed to answer the charge of so much good battery, made by the lad's father, Owen Dougherty.

Antonio Valeo was bailed to answer for stealing a dollar's worth of tins and a dollar's worth of flour from Mary Lutz, in the market.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1861.

COTTON.—200 bales sold on Saturday for future delivery.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—There is a fair demand mostly for the lower qualities, and the market is firm at previous rates. The sales comprise 400 hhds. Inferior at 4¾@5; Common to Good Common 5¼@6¾c. Fair to Fully Fair 7@7½c, and Prime to Choice 6¾@7c.

MOLASSES.—The demand is much fully 600 bbls., at 16 @17 and 17½@18c for Fermenting, according to quality, and 17½@18c for Prime to Choice. Some lots of Choice are held for a little outside figure.

FLOUR.—We note a fair demand. On Friday and Saturday small lots sold at —@$11 for Superfine, and $11 50@$12 for Good and Choice Extra.

CORN.—About 1800 sacks White sold in several lots, at 60c, and 100 Prime Mixed at 58c per bushel.

BRAN.—600 sacks sold at 92½@ 100 lbs.

OATS.—20 sacks (Mississippi) sold at 0 135 P bushel.

HAY.—100 bales Cook County sold at 0 85@ 0 95 P ton.

BACON.—Sugar-cured Hams are retailing at 20@20½ P lb., and selling from first hands at 20c P lb.

WHISKEY.—Retailing is retailing at the advanced rates of 0 19@ 0 21 P gallon.

PORK.—Mess is retailing slowly at 0 14@0 15 P lb.

LARD.—Prime is kept is retailing at 20@20½c. P lb.

Cotton Market,

NEW ORLEANS CITY, Dec. 10, 1861.

Arrived yesterday, 19 Western Boats. Amount of stock sold was 456 Texas Cattle, 109 Hogs and 12 Veal Cattle. Stock remaining on sale is 186 Texas Cattle, 1161 Hogs, 109 Sheep and 149 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, P 100 lbs.	1st qly.	0 0 00@ 0 00
" "	2d "	0 0 00@ 0 00
Texas " "	1st "	0 0 00@ 0 00
" "	2d "	0 0 00@ 0 00
Veal Cattle, " "		0 0 00@ 0 00
Sheep, " "		0 0 00@ 0 00
Hogs, " "		0 0 00@ 0 00
Milch Cows, " head		0 0 00@ 0 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 10, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Belle Brazos, from the Coast, to master—24 diet.
Sabe Eliette, from the Coast, to master—24 diet.
Ella Ward, from the Coast, to master—24 diet.
Sabe Adeline, from the Coast, to master—24 diet.

STEAMBOATS.

Empire Parish, Grant, from Lower Coast.
Laurel Hill, Hemo, from Bayou Sara.
Arcadia, Vincent, from Donaldsonville.
Ed J Gay, Wray, from Memphis.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Bravo—85 bbls molasses J Sorg.
COAST—Per schr Belle Creole—300 bbls molasses 40 do Dunn & Tennant.
COAST—Per schr Electic—341 bbls molasses A D Kelly & co.
COAST—Per schr Star—25 bbls sugar 20 bbls molasses J Schiff & co 30 half do C H Corning.
COAST—Per schr Adeline—50 bbls molasses J W Pepper & co, 200 do Wetmore, Vetter & Dreuden—150 half bbls molasses J D Danger.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Empire Parish—100 bbls sugar 185 bbls molasses P Commerford—42 half do W Lockett—60 half do 12 bbls sugar C O'Neil—31 do Dunn & Tennant—50 half do Jordan & Norman—14 bbls sugar E L Schiff & co—25 do J A Roberts—22 do M A De Lizzi & co—30 do Dupuy & Hernandez—20 bbls molasses H W Minor—3 bbls sugar T half bbls molasses Parrell—20 bbls sugar Cagnol, Moy & co—50 do 17 bbls molasses Payne, Hutchinson & co—76 do do 18 bbls sugar Rotsteiner, Brown & co—200 sacks rice F Hatch—211 do C Stelzer—sundries to order—Total, 791 bbls sugar, 411 bbls molasses, 134 half do do.

BAYOU SARA.—Per steamer Laurel Hill—30 bbls molasses A O Blackman—20 do A Perrier—25 do do 60 half do J Burbridge & co—16 do 10 bbls molasses Stuart & Hutchins—100 do do 50 half do E Durrive & co—20 bbls sugar 25 bbls molasses A D Kelly & co—24 bbls sugar P A Gibaud & co—15 do 60 half bbls molasses G T Rodgers & co—20 half do 10 bbls sugar T Allen & co—3 do 18 bbls molasses Gillis, Ferguson & co—20 do Dawson & co—40 do Bonneau, Huntington & co—100 half do M Gordon, jr—200 do P J Dahlen & co—10 bbls sugar Wright & Allen—20 half bbls molasses Jules Weis & co—20 bbls sugar—A Milkenberger & co—5 do Leave & Laffitte—5 bbls molasses Toledano & Taylor—125 do 15 do sugar—Thomas & Hall—20 bbls molasses John Weis & co—20 bbls sugar H W Modeman—20 do E L Schiff & co—20 half bbls molasses Stuart & Hutchins—20 bbls sugar Rotsteiner, Brown & co—Total, 208 bbls sugar, 1055 bbls molasses, 103 half do do.

DONALDSONVILLE.—Per steamer Acadia—26 bbls sugar 34 half bbls molasses Roman, Gilliner & co—20 half do 140 bbls molasses Hernandez & co—10 bbls sugar 20 half bbls molasses L Millaudon & co—20 do 24 bbls sugar O A Webster—20 bbls molasses V Alsina & co—100 do 24 bbls sugar Mathews, Milne & co—20 do 18 bbls sugar Derry & Tennessee—17 bbls sugar Truxedar & Raynal—20 half bbls molasses Stuart & Hutchins—20 half bbls sugar 20 do 20 bbls sugar E L Schiff & co—17 do 7 bbls sugar 50 do Pepper, Huntington & co—30 bbls molasses J Labadie—40 do 20 bbls sugar J M Gordon, jr—24 bbls molasses 40 half do Jones & Lowry—18 bbls molasses 16 bbls sugar Aucoin & Talbot—18 bbls sugar Rotsteiner, Brown & co—Total, 270 bbls sugar, 1000 bbls molasses, 191 half do do.

MEMPHIS.—Per steamer Ed J Gay—300 bbls flour Capt Pelham—204 do C H Smith—185 do Lonsdale, Nelson & co—85 Gwynn, Wattz & co—320 do do 67 sacks do Gwynn, Wattz & co—Total, 1000 bbls flour, 67 sacks do—20 bbls sugar B F Ethell & co—161 do W Perry & co—40 do Gwynn, Wattz & co—8 do do—8 do Capt Pelham—5 barrels—40 bbls pork B Kiene—100 do Goodbach & co—Total, 161 bbls sugar, 53 bbls pork.

BEAUFORT.—Per schr Ella Ward—20 half bbls sugar 20 half bbls molasses Stuart & Hutchins—20 half bbls sugar Hernandez & co—20 half bbls sugar Fenner—1 do Hernandez & co—1 do Stuart & Hutchins—1 do Hernandez & co—1 do Thornhill & co—2 do do—1 do Thompson & Barnes—10 bbls molasses Hernandez & co.

Mesgrs. Schmidt, Stauffer, Neptun, Jones, Sudderth and Sudderth were therefore elected.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—SOUTHERN AND GULF WESTERN—Selassie City—341 bbls molasses 14 half do 2 bbls sugar Darby & Tennessee—2 do Gillis, Ferguson & co—15 do Lobit & Champenier—20 do 120 bbls molasses J H Jackson—10 do do 1 half do C H Kennedy—161 bbls molasses Demarest, Martin & co—97 do 2 bbls sugar J F Wyche & co—36 bbls molasses John West & co—30 do Hays & Saunders—14 do Schaff do 4 bbls sugar Moore & Bell—24 do Brander Shaughlin & co—40 do 20 bbls molasses Coleman, Britton & Withers—12 do Reid Hope & co—W F & co—38 do Gifford, Sanders & co—76 do do 20 bbls sugar S O Nelson & co—140 do 40 bbls molasses I Hall—2 do sugar Harding, Aby & co—11 bales wool Gessner & Kennedy—18 sgs molasses 5 bbls S Fox Harlee—1 do Joseph J Labouisse—1 do potatoes G Montague—2 tons cotton Mac C Overall—sundries to order

Mississippi Steamers Offered for Sale.

AT a meeting of the above Battalion, held on the evening of the 7th inst., the following field officers were elected:

Major—Colonel, Judge M. M. REYNOLDS.
Major, S. F. DUNCAN.
Adjutant, Capt. S. F. DUNCAN, President.
E. J. GUERNIER, Secretary.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Edmond Dufossier and Laurent Pasquier, under the firm of DUFOSSIER & PASQUIER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will use the name of the firm in liquidation. The business will be continued by Edmond Dufossier under the name of Laurent Pasquier.

ED. DUFOSSIER,
LAURENT PASQUIER.

New Orleans, December 10th, 1861. dec10 6t

Lost Child.

LOST, on the 9th instant, a young boy, aged 3 years. He was dressed in a white shirt and black pantaloons, and was barefooted. The person who may have found him will pay his parents under many obligations by bringing him back to them, at No. 75 Second District Mass Market, or in Louisiana Avenue, between Tchoupitoulas and Chippewa streets.

A liberal reward will be paid to the person who will bring him back to his parents, who will give the letter any information leading to the recovery of the child.

I WILL stand for sale by the undersigned—Claret in casks and bottles, White Wine in casks and bottles; Absynth, Edward Pernod and Verte Lonzahre; Vermouth and Kirsch.