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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

The Latest Phase of Lincolnism.

The severe and outspoken denunciation by the Louisville *Journal* of the anti-slavery doctrines embraced in LINCOLN'S message is not the only protest against the radical and destructive views of the Federal President. Papers in St. Louis, in Cincinnati, and in Chicago have passed censure more or less decided and obligatory on those manifestations of Abolition sentiment. It is quite evident, indeed, that the position assumed by LINCOLN, followed up as it has been by the presentation in Congress of bills providing for general emancipation, and for the purchase of *territory* to colonize the free blacks, has alarmed that portion of Yankeedom which is yet unprepared to accept the tenets of fanaticism in all their hideous and revolting practical reality. We attach considerable importance to these developments of dissentient opinions, and especially to the energetic and very able opposition displayed by the Louisville *Journal*. That sheet had previously been one of the most subservient and sycophantic of Lincoln's organs. Its influence in Kentucky is immense. We are confident that had it taken part with the South, or even remained neutral, Unionism in Kentucky would never have been more than a feeble and rickety bantling. Now that the *Journal* has declared itself openly against a war for emancipation, and has boldly called on McCLELLAN and his associates to resign, rather than sully their swords by using them to enforce measures so infamous, we may expect to witness commotion, discord and broils among the hosts of Yankeedom.

The earliest effect of the proclaimed crusade against slavery will be the cooling down to freezing point of the Union men still remaining in the slave States. The Lincolnites in Kentucky are mostly slaveholders: in Missouri, with the exception of the Germans, they are the same; and those of Western Virginia, if they do not generally hold slaves, are from education and habit friendly to the institution, and unrelentingly hostile to Abolition. To identify the war with an onslaught upon slavery is virtually to surrender every rood of slave territory to the Secessionists, and no one knows this better than the Louisville *Journal*, nor does that paper express its fears on the subject with any degree of reticence. There is too a minority at the North, composed of people who believe in the chimera of the Union, and dream of the possibility of bringing back the South, but who at the same time are strongly opposed to any intermeddling by the North with slavery, not merely on account of the absence of constitutional power, but because they have sense enough to understand that the loss of slave labor in the South would be the utter ruin of the North. This class will be horribly disgruntled at ABE'S wholesale scheme of emancipation, and their ardor in behalf of the war will experience a notable diminution.

Meanwhile it will be acknowledged that the Federal Administration has placed itself in a very odd dilemma, either horn of which threatens it with impalement. The Abolitionists of the Beecher and Garrison stripe—the knaves or fanatics who look to the war exclusively as a means of carrying into effect their theories of universal and unlimited freedom, appear to have taken possession of LINCOLN. The eviction of FREMONT at first gave some color to the belief that the Federal Government was not ready for extreme measures, but since that event the audacious utterances of COCHRANE, the endorsement by CAMERON, and the unmistakable phraseology of the Message leave little room for doubt in our mind of the supremacy of the Abolition wing of the North in the councils of the President. They have him in their power and the easiest retreat. The attempt to do so would probably precipitate the North into a social and political convulsion, and might discover the vulgar and truculent despot himself. If, however, LINCOLN sticks to his present position, and hugs to his bosom the men who propose to liberate the slaves of the South, and arm them against their masters, the inevitable consequence will be the extinction of the Union sentiment wherever that exists in any portion of the border States. Kentucky and Missouri will cease to be debatable ground, and will be completely hostile to Lincolnism as are South Carolina and Louisiana, while Maryland will be prevented from following their example only by the restraining and coercive power of twenty thousand bayonets. Moreover, the hope is not unreasonable to be indulged that a party will be organized in Yankeedom itself, consisting of the relics of conservatism, which, though comparatively few in numbers enough to constitute the more radical and violent faction, will yet possess sufficient strength to clog the Administration, cool the zeal for the war, and seriously impede the effort to obtain additional supplies of men and money.

Such appears to us to be the prospect looming in the distance. Either way the South will be the gainer. Let the wretched tyrant who reigns at Washington select what course he may, dissatisfaction, bickering and trouble must follow, weakening his strength, and impairing that almost unbroken unanimity of feeling by which he has thus far been enabled to levy prodigious armies and send forth formidable navies. Providence often acts in ways which to our fallible and imperfect senses seem mysterious indeed. The wicked and the foolish are frequently brought to destruction by the very gratification of their impious and lawless wishes. So we trust it will be with the miscreants who are even now plotting the desolation and devastation of the South.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—On Wednesday next, the 18th instant, a magnificent vocal and instrumental concert will be given at the Opera House, for the benefit of our Volunteers in the West. On that occasion Handel's splendid oratorio, the "*Messiah Master*," will be performed with a chorus of eighty-nine singers, and a complete orchestra directed by that accomplished musician, J. Collignon, Esq. This concert has been got up under the auspices of the Ladies' Society of the Second District. Not less than one hundred and nine amateurs, artists and professors will be engaged in it, and the public will enjoy a musical entertainment of rare merit and attraction.

The Arkansas *Telegraph* gives the particulars of a terrible tragedy which took place at Columbus, Hempstead county, on the 25th ult., which resulted in the death of two men. Mr. William Lanier, a young gentleman of high character and moral standing, was shot and killed in a encounter with one J. T. Young, reported to have been a notorious bad character and general nuisance. Young was taken into custody, and during the following night was taken out by persons unknown and hung to a tree where he was found next morning dead.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF MILITARY STORES.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of the 6th states, upon the authority of a reliable correspondent, who is officially informed of the fact, that on the evening of the 30th ult., a couple of vessels arrived at a Southern port, one laden with military stores, and the other with cotton, ready for a run. The *Enquirer* adds: "We could deem it prudent to give the name of the port at which these vessels entered, but they where their valuable cargoes can easily be forwarded use as transmitted easily to localities where needed."

CALL TO HEAR IT.—The Nashville *Banner* declares Cumberland Gap impregnable fortress, and General Zollicoffer able to keep it by force the Yankees may throw against him.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, reports that he has furnished one thousand muskets to South Carolina.

NUMBERS IN THE LATE BRIGADE INSPECTION.—The following is the official return of the number of men reviewed on the 23d November:

Volunteer companies	16,069
Confederate Guards	711
Militia	7,177
Total	23,890

LATE FROM NEW MADRID.—General Jeff. Thompson had quite an accession to his forces at New Madrid on Monday. In the course of the day Governor Jackson, of Missouri, made a visit in person, and the Missouri boys of Jeff.'s command would have a speech. The Governor responded in an elegant address, assuring them that Gen. Price would still continue to lead the glorious forces, and gave them many evidences of his approaching triumph. His address was received with many demonstrations of satisfaction. Gen. Thompson and Col. Gantt were repeatedly called for, and responded in a most happy manner. The time of the enlistment of portion of Gen. Jeff. Thompson's troops was about to expire, and we are informed that every one of them re-enlisted for the war. *New Orleans Delta*, 11th.

We are informed, is now in a condition for all attacks of the enemy.—*Memphis Avalanche*, 11th.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,268.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

One Day Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Cotton Dull and Declining.

Portland, December 6.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's steamship North American, Captain Aitou, has arrived, bringing Liverpool advices of the 22d ult., via Londonderry.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, November 22.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week 44,000 bales, including 20,000 bales on speculation and for export. Market closed dull, with a decline of ⅛c. on the lower and middling descriptions. Sales to-day (Friday) 6000 bales—market closing quiet but steady. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans 12¾d., Fair Mobile 12¼d., Fair Uplands 12¼d., Middling Orleans 11¾d., Middling Mobile 11¼d., Middling Uplands 11¾d.

General News.

The burning of the Harvey Birch by the Nashville attracts great attention in England.

It is reported that the Galway steamer Adriatic has been sold, and is apparently fitting out for the West Indies, but there is a strong impression she is destined for the Confederate States.

From Richmond.

Congressional.

Richmond, December 11.—The act referred to in the *Examiner* of the morning, granting a bounty of $50 to soldiers, has been approved by the President to-day.

The act also includes musicians and all troops who have volunteered or enlisted for twelve months or more in the service of any State, and who may hereafter volunteer in the service of the Confederate States.

Mason and Slidell's Papers Safe.

Richmond, December 11.—The Norfolk *Day Book* says it learns from a gentleman just from Boston, who visited Ministers Mason and Slidell, that they expressed convictions that England would never admit the legitimacy of their arrest, but would demand the amplest reparation for the insults offered her flag. Mason and Slidell's papers were preserved from the enemy, and are gone to England.

Difficulty in the Polish Regiment.

The correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, in his letter dated 10th instant, says it is announced in row occurred last night in the Polish Regiment, from Louisiana, camped between Suffolk and Portsmouth, resulting in three lieutenants being killed in the affray.

Rumors are rife to-day of an expected engagement on the peninsula. Magruder evidently expects to be attacked, but Norfolk is wide awake and anxious to entertain the Lincolnites. All points are apparently quiet, but the storm of war may burst at any moment.

An intense pressure is on McClellan to advance, by Lincoln's Congressmen. He evidently dreads the issue, but he may be forced to yield to the pressure and fight, and be defeated.

From Nashville.

Nashville, December 12—The special correspondent of the *Union and American*, in his letter dated Bowling Green, 11th, says a small body of Federals crossed Green river at Woodsonville, this morning, when Terry's Texas Rangers drove them back, killing one. Four thousand Lincolnites are at Mumfordville preparing to cross, so a fight or a foot race is imminent.

[Special to the New York Post.]

Washington, December 6.—The President avows his purpose to adhere to a cautious and prudent policy in relation to foreign affairs. He will not be the possession of an occurrence of hostility between the United States and Great Britain. Unless the British Government seek a pretext for war, there is no ground for a serious difficulty.

The Government feels no anxiety on this subject, believing that a temperate policy will allay the excited feelings and tend to cement the friendly relations between the two countries.

A caucus of the Republican members of Congress will be held to-morrow evening for the purpose of agreeing upon a line of policy to be adopted in reference to the slavery question.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Branchville.

Great Fire at Charleston.

Branchville, December 12.—Passengers just arrived from Charleston report a destructive fire there last night. The telegraph wires were destroyed by the fire. No particulars.

From Charleston.

Particulars of the Fire.

Charleston, December 12.—A terrible fire commenced at 9 o'clock last night, and raged with fury till 3 this morning. St. Andrew's Hall, Catholic Cathedral, Circular Church, Institute Hall, and an immense number of buildings were destroyed. One hundred poor families are destitute of houses and effects. The firemen and military worked with the utmost ardor, but the flames were almost uncontrollable. It is reported the fire broke out in three places simultaneously.

From Augusta.

Further Particulars of the Fire.

Augusta, December 12.—The Charleston *Mercury* of this morning says the fire broke out at 9 o'clock last night, and before 10 P. M. was raging at several points in the lower part of the city at the same time. The buildings there being mostly of wood, together with other inflammable materials, caused the fire to spread rapidly. P. Russell & Co.'s cash and blind factory, at the foot of Hazel street, is burnt. Some report that the fire commenced in three places at the same time. The fire crossed Hasel street and destroyed Cameron & Co.'s immense machine shop. Towards midnight the fire assumed an appalling magnitude. The troops came down from the city in double-quick time, and rendered great and valuable assistance to the firemen. From the precincts of the market to East Bay and State street, the fire spread to Meeting and Queen streets.

Great terror prevailed among many families, owing to their natural protectors being absent in the war.

At 12 P. M., Meeting street, from Market to Queen street, was one sheet of flame. At 1 o'clock the fire was steadily pursuing its way southward to Archdale and Queen streets. At 2 o'clock it was still unabated.

A splendid effort was made by the firemen to save L. W. Spratt's house, which saved a fine line of buildings in Hayne street.

Passing southwest, the fire swept the entire tract to the rear of the Charleston Hotel and to the end of Hayne street range.

These are all buildings north of Market street and east of Hager street left standing, except those of Henry Gerdts and Miss Pinkney. Gessing Market street, the fire extended to Wentworth, to Timberland, encompassing the Circular Church, Institute Hall, the Theatre, and all the buildings on King street, to near Broad. At three o'clock the steeple of the Circular Church fell.

Gen. Ripley is moving to and fro, giving orders to blow up certain buildings. Explosions now rend the air in several directions.

Chapin Sloman, Lloyd's coach factory, the old Express office, old Executive buildings, and the houses between that point and Queen street are burned.

The flames approaching the jail, and the Reserves are ordered out to prevent the outbreak of the Yankee prisoners.

Four o'clock, A. M.—The fire is raging on Friend street. St. Andrew's Hall is burning. Quarter-past five o'clock—The Cathedral steeple has just fallen; the whole of Broad street is on fire from Mr. Gladden's to Maxsek street. Six o'clock—The fire still raging, and great distress among the poor families prevails.

From Lincolndom via Nashville.

Sedalia, Mo., December 6.—The latest advices from the South state that Price has moved with a part of his force from Osceola to a point five miles distant, where he has established his headquarters.

The Kansas command remained at Osceola with a train of fifty wagons from Lexington, laden with supplies.

Price's army passed numbered within fifteen miles of this place on Monday last.

There are four recruiting offices in Lexington enlisting recruits for Price.

From Boston.

Boston, December 6.—The steamer Baltic sailed for Fort Pickens with the New York Seventy-fifth Regiment on board this afternoon.

From Sedalia, Mo.

Sedalia, Mo., December 6.—Judge Birch, who has been a prisoner at Price's camp for some time past, arrived here to day, having been released on parole.

From Knoxville.

Knoxville, December 12.—A. C. Haun was hung here yesterday for bridge-burning. He was tried by a court-martial. He fired the Lick Creek bridge.

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 12.—Congress in secret session all day. Nothing made public. Nothing of interest from the camps. Unanimity and sympathy is manifested here for the sufferers by the fire at Charleston.

From Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge, December 12.—There was no quorum to-day in either House of the General Assembly.

CONFEDERATE WAR TAX.—Special attention is directed to the announcement relative to the Confederate War Tax in our columns to-day. It will be seen that all who are subject to the tax are notified that the returns must be made on or before Monday next, the 16th instant. The advertisement gives the names of the district collectors, and embraces other information of importance to all concerned.

FROM TEXAS.—The steamer brought no news of special interest from below yesterday. A party of Yankees were treated to a stroll from the fort as they were strolling up the beach yesterday, and scampered away at full speed. There are eighteen vessels lying off the bar, and in addition to the bark already reported, a ship has been run ashore.

[Savannah *Republican*, 9th.

Additional Foreign News by the Canada.

By the arrival of the Canada at New York we have the following details of foreign news:

FRANCE.—The monthly returns of the Bank of France show that the decrease in cash is nineteen and a half millions of francs, and the increase in bills discounted twenty-seven millions. The change in the Imperial system of finance, as shadowed forth in the Emperor's letter and M. Fould's programme, received per Bohemian, is not regarded with much importance in England.

The London *Times*' City Article says: "It is not easy to see how the transfer from the Emperor to the people of the task of raising money will cause uneasiness, and remove all pretext for hostile measures, when it is certain that the Emperor can resume his prerogative at any moment he may think fit."

The *Daily News* says: "Will the Emperor still be answerable for an abundance of employment when he can no longer create boundless expenditures by a stroke of his pen?"

In Paris the financial change imparted much firmness to the Bourse, and Rentes advanced ¼ per cent. on the 16th instant, closing at 69f. 65c. The advance was fully sustained.

There were rumors of impending changes among the high functionaries in administration, and that the powers of the several Ministers would be modified and the Ministry of State reorganized. A Paris letter says that M. Fould's conditions, on taking the office of Minister of Finance, were as follows:

First—The Budget to be voted for in detail, so as to give the Legislature some control over the expenditures. Secondly—That reconstitution of the power to decree supplementary credits without the consent of the Council of Ministers. Thirdly—The Convention of the "centenary" obligations. Fourthly—The conversion of the entire public debt into three per cents. Fifthly—The consolidation of the floating debt. Sixthly—The reduction of the army. Seventhly—The evacuation of Rome. Eighthly—That no taking office he should be the intermediary of all communications between Ministers and the Emperor.

The French ships forming the Mexican expedition were expected to assemble at Havana between the 15th and 20th of December.

ITALY.—A levy of eighty thousand men is ordered, but it is thought that not more than fifty thousand would be obtained, and that another fifty thousand would be levied in February. The effective army will then consist of two hundred and eighty thousand men.

General Carboromelli had gone to Caprera, to present Garibaldi with an address from the Neapolitans, praying him not to leave Italy.

General Cialdini had tendered his resignation.

Signor Ratazzi will relinquish the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

Chiavone, the brigand chief, was again giving trouble. Reinforcements were said to have been discovered showing a collusion between him and the Pontifical authorities.

PORTUGAL.—The Consul of State had proclaimed the Duke of Oporto King of Portugal. The Ministry is unchanged. Tranquility prevailed.

The Infanta Don Augustine continued dangerously ill.

The new King of Portugal had arrived at Lisbon and been well received.

RUSSIA.—Navigation was closed at St. Petersburg. The last ships of the season were leaving Cronstadt.

Fifteen thousand Russian troops had attacked ten thousand mountaineers in Circassia. After fighting six hours, the Russians were put to flight with very heavy losses, including a General of Division killed. Six thousand Russians were reported killed and wounded.

GREECE.—A conspiracy to assassinate the King and his immediate followers during a fete had failed. Such information was conveyed to the King as to enable him to avoid the machinations of the assassins.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.—The correspondence by the overland mail adds little of moment to the news already received.

The Calcutta *English man* severely censures the Manchester manufacturers for doing nothing either to further the intended growth of cotton in India, or to take off the stocks on hand in upcountry depots.

Dispatches from Calcutta to October 27th report an increased business in cotton goods, and yarns at higher prices.

Exchange was rather lower. Freights active and unchanged.

Accounts from the gold fields of New Zealand continue very encouraging, and there was an immense rush of miners, &c., from Australia, all the available vessels being devoted to the purposes of carrying them over.

Trade at Melbourne was greatly depressed.

At Bombay, on the 26th of October, cotton goods and twist were dull and declining. Exchange 2s. 2d.

FIGHTING IN MATAMOROS.—The Brownsville *Flag* of the 21st ult. has a long account of an assault by the Rojos party, with Caravajal at their head, on the town of Matamoros. The result of the fight was not known at the date of the publication of the *Flag*, but it was supposed that Caravajal had obtained possession of the suburbs of the town. The *Flag* closes its report as follows:

Towards the close of the afternoon of yesterday it is said that a shell was exploded in one of the streets, doing considerable damage to the Rojos. Immediately after, a large smoke was seen to rise from the town, which we believe to be the burning of Valdore Soles, which was fired by the Rojos for strategic reasons.

The Consular flags are flying over the city in every direction, and among the number we may notice that of the United States. When our boys saw that, and when it was known by a party under Caravajal had raised it, we all felt like fighting; but Capt. Donelson rode down to the river bank and demanded an explanation from an officer on the Mexican side, who replied that it was the flag over the United States Consular residence, and that it was recognized on the same ground that the Confederate flag was respected.

It is stated that considerable carnage has taken place on both sides, and that the Rojos have applied to Lieut.-Col. Bachel for privilege to bring their wounded on this side of the Rio Grande. Col. Bachel, Major Gray, and the other officers of Fort Brown, have acted with the greatest discretion during the continuance of the fight, and so far no bad blood has been stirred up on our side.

Both parties claim the chances of success at the hour of going to press.

The following general order we find in the Columbus *News*:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEP'T.,
BOWLING GREEN, KY., Nov. 30, 1861.

The General has been impatient for reports of the battle of Belmont. They have been received, and he pronounces the work well done.

To Major-General Polk, who himself trusty, capable of such actions, and whose dispositions prepared them for such a victory; to Brig.-Gen. Pillow, whose skillfully led troops fought well, and soldiers who so gallantly followed that lead over a hard contested field to complete success, his thanks are due, and his congratulations gratefully given.

This was no ordinary shock of arms; it was a long and trying contest, in which our troops fought by detachments, and always against superior numbers.

The 7th of November will fill a bright page in our military annals, and be remembered with gratitude by the sons and daughters of the South.

(Signed) A. S. JOHNSTON,
Official. General.
W. W. MACKALL, Ass't Adj't-General.

From the report of the Secretary of War we see that the several Arms of the service are estimated as follows:

	Vols.	Reg'rs.	Aggr'te.
Infantry	557,286	11,175	568,461
Cavalry	54,858	1,744	56,602
Artillery	20,380	4,366	24,688
Rifles and S. S.	8,295		8,295
Engineers		107	107
	640,837	20,334	660,971

The appropriations asked for the service of the fiscal year are completed for a force of 500,000 men. The numerical strength of the cavalry force is now greater than required, and as it can only be maintained at a great cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

We take the following items from the Knoxville *Register* of Tuesday:

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.—The city yesterday was rife with rumors with regard to affairs on the Cumberland. Some to the effect that the Lincoln forces had crossed to this side at two places; others that Gen. Zollicoffer was been completely surrounded by the enemy. We have reliable information, however, that Gen. Z. is not only not surrounded, but that he, on the 6th inst., crossed the Cumberland with his command, and penetrated a considerable distance into the interior, driving Lincoln's bireling, Mr. Shaf, before his invincible little army. Should Gen. Z. overtake those dastardly devils would be invaders, which we think doubtful, lively times may be expected in that quarter.

MORE TORIES IN LIMBO.—An addition of thirty-two of the Cocke county Tories arrived by the Eastern train last night, and were marched through our city to the jail by a file of soldiers. A score crest-fallen, long-faced lot of men than these pets of Old Abe's it has not been our misfortune to look upon since Andy Johnson and Horace Maynard obtained justice of the dove, and sneered at the mobs from the latter by fleeing to Kentucky.

THE UTLEY GUN.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 7th speaks of this effective weapon as follows:

It must be obvious, we think, to every observer, that this is by far the most effective cannon that has yet been invented, exceeding in its powers of destruction the most formidable weapon known in modern warfare. It is the invention of Mr. Utley, an ingenious citizen of South Carolina, under whose superintendence a rifled 6-pounder has just been finished at the shop of the Petersburg Locomotive establishment. It was tried on Wednesday afternoon, as we stated in the *Express* of yesterday, and the experiments were carried over the most extensive expectations of the inventor. With a charge of one pound of powder it will send a ball about five miles; but its distinguishing merit consists in its being breech-loading, by which it may be fired with a rapidity unknown in artillery practice, without any of the danger attendant on muzzle loading. By order of the Ordnance Department it will be placed next week in charge of Gen. Huger, who is directed to prove it and make a report on its merits.

Northern Intelligence.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a table showing the receipts of grain, including flour, for the eleven months ending November 30th, 1861, to have been 54,088,910 bushels, and adds: "With greater facilities for storing grain and vessels sufficient to accommodate the trade, the receipts would have been at least twenty-five per cent. greater. But as it is, there is an increase over the commerce of 1860 of fifty per cent., and over that of 1859 of about one hundred and seventy-five per cent.

The same paper also says that within the week ending December 2d the following additional troops have been drawn to Louisville and the central line of Federal operations upon Bowling Green. General Nelson's brigade, 5000 men, from Eastern Kentucky; the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty fourth Ohio, from Chest Mountain; the Forty-first Ohio, from near Ceredo; the Fifteenth Indiana, from Chest Mountain; the Sixteenth Ohio, from its camp of recruiting station at Wooster; the Second Ohio cavalry, from Cleveland; the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, &c. In all, by transfers and fresh troops, probably not less than 15,000 men have been drawn to Gen. Buell's column.

Ohio is stated to have distributed arms to eight new regiments on the 1st instant.

Major Stenmer, of Fort Pickens fame, is so dangerously ill at Hutonsville, Virginia, that at last accounts his life was despaired of.

The Chicago *Tribune* has a new battle-cry. It says: Now that the rebel capital is moved, may not we of the West feel some special interest that our army move "on to Nashville?"

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Ill.) *Republican* writes:

Mr. Lincoln says great respect to the opinions of Mr. Holt in all that he does in reference to Kentucky. A day or two since a Kentucky Republican, a moderate and most worthy man, called to small favor of Mr. Lincoln, and was referred to Mr. Holt. "If he say yes ought to be attended to, I will do so," was the reply of the President, especially as Mr. Holt is his old political adversary.

A gentleman correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that the Federal "army of the Mississippi will get down into the vicinity of Columbus about the time that point is strongly fortified, and the South-western States have had time to throw twenty thousand men for especial service into that point," and adds: "The policy of the military authorities is certainly perplexing. I am afraid, unless Gen. McClellan does something soon, and effectually, he will have to go on a foreign mission, as did old Gen. Scott."

The coinage at the Philadelphia mint for the month of October is stated to be as follows:

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold coinage	587,676	$2,939,545
Silver	956,000	180,000
Copper	227,000	2,085
Total	1,773,676	$3,149,630

The contrabands who placed themselves in the hands of the Federals at Washington are not treated too well. Senator Wilson stated in the Senate, on a debate on Saturday, that employed to examine into the condition of incarcerated fugitives, who reported that he found sixty in filth, a prey to contagious disease—without shoes, with insufficient clothing, bedding or fire, and in a building of rotten boards. Speaking of quarters being erected for Confederates on one of the islands in Lake Erie, the Sandusky *Register* of the 4th says:

"The Yankee has a little contract the work on the prisoners' buildings on Johnson's Island. We understand that arrangements are making to take over stores and bedding so as to provide for the expected arrivals of rebels in the island. Several of the buildings have been enclosed, some stoves have gone over, and a good number of workmen can be employed on inside work.

[From the Liverpool Post, Nov. 12.]

A People Without Friends.

Last week that erudite and profound body, the Birkenhead Debating Society, decided, after long discussions on the merits of the American war, that the Southern cause was right, and as a consequence, after the fashion of Chas. Mathews, Judge, that the Federalists were wrong. Straws projected into the air indicate the current of the wind, and the Birkenhead embryo parliament has but reproduced the general opinion of the public opinion in England on, at this moment, the question of questions.

People who give offence are never loved. They may be forgiven, but they are never forgotten. The Americans had long talked so tall that Britishers did not like to be described as dwarfs in the presence of such giants. They were pardoned, but the adverse feeling they excited remains latent in the English breast. They were what is called confoundedly, and instead of being pitied they were contemned. It signified nothing to them that we were their own flesh and blood, and that, as Mr. Adams said at the Lord Mayor's dinner, on Saturday, they owned our traditions, our literature, and rejoiced as much as we did in the glories of the present or the past ages, but they did not acknowledge what we considered our superiority in every thing that ornaments and dignifies political and social life in a world. They offended us, and the offense rankled in our breasts, and now reveals itself in something more than mental hostility.

This alone will account for the good wishes generally evinced towards what the Northerners call the Southern rebels. The cause is not analyzed, the arguments are not enforced, the reasoning is not considered; but opinion is decidedly adverse. No doubt trade interests and political sentiments have not been without their influence. Cotton is king in Lancashire at least, and the wish among holders of cotton to get high prices, and the wish of the manufacturers to obtain cotton on good terms, are probably the feeling of Yaldore Soles, which was fired by the Rojos for strategic reasons.

The Consular flags are flying over the city in every direction, and among the number we may notice that of the United States. When our boys saw that, and when it was known by a party under Caravajal had raised it, we all felt like fighting; but Capt. Donelson rode down to the river bank and demanded an explanation from an officer on the Mexican side, who replied that it was the flag over the United States Consular residence, and that it was recognized on the same ground that the Confederate flag was respected.

It is stated that considerable carnage has taken place on both sides, and that the Rojos have applied to Lieut.-Col. Bachel for privilege to bring their wounded on this side of the Rio Grande. Col. Bachel, Major Gray, and the other officers of Fort Brown, have acted with the greatest discretion during the continuance of the fight, and so far no bad blood has been stirred up on our side.

Both parties claim the chances of success at the hour of going to press.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Gift Lottery.—Every day the incoming of gifts for the benefit of the Ursuline Nuns increases so that the labors of the committee are becoming very onerous. For this reason we cannot too earnestly urge upon every one to send in their contributions without delay, as, if they leave it until the last day or two, the work will increase too largely to be attended to. At present the selling of cotton on good terms of delivery at the levee is very much desired, and several lots can be spared with great entertainment in the examination of the various costly and curious articles there to be found. The chief prize is the statue of an Indian girl, brought from Italy and presented by M. G. Hatton, Esq., of the North several years ago. It has been placed in the center of the room devoted to works of art. Several of the paintings are master-pieces. Among the many curiosities we observed a lady's beadstitched wrath @ 220, on which was embroidered four pictures of Venice. The tidies are a host in every day, and the entrance fee is fixed at the mere nominal price of twenty-five cents.

The Volunteers' Friend.—We have received the following note, which speaks for itself:

December 12th, 1861.

Editors Bee: The gifts of the Fourth District High School to the volunteers, the past week, of which are to be appropriated for the benefit of the volunteers. We send you two of the numbers already issued, and intend publishing only one more, which will be ready for distribution on Christmas. You will greatly oblige them by sending the following statement to the *Bee*. We issued 3001 copies of the first edition, and have sold 2005, making gross proceeds @ 25c 50; out of which we paid @ 75 00 for paper and printing; net proceeds @ 25; 18.

GERTRUDE C. Editress.
SUSIE D. Guide.
MARY F., Superior.

Confederate States War Tax.

PROPERTY Owners, Corporations and Agents are hereby notified that the Written lists of taxable property required by the act of Congress, to be forthwith commenced, must be delivered to the U. S. Tax Collectors for the respective districts in which such owners, &c., do business or reside, on or before MONDAY, the 16th inst.

No person is exempt from the tax unless he be the actual head of a family, whose whole property (or debt ascribed in the act of Congress) is assessed at less than five hundred dollars.

Blanks for returns, with information of the law and instructions, may be had at the Tax Collectors' offices, Lonsdale building.

Office hours, from 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

C. S. DISTRICT TAX COLLECTORS.

W. W. DIVINE, for district between upper limit of the city and St. Joseph street, near Magazine, City Hall.
JOHN LAURANS, for district between St. Joseph and Canal streets. Office, 32 Exchange Place.
W. R. CAMPBELL, for district between Canal and St. Phillip streets. Office, 27 Carondelet street.
JEROME HAVON, for district between St. Phillip street and the lower limit of the city. Office, 42 St. Ann street and 468 Craig street.

Each district extending from the river to the lake.

N. B.—The act of Congress prescribes:

Sec. 5. That any person who shall fail to deliver to the assessor or to the Collector, at the proper time, a list of his taxable property, shall be liable to a double tax upon such property, to be assessed by the assessor or the Collector.

Sec. 20 and 21 of Instructions. That the list shall be made by reference to the value and situation of the property on the first day of October, 1861, and that in all cases where the value of the property under ordinary circumstances shall be assessed.

ROST. M. GUSHER,
Chief Collector.

Leaves every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, COAST AND LAFOURCHE PACKET, passenger steamer COURTESY, (drawing 14 feet)

Wm. C. Harrison, master, will leave as above, positively, for the Coast, Lafourche and all intermediate landings on the Bayou. Five freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Bienville street, or to

GEO. O. HITE,
3 Front street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on this boat remaining in the trade, and will go down on the Bayou every Monday.

N. B.—All Soldiers and Goods for the Army, or Artillery for the Fire Market, carried free of charge by this boat. dec13 1f

Wanted,

By a young man, a situation as SALESMAN in a jewelry store, or in any other branch of business; has worked at the trade for the last five years; is acquainted with it. He speaks and writes English, French, Italian and Spanish, and can give the most unexceptionable references.

Apply by letter, Post-Office, Box 3400. dec12 3t

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the succession of F. A. WIENHAHN and wife will please present them, without delay, to the undersigned.

JNE. REUSER, Attorney at Law,
45 Exchange Alley.

CAUM.—4 bales best navy, in store and for sale, to close a consignment by

LAFFITE & BROTHERS,
dec13 No 14 St. Louis st

CASSIA.—A few boxes Cassia, in store and for sale by

LAFFITE & BROTHERS,
dec13 No 14 St. Louis st

ZINC WASHBOARDS.—25 dozen for sale by

LAFFITE & BROTHERS,
dec13 No 14 St. Louis st

GOLD.... GOLD.... GOLD.

Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY BOUGHT.

Also, MONEY LOANED.

JAMES ANDREWS,
NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 8 St. Charles street, near Canal.
dec12 2t Up stairs, at the Phonograph Rooms.

Official—By the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
New Orleans, Dec. 10, 1861.

ORDERS NO. 1562.—Commissioned officers will accept for active service, for the term of two years, the transfer to the Confederate States service, one Regiment of Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Leon Jastremski, composed of one Captain, one First and two Second Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals and forty-four Privates. This Regiment will be armed and equipped by the State.

By order of

THOS. O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
M. GRIVOT, Adjutant and Inspector-General
dec13 2t

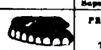
Notice to Teachers.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Third District, New Orleans, Office,
New Orleans, December 11, 1861.

A committee of the Board of Directors of Public Schools, consisting of Messrs. Peter Conlon, Principal of the Washington Boys' School, will be in session at the Office of the Board of Public Schools, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

ALF. BOURGES,
Secretary pro tem.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.



PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
107..... Royal Street 107

Continues to perform all operations in Dentistry in the most scientific manner. dec12 1m

Removed from Memphis, Tenn.

SUFFERS ATTENDED TO AND CURED BY

W. A. GLIDDON,
PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL
TRUSS AND SUPPORTER
MAKER AND FITTER.

Office and Rooms at the Hotel de la Louisiane, No. 67 Carondelet street, entrance on Common street, up stairs. dec13 1m

FREE GIFT LOTTERY.

THE several Committees at the St. Louis Hotel respectfully request the inhabitants of New Orleans and the strangers now in their city to call at the Hotel, so that they may be classed and labeled, and arranged in the Hall, for the consultation of same, at the most moment to thus avoided. dec13

Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

AT a meeting held this day the Board of Directors declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 19th instant.

ALFRED BOURGER, Secretary.
dec12 1m

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Company,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec 4, 1861.

THE Annual Election for Directors of this Company will take place at the Office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and 2 P. M. and 4 P. M.

CHARLES D ELDER,
dec4 1m Secretary.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company,

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office No. 154, Baronne street.

dec4 1d CHARLES D. ELDER, Sec'y

Southern Pacific Railroad.

STOCKHOLDERS in the late sold out Company who have not subscribed on the proposition of the new Company, are reminded that the proposition is liable to be withdrawn at any time. The Company has graded twenty-five additional miles, is entitled to 256 acres of land, and to the State loan of $16,000. These assets will amply pay off the debts of the Company and leave it in an independent position. Stockholders in the old Company should not hesitate to avail of the notice when the proposition shall be withdrawn.

H. S. FULKERSON, Agent.
dec4 No. 56 Common street.

Notice.

TWO CERTIFICATES