THE DAILY BEE.
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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 advance to the carrier delivering.

RULES: THE DAY OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.—At 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, consisting of a cottage-house, situated in the corner of Old Levee and Jefferson streets, Second District.

At noon, at the City Hotel, Gunnels street, two shave boys.

See advertisements.

LINCOLN IN KENTUCKY.

We can not so inquire too seriously into the motives which have led the Louisville *Journal* to offer strong and systematic opposition to the anti-slavery doctrines of the Federal Administration. That sheet may be playing the hypocrite, or may be subsisted by a lingering love of Kentucky and her institutions, and a dear perception that if the emancipation doctrines of the hour and the report of the War Department are to be carried into execution Kentucky will be forfeitably and irretrievably ruined. We are charitably inclined to the belief that some grain of a purer and better feeling may dwell within, and separate the knave' instincts which governs the Louisville *Journal*. But be that as it may, the attempt can not succeed. First, that sheet disunites the Army opposed to injury to the Federals wherever this *Nuisance* penetrates: and next, that the writer of these pungent articles seems by no means disposed to suspend his hostility, or to retreat a syllable of what he has advanced. On the 9th instant the Louisville *Journal* put forth another powerful leader devoted to the same subject. It selects as its text the subjoined passage from LINCOLN'S annual message:

So, also, obeying the dictates of prudence, as well as the obligations of law, instead of transcending, I have adhered to the act of Congress passed to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

This declaration is pronounced "reprehensible in a high degree." The *Journal* recalls the events which gave rise to the present war, and admits the existence of a general impression in the South that the people of the North are hostile to its institutions, though it denies the fact. At this critical stage of events we are told that "the object of the war on the part of the Government was opportunely and wisely defined to be the preservation of the Union, and the re-establishment of the Government in full constitutional integrity of both." This, it is contended, is of great value, and tended to dispel from the Southern mind the delusive idea of a Northern crusade against slavery. Then came FREMONT'S proclamation of freedom to the slaves of rebels, and its startling effect, till the President was induced to compel FREMONT to modify it, and "the country breathed freely, and all again was well." Now hear the *Journal*:

Three months have passed. During this eventful period the progress of the anti-slavery feeling of the North, under the collisions and sufferings of the war, has been marked and alarming. It has proceeded to such a degree that the policy of FREMONT'S proclamation, with responding additions is now clamored for in quarters where the proclamation itself was loudly rebuked. It has spread until man heretofore discriminated for their conservatism, have yield ed to the contagion—until men like Bancroft in civil life, and officers like Buranedes and Cochrane in the army, have caught the gentlemanly flame—nay, until the Secretary of War, the officer charged immediately under the President with the supervision of the mighty conflict, is on fire with the same infamous zealotry, and for the last two or three weeks has been publicly brandishing it under the very eyes and nose of the President himself.

At a time when the prospects of our cause, considered in other respects, were never so bright and inspiring, the cry for radical and extreme measures, on the pretext of necessity, is rising from influential quarters of the North, with a fierceness and intensity that awaken the deepest concern in the hearts of every patriot in the land. It is demanded by the fanatical clergy, first, that the law of Congress with which the President made FREMONT'S proclamation tally shall be repealed, and that a new law which tallies with FREMONT'S proclamation, or exceeds it, shall be enacted instead; and, secondly, that the slaves of the loyal as well as of the disloyal shall be freed and armed, with independence. This is the topmost cry which rides the billows of wave that Congress brings with it to Washington. All men of calm reflection, here and elsewhere, are agreed that this cry, if it should find expression in the action of the Government, would render the permanent destruction of the Union unavoidable. It is in effect a cry of doubt to the last hope of the patriot.

How does the President meet it. What is his response? Does he say to Congress: "Fellow-citizens, I have adhered to the law of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, and earnestly recommend that the policy of the law be observed by the Congress. All means indispensable to the preservation of the Union must be employed, but radical and unusual measures, which involve the extinction of the institutions of the States, are never indispensable, for they involve also the extinction of the Union itself." Does he say this, or any thing equivalent to this? In short, does the President place himself firmly and openly on the great principle of conservatism down by the last Congress with his concurrence and affirmed by him in the reputation of FREMONT'S proclamation?

Does he stand unequivocally by the republication of the proclamation? Does he stand unequivocally by any thing? Does he say any thing save, practically? No: he says he will then act stood by the confiscation law, but will not insist upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable."

The *Journal* is indignant at the President for sanctioning the idea that he may yield his assent to the principles involved in CAMERON'S report, and insists that the secessory effect of his language is to influence still further the gentlemen of the North, and "to strengthen the delusion (?) of the South." It looks upon the treatment of the slavery question in the message as one of the most striking and unpardonable instances of official shortcoming which the world has ever furnished. The single consolation with the exception of an utter lack of decision in LINCOLN on this all-important question, and a call upon the conservation of the country to prop him up.

It is darkly perceived by all this that while the leading Lincolnite organ in Kentucky fully appreciates the eminent danger to the border States arising out of the legendary beauty of and sovereign, and is anxious to head it by their prompt repudiation, it is not desirous of rendering the side it has thitherto taken, and of battling faith with the faction which has so liberally rewarded it for its perfidy. Hence its hesitancy to overthrow Lincoln himself, and its repeated assertion that "of confidence in his honesty. But this is a language of supreme indifference. Nobody in the South cares much whether FREMONT rebuilds faithful to his personal character, or turns double walker, and flaunts his present sanctities, even as he did his former vices. His attitude now, from which point of view it is viewed, is the most humiliating and contemptible Unionism in Kentucky, and if any portion of it survive the fatal experiments of the Louisville *Journal*, they will expire out of right when it is known that at a caucus of the Black Republican members of Congress at which Secretary CAMERON was unanimously agreed to support a bill providing for the confiscation of all rebel property, and for the unconditional emancipation of the slaves. If the Lincolnites of Kentucky stand shut, they will stand abolition itself in its practical form.

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.—We are indebted to the editors of the *Propagateur Catholique* for a pamphlet entitled "Slavery and Abolitionism, being the substance of a sermon preached in the Church of St. Augustin, Phelan, on the 6th January, 1850, by the Rt. Rev. A. Verot, D. D." This excellent and timely production ought to be found at the principal book stores, and is said for a mere trifle.

It is stated that the Confederate Government had engineer for ordnance applicants for two years. In private hands supplies in very scarce and in demand for many uses still indispensable. A company for making sulphur from iron pyrites is in progress in Arkansas under the chemical direction of Prof John Darby.

SHORT.—We are very glad to hear that one of our enterprising boys "caught it" South a few days ago, says the Richmond *Whig*, the proprietor who very plausibly says that he should be shaken and shook high. The Government, it that knowing, must have stood for the nuisance, did it true proposed it would be obliged to submit to any exactions that ovarian might be upon. The speculators were very busy hunting up all the leather, and plants they could by their hands on in all directions. They got a very large quantity of shoddy to work up, and they still have them. The Government, however, bought their own leather, and keep for 50 to 100 pairs of shoes more than there is any present demand for. Negro brogans of the best quality may be bought for $2 50 to $3—and shoes are rather a drag.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 19.—The President of this morning says a corps of 12,000 indescribable arrived at a point in Confederate port this week.

The News publishes dispatches from Charleston stating that four of the enemy's gunboats ascended the North Edisto below on Tuesday afternoon, and anchored opposite Bleeding's Island, John Island, 20 miles from Charleston, and shelled the camps of the Fifth South Carolina Regiment, and under the cover of the fire landed a large force. The Confederates fell back four miles to a brick church.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Baton Rouge.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, December 19.—In the Senate, the bill appropriating $2,500,000 to State bonds to construct a navy, after an unfavorable amendment by Mr. Tonnis, was passed, ayes 16, noes 9.

The bill to raise a navy and regel jurisdiction was also passed.

Mr. Gantt's bill to exempt a certain amount of slave property from execution was ordered to a third reading; ayes 13, noes 9.

A bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have fallen, or may fall, in defense of the country, was passed.

In the House, the bill relative to suits for the forfeiture of charters of the banks was discussed at length, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The cotton planter's relief bill was also discussed, but no definite action taken before the House adjourned.

From Lincolnton, via Richmond.

UNIVERSAL SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

Yankee Stocks and Securities Wolting.

STERLING EXCHANGE ADVANCED.

COTTON WITHDRAWN FROM MARKET.

Northern Press Demanding War.

ENGLAND MUST BE HUMBLED.

War with Great Britain Inevitable.

Richmond, December 19.—*The Enquirer* of this morning says a special dispatch was received this morning announcing a universal suspension of specie payment at the North, also that Minister Adams demanded his passports upon the issue of the Queen's proclamation.

The effect of the European news on New York was a great fall of 3 per cent. and depreciation of 5 to 6 per cent of all stocks. Central Securities fell 2 per cent., and Missouris fell 3 per cent. Sterling Exchange advanced to 110 and 111. Breadstuffs became much firmer. Cotton was generally withdrawn from the market, and Middling Cottons rose to 43c. Philadelphia advanced 1c.

The tone of the Northern press is universally for war, and say England must be humbled. War is inevitable.

Mr. Faulkner is at Norfolk, and he will be in Richmond to night.

From Nashville.

SKIRMISHING ON GREEN RIVER.

Federals Pouring Down on Green River.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

Nashville, December 19.—Nothing reliable from Green river to-day. Private dispatches report a general skirmish yesterday, terminating with dark approaching. The enemy in considerable force are this side of Green river.

Passengers from Bowling Green say that a general engagement is regarded as imminent.

Twenty four Messina prisoners were brought here to day from Bowling Green, among them are John Tracy, Col. Graders, a Quartermaster, aids-de-camp, and the balance are Kentuckians.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Banner*, in his letter dated 19th instant, says the Federals, in large numbers, are pouring down upon Green river. The railroad bridge has been repaired, and pontoon bridges thrown across the river. Five thousand of the enemy are in position this side of the river.

Generals Johnston and Hardee are hastened forward yesterday. The Kentucky Brigade, Second Mississippi Regiment and several batteries were moved forward this morning.

[Special to the Union and American.]

Lincolnites Have Retreated Across Green river.

Bowling Green, December 19.—The Federals have sent a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead, one hundred and fourteen of whom they have interred. The Lincolnites, it is reported, have retreated across Green river.

At Knoxville, on the 17th, two more bridge-burners were hung by order of Gen. Carroll.

COMPOSITION OF THE LINCOLN ARMY.—The Baltimore *South* says a regiment of unacclimated Germans recently passed through that city on their way to Washington. Many of them had not been in the United States two weeks. In another regiment there were a number of negroes, rough and uncouth.

WHAT THE FEDERALS SAY OF OUR BATTERIES.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

Gentlemen who arrived from the lower Potomac say, on Friday and to-day the Confederates threw a number of immense shells across the river—*a distance of over four miles*—some of which exploded and others passed over the encampment. One of these death-dealers fell almost in the midst of a squad of men, buried itself six feet in the earth and burst, but, miraculously, no one was injured. Other equally large shells fell in the camp of the 69th Regiment of this city. Twenty of them dropped on the Maryland side, without doing injury. They were replied to with shells which could be seen to burst over and around the enemy's batteries, where heavy guns could be seen distinctly moving about.

ARKANSAS INTELLIGENCE.—A slight cyclone fell at Pocahontas on the 3d inst.

The Pocahontas *Herald* announces, as the result of Col. Borland's order, "salt has come down to $17 50 per sack." The same paper also says that some forty or fifty cattle, which had been grazed through on their way to the river, were accidentally lead by order of Col. B., and subsequently published.

The Arkansas Penitentiary, of whose fame the *True Democrat*, has been made a capital punishment during the present war. Among the articles manufactured are wagons, spades, axes, hammers, tents, cartridge-boxes, harness, saddles, camp chests, stools and many articles, etc. Besides there is large lot of army clothing now on hand, and a great many shoes for the slaves. Mr. Ward, the superintendent, reports that by going he will have turned out $9,000 worth of boots and shoes for the soldiers. These were sold to the State at cash price, and payment taken up to-day.

Judge Hanley's majority for Congress in the Second District is about 1000. All the counties have been definitely heard from except Columbia, which gave him about one hundred majority.

CAPT. BRADLEY'S COMPANY.—The Monroville *Register* of the 17th has the following:

The rumor published in our columns a few days since of the capture of Captain Bradley, with his party, in Bossier county, by the Black-ously Lincolnites, proves to have been incorrect. The Captain was quartered at Shreveport, and intelligence of the surprise of the very brave band in time to enable them to make their escape. The Lincolnites are in strong force in the adjoining Northern counties, where, in connection with the Unionists, they have frequently met into Georgetown, and Claiborne, stealing negroes and horses, and sometimes capturing men. We have no assurance that these bands will shortly be broken up, and those counties completely rid of the unwelcome vermin.

BURY QUICK.—Says the Tuskegee *Republican*:

We in the usual quota to the Confederate army, under Gen. Garland, on Friday last, for Pensacola. The boys are in fine spirits, and we promise that any necessary of one will want for supplies furnished in charitable and patriotic quarters. Tuskegee has recently furnished its quota of soldiers for the war, and we are proud to say that the