THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO
G F WEISSE. | S BARRY.
F LIMET. | R DEBOUCK.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By F. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 82 Front Levee st., jewelry, mantel clock, &c.

By McCerren & Landry, at Masonic Hall, at 11 o'clock, three slaves; also, at 10 o'clock, at No. 56 Chartres street, the contents of several elegantly furnished apartments.

By N. Vignié, at 11 o'clock, at the corner Conti street and Exchange Passage, gold jewelry, diamonds, watches, &c., &c.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, fancy articles suitable for holiday presents.

McCERREN & LANDRY'S AUCTION SALE.—We call the attention of our readers to the two very important auction sales of the above firm this day, (Tuesday) December 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The extensive sale of furniture, French plate mirrors, silverware, beds, bedding, carpeting, &c., &c., in all the apartments No. 46 St. Charles street, between Gravier and Common streets; the sale presents unusual attractions, and we bespeak for the premises. Also, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their saleroom, Masonic Hall, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, three very valuable negroes belonging to the succession of the late Dominic Tamborina.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

It is not at all surprising that the people of the South should feel intense solicitude respecting the nascent quarrel between England and the United States, and should be particularly anxious to learn what are the precise instructions forwarded by the British Government to Lord Lyons, and what will be the definite position which the Lincoln Administration will assume. We of the South are profoundly interested in these questions, for while we doubt not our own ability successfully and alone to conduct the existing struggle to a glorious and triumphant issue, we have no objection what ever to such early and effective collateral aid as would accrue to us from hostilities between Great Britain and the Yankee Government. So tremendous and palpable are the evils which would befall the latter, should it rashly invoke the bloody arbitrament of war, that in spite of its boundless arrogance and benighted stolidity its monstrous assumptions of unchaustible power its supercilious contempt for other nations, and its perpetual boasts of its ability to resist them all—in spite, too, of its seeming immutable determination to retain on captured Commissioners, we are at times almost disposed to believe that SEWARD will discover some plan by which he may creep out of the difficulty, and avoid the peril to which his country is now exposed. If it were possible for him to substitute discussion for action—if instead of either promptly surrendering Messrs SLIDELL and MASON, or positively refusing to give them up, the Yankee Secretary of State could only engage Lord Lyons in a controversy respecting the rights of nations which would last some months, the Federal Government might hope either to escape the alternative of a war altogether, or to finish its work of conquering and devastating the South, or at least to make ample preparations for a passage at arms with Great Britain. To prolong debate is clearly the cue of SEWARD, and hence it is wholly impossible to determine what will be the upshot of the affair until Lord LYONS shall have made his demand, and until we know its precise character. Should it be peremptory, we repeat the opinion expressed yesterday that LINCOLN will decline liberating our Commissioners, but should it afford half a chance to gain time, we may feel entirely assured that every possible device of diplomacy will be employed to further so all important an object.

If we may credit the contradicted declarations of the telegraph, the United States Government will be brought to square to the mark, and will either be compelled to comply with a positive demand for restitution, or will boldly refuse, and accept the consequences. If pushed to the wall, the policy of LINCOLN will be to persist in retaining Messrs MASON and SLIDELL, and this will be throwing down the gauge of battle to Great Britain. War then will inevitably follow, and the results likely to ensue from a collision with England are briefly, but forcibly, pointed out in the subjoined passages from an article in the Nashville *Union and American*:

1. The immediate recognition of the Confederate Government by England, France, Spain and Holland. This result is certain in any event, within a very brief period.

2. The immediate breaking of the blockade of the Southern coast, and the counter blockade of the ports of the North by the English fleet.

3. The concentration of an immense British army on the Canadian frontier, and the consequent recall of large part of the Federal force now threatening our border.

4. As a consequence of the latter, the imminent hazard of invasion of Federal territory from Canada on the North, and from the Confederate States on the South, thus threatening the fall of the commercial cities of the North and West.

5. The fall of the Federal securities, the revulsion of Northern finances, the prostration of Northern commerce, and the crippling of their means to carry on the war.

6. Increased confidence in Confederate securities, the opening of foreign commerce, the export of Southern cotton, the fall in the prices of breadstuffs, the relief of our, and the strengthening of our means of carrying on the war, which has been the only point to which the solicitude of our statesmen has been seriously directed.

We may add to the catalogue a seventh result, viz: the almost certain cessation of the war with the Confederate States, as Lincolnism would have more on its hands than it could well attend to with England alone. Indeed there are not wanting shrewd theorists who contend that the United States are anxious to get into a broil with England in order to have a secret pretext for making peace with the Confederate States. We doubt this, but we believe that Lincolnism cannot afford a double conflict at the same time, especially when experience shows that one alone is rather more than it can stand up to.

There is a possibility, and it is worth considering, that the Federal Government having to choose between restitution and war, may select the former alternative. Such a policy is not at all probable, yet the Lincoln Administration might be pusillanimous enough to pursue it. In that case the South would still be the gainer. The restitution of the Commissioners would prove to England that the Yankees are mere loud mouthed braggarts and tongue-valiant warriors, who will talk boastfully, but who shrink from the practical illustration of their courage. The British Government would feel nothing but contempt for such a set of poltroons, and would cease to harbor the slightest disposition to conciliate them. Our recognition by England would follow in any event, and in all human probability Great Britain would unhesitatingly take measures to raise the blockade upon the ground of its well known inefficiency. Nor would there be any apprehension of the resentment of the Lincoln Government, since if it gave up the Southern Commissioners without a fight, it would roar as gently as a sucking dove over the breaking of the blockade. At the same time we hold that any exhibition of timidity by the United States would create civil dissensions throughout the North, destroy the unity of the people, and probably overwhelm the existing Administration. It must be acknowledged that the Lincolnites are just now hard bestead.

See advertisement of the Jackson Railroad Company.

GIN BURNT.—The fine steam gin on Mr A. C. Watson's Lake Bruin plantation, with one hundred and twenty bales of cotton in it, was destroyed by fire a few evenings ago.

The Pensacola *Observer* announces the death, at Camp Gladden, near Warrington, of Captain Wm H. Scott, of Company F, First Louisiana Infantry.

THINGS IN RAPIDES.—The *Louisiana Democrat* states that Red river is very low, and adds:

The packets are having a very hard time of it to navigate such a stream, and have to tug along to the song of the lead, and a barge in tow.

The arrivals are the Kras Nos 5 and 7, with a small freight.

The business of the town partakes now of some life and activity. There is a constant train of wagons from Texas, laden with wool, pouring in, and returning loaded with sugar, molasses, tobacco and other produce. Constant droves of beeves and sheep are arriving and being shipped off.

In the market line, game of all kind is plentiful, and vegetables are in the utmost abundance. The prices demanded are of course a dive at your bottom dime.

The government Beef Packery had four cold days last week, and made a fair break, killing over three hundred fine, choice beeves.

Our enterprising citizen, Henry Lawrence, is in Rapides, procuring supplies for the Free Market. He is warmly recommended by the *Democrat*.

DEAD YANKEES FOUND.—Lynchburg, December 16, 1861.—A letter to the *Republican*, dated Camp Allegheny, December 16, says that up to this time we have counted one hundred and ten dead Yankees, and found in the episode a hundred and twenty muskets. We have more than confirmatory of the killing of General Milroy, the commander of the Federals in the fight.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1861. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,267.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines in each insertion, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at contracts will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion, for each insertion.

The Page of Annual Advertisements is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to extent of one square—every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

Congressional.

Richmond, December 23.—In Congress, on Saturday last, an act was passed entitling Kentucky to have twelve Representatives in the House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

In Congress to-day several resolutions were adopted, of which the third resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That no peace ought to be concluded with the United States which does not restore to Maryland an opportunity of forming part of this Confederacy.

Dranesville Taken by the Confederates.

FEDERALS MAKE BULL RUN TIME.

Centreville, December 23.—We have taken Dranesville, the point occupied by the enemy on Friday. The Federals run like race horses. Our loss on Friday was 50 killed, 130 wounded and 40 missing. The enemy's loss was fully as much.

From Richmond.

Details of the Skirmish at Dranesville.

Richmond, December 23.—The *Dispatch* will publish on to morrow full particulars of the heavy skirmish near Dranesville, of which the following is a summary:

A foraging party was sent out by General Stuart, consisting of about 200 wagons, escorted by the Eleventh Virginia, Sixth South Carolina, Tenth Alabama, First Kentucky, and the Stonier Flying Artillery; also detachments from Ransom's and Radford's Cavalry—the whole force numbering about 2500 men. When the Confederates neared Dranesville, they found the Yankees prepared to receive them, and during the skirmish the First Kentucky fired into the Sixth South Carolina, killing five Carolinians. After a general engagement the battle ceased and both sides withdrew in order.

Col. Tom Taylor, while personally reconnoitering, suddenly found himself nearly surrounded by the Yankee cavalry, but he eluded them and secretted himself until dark, when he escaped and joined his regiment. The only injury he received was a slight wound on the hand.

Among the Alabamians wounded are Lieut-Col. J. B. Martin, Col. Forney, Lieut. Crook, Lieut. Benj. F. Terry, Lieut Hamlin, Captain Forney.

Kentuckians killed, Corporal John M Johnson. Wounded, Sergeant Desha, Corporal Wait, J. W. Hewitt, W. N. Fishback, F. G. Alexander, John Mullin, John T Burbo, J. N. Brown, Wm B. Purdie, A J Thompson, J Cummings, Geo Simms, Geo Stump, C H Siener, W. L. Allen, Sergeant J. N. Laing, W. Simpson, Corporal Hornel, private Smith, Nosh J. Pursons, Jas Barham, W. Nelson, J B West, R W. Leonard. Missing—H C Kennerly, Corporal Long, C. Cumer, Q Parker, D Hughes, Corporal Carr, W. Nelson, J A Barnett.

A number of names of wounded are omitted in consequence of hurry, and very slight injuries. Perhaps all the missing may return to camp.

The Federals were evidently apprised of the approach of the Confederates, and prepared to meet them in a strong position. Nevertheless their loss fully equals ours.

Reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Stuart, who now holds the battle field.

Further results of the battle are unknown.

From Richmond.

Water Communication Destroyed between Washington and the Coal Region.

Richmond, December 23.—The Lynchburg *Republican* has a private letter stating that Gen Jackson, with Ewell's Brigade, left Winchester on the 16th instant, and on reaching the Potomac destroyed Dam No. 5, which feeds the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, by destroying this splendid stone dam. The water communication is cut between Washington and the coal region of Maryland. Washington is thus reduced to great straits.

From Nashville.

Nashville, December 23.—Nothing of interest from Bowling Green. There are rumors of Federal advance to Glasgow, but they are not regarded as reliable.

Gold sold here to day at 25 per cent premium, which is a decline of 10 per cent.

Affairs in Missouri.

SEDALIA, December 13.—The rebel force at Lexington is rapidly increasing in numbers, by recruits coming in from the surrounding country. The number there is said to be about 6000 or 8000. It is supposed they will move southward in a few days, to join Price.

The prisoners brought in yesterday will be sent to St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 13.]

We have obtained information direct from General Price's camp, as late as last Thursday. The main portion of his army was in Osceola and immediate vicinity. One division was north of the Osage, and another was to have crossed on Friday. The entire army was to move soon, to find new fields for forage, supplies having been exhausted.

General Price has four fifty cannon, some eight or ten of which are rifled. All of them are well provided with gunners, horses, and all necessary equipments. Very recently he received nine cannon from the South, a large number of new tents, and clothing. His men are comfortably clothed, but not in uniform dress, and are not suffering for want of shoes, as has been reported. The men regard the rebel army as invincible, and are anxious for a fight. General Price may, however, be better posted than they are and may hesitate to lead them where they are anxious to go—to Central Missouri—though it is said that Price himself declares that he is done retreating, and is bound for the Missouri river at all hazards. His personal friends and relatives on the river and in Central Missouri expect him, sooner or later, and are doing all they can to further his views.

They are very active in drumming up men to go to his assistance or be ready to join him when he reaches the river. They are organizing their men so that at a given signal they can assemble in force, and do whatever is deemed necessary. It was generally understood in his camp that the railroads were to be first crippled, to prevent the transportation of Federal troops. This being done, the army he would bring with him, and the recruits his friends had collected together, would enable them to enjoy comparative peace in the rich counties of Central Missouri during the winter, and perhaps begin to realize some of that $200,000,000 of Union property referred to in his proclamation. He and his friends expect to carry out their programme, and loyal citizens in that section, knowing their plans, and daily seeing their operations and bearing, are becoming alarmed.

We should not deceive ourselves. The rebel element of the country is in motion. It is emboldened, confident, and overbearing. It laughs at proclamations, seeing that they are seldom enforced. It is not long since we heard men and say less! Let the responsible men of the rebel party—those who *stay* at home and send out men bankrupt in morals and means, and thoughtless boys—let such men be captured and made to feel the power of the Government they are betraying. Let them feel it in their persons and property, and we shall soon be able to spare our army for other fields. The prompt arrest and punishment of a dozen such men in each of the counties along the river, and in the center of the State, would effect more real good than a brigade of soldiers.

A son of General Price has been elected Brigadier-General, in place of John B. Clark, and Martin Green succeeds General Harris in the same position.

There is no real difficulty or misunderstanding between McCulloch and Price, as has been frequently stated. McCulloch is or was in Arkansas, but is now ready and willing (according to his own declaration) to follow Price wherever he leads. Price was pleased at the idea of the publication of the difficulty between them—said it was just what he desired. There was a question of rank, one holding a State, and the other a Confederate commission, which they knew would be remedied by the transfer of the Missouri troops to the Confederacy, and the appointment of Price to a Major-Generalship by the C. S. Congress—which was expected by them, but which Governor Jackson thwarted. It was known in camp that Jackson was working to degrade Price, and it would seem he has succeeded in doing it—Colonel Hinds, a West Point cadet, and an officer in the Mexican war, having been appointed to the command of the rebel force in Missouri.

LATER FROM MATAMORAS.—Brownsville papers of the 5th instant report no particular change of affairs. An effectual attempt at a truce had been made, and the siege was still progressing. The *Flag* says:

We learn that Caravajal has relinquished the project of taking the town by assault, and has decided to strengthen his lines around the plaza, and having his enemies beaumed in he intends to establish a government all around them, and then wait for time to win the fight. He will immigrate municipal and State authority in that part of the town ever which he has control, and with his own police, carry on the government just as though there was no such spot as the plaza. To do this, he intends to build bullet proof walls across streets leading from the plaza, behind which he will mount guards sufficient to check the enemy from getting out. This done, he intends to establish a customhouse, as usual, at the river, and then open a road so that travel can pursue its legitimate channels of trade between Matamoras and the country. It will then be a matter of delay only how long he will be left out of the plaza, for time will wear out the garrison.

The insiders say that they are willing to this proceeding, for they have nothing to lose, but every thing to gain by delay; their friends are rallying men and means in the interior, and during the time their reinforcements come along, Caravajal's troops will have become disembodied and will desert. Change is the great beauty of the Mexican, and many revolutions have been successful amongst them by the simple pertinacity of one or the other party.

A AFFRAY AT MARKSVILLE.—The Central *Organ* has the subjoined:

On Saturday night, the 14th instant, a difficulty occurred between Mr E. P. Couvillion and Mr. Paul Michel, in Marksville, in which the latter was shot in the right hand. A preliminary examination was had before his honor Judge Cullom, which resulted in having Mr. Couvillion bound over for his appearance at the next session of our District Court.

Affairs in Eastern Kentucky.

J. B. Richardson, Lincolnite postmaster at Somerset, writes as follows:

SOMERSET, December 11.

We are expecting a fight hourly. The enemy are close upon us. Their force is estimated today from 8000 to 15,000. We have between 4000 to 5000. Our force consists of two Tennessee regiments, 1735 men, and the Thirty-eighth Ohio; Trimble's Kentucky Regiment, Stewart's and Hewitt's batteries, and 100 of Wolford's cavalry.

We have rumors that Zollicoffer and fallen back over the river, but the statement of the postmaster is corroborated by private letters.

A letter to the representative from Wayne county says that Major Helvetl and three others captured with him, were *killed by the rebels after they were taken.*

A Paymaster, just from London, reports Crittenden at Cumberland Gap, with 1500 men immediately at the Gap, and with a large force in the vicinity. The people at Barbourville apprehend an invasion.

Startling accounts have reached us from Eastern Kentucky. All the leading men have been driven from Owensville, Hartford, and other towns in the possession of four hundred rebels, under a leader named Menelee, who are committing the greatest excesses.

Judge Burns and his son, H. G. Burns, are at West Liberty, with four hundred rebel troops; Col John S. Williams is in the neighborhood of Hazel Green, with 1500 more, and Humphrey Marshall is at Pound Gap, with a larger force, making in all 7000 troops.

Stewart's and another Virginia regiment, and one regular battery, are with Marshall. It is said that four thousand of Marshall's men are mounted, and carry their provisions on horses, thus dispensing with wagons.

These accounts come from men of nerve and good judgment and intelligence, some of whom are here to consult the Military Board, and are substantially corroborated by a telegraphic dispatch from Col. L. E. Moore and Gen. Buell.

C B Henry, Cashier of the Branch of the Farmer's Bank, at Princeton, is in this city. He, in the company of a trusty guide, escaped in the night time from Princeton, bringing away, and thus saving the money and effects of the bank. He reports about eight hundred mounted Texan rebels ravaging Livingston and Crittenden counties, committing all manner of excesses.

From Beaufort District.

The Lincolnites have occupied Port Royal Island, on which Beaufort stands, with a body of soldiers supposed to be about five thousand in number. Large detachments of them have been observed during the last week moving about near the main land, and they have erected a battery near Port Royal Ferry, armed with twelve pounder Parrott guns, which shoot with great accuracy and effect at a long range. Some of their firing at our outposts were line shots, and show them to be good artillerists. Although the sentinels of the contraband camp have been repeatedly within a few hundred yards of each other, they have not, so far, indulged in picket firing, and the practice of it has, up to this time, been avoided. The enemy are throwing up strong entrenchments on the island, and their presence at the ferry has kept our soldiers in that neighborhood on the alert.

General Pamberton, who commands in that vicinity, has under him the regiments of Col. Jones, Dunnovant, Edwards and Martin—the last being cavalry—together with several artillery companies and other troops. The General has the reputation of being a skilful officer, and will doubtless give a good account of the foe should the opportunity present itself. We regret to learn that typhoid pneumonia and other diseases incident to camp life, are prevailing to some extent among the soldiers, and we would suggest that the officers cannot be too rigid in enforcing such camp regulations as will keep up the health of their men. A reliable authority informs us that the country commanded by the enemy may afford them fifteen hundred bales Sea Island cotton, and about three thousand negroes are on the island in their neighborhood. The provision crops, which were good, are ample to feed the slaves for a lengthened period should the troops not destroy them. So far as we can ascertain the Yankees have made no progress to the south and west of Broad river, where General Drayton's command is located. It is reported that a launch belonging to the enemy, full of men, was caught up a creek last week, which our troops fired into and killed one of those on board. A 24 pounder which had been rifled and sent to the Pocotaligo Station, was tested lately, when it exploded, killing a mule which was standing near, and taking off the front of an officer's cap, but he was fortunately not seriously injured.

[*Charleston Courier*, 18th.

Sickness Among the Yankees.

There is unquestionably a terrible amount of sickness among the Yankee volunteers in every direction. Southern climate does not seem to agree with them, and we imagine they will learn to their sorrow that the farther South they come the more unwholesome it is.

From the Evansville *Journal* we clip the following extract from a letter telling of the sickness of about two Indiana regiments now in Missouri:

"The Eighteenth Regiment came out to this State with one hundred and twenty men. Now it cannot muster more than 550, and this is about the average of the other regiments. The Eighth came out on dress parade the other day, and I am certain that it did not muster over three full companies."

Another letter from Crab Orchard, Ky., thus speaks of the Thirty third Indiana Regiment:

"The regiment stands about one-third in hospital, one-third in quarters, sick or lame, and the balance able and equal for any emergency. It is surprising how our men hold out under the circumstances. We are now realising the effect of our shameful retreat from Louisville. We have a good set of regimental officers, but there is a screw loose somewhere in high life. I think it is substituting brandy for brains."

[*Memphis Avalanche.*

Interesting from Bowling Green.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American*, writes as follows, under date of the 20th:

Since the work of repairing the railroad bridge was commenced, several pontoon bridges have been thrown across the river, upon which wagons and cannon can easily be crossed. Gen. Hindman is ten miles south of the river, and has been strongly reinforced. Generals Johnston and Buckner were at Green river yesterday. The former returned last evening, leaving Gen. Buckner in charge of our forces above. It is surmised that no general engagement will take place beyond Bowling Green, where a stand will be made and decisive battle fought.

There is an immense army, well equipped, and thoroughly drilled, menacing our front, but all are sanguine as to the result when this place is attacked, which appearance would in fact will not be delayed much longer.

Last Friday a body of one hundred and fifty cavalry, from Paducah, made a raid into Graves county, and almost destroyed the town of Farmington, firing several houses, arresting eight citizens, and carrying away several wagon loads of provisions, which were taken from Southern Rights citizens.

Tuesday of the same week, a number of cavalry from the same place entered the town of Viola, between Mayfield and Paducah, where they burnt a large flouring mill, and set fire to every house in the village. Owing to the scattered of the citizens the fire was extinguished from all the houses but one, which was burnt to the ground. These are the men who have come to protect Kentucky and Kentuckians!

Intelligence from Green river, received this morning, states that the enemy has retreated across that stream. It was rumored here last evening that sixteen regiments of Federalists were on the south bank of the river, from miles below Woodsonville, but confirm direct from there discredit the account, and state that the entire force of the Lincolnites is at and near Mauffordsville.

A flag of truce was sent to Gen. Hindman yesterday, asking permission—which was granted—to bury the Federal dead.

A Texas Ranger says that he counted one hundred and fourteen dead bodies on the field, and that those who came over with the flag of truce estimated their loss in killed, wounded and missing at one hundred and eighty. Our forces have advanced to within four miles of Green river. I am still of the opinion that a series of skirmishes will follow each other in rapid succession, preparatory to a grand and bloody battle at this point.

The Raleigh *Register* of the 14th says that D. F. Fereboe, Esq., who has just returned from a mission to the Confederate Government, upon which he was sent by the Convention, reports, among other things, that Secretary Memminger expressed a decided opinion that the blockade would be raised in thirty days.

Of course we do not place any upon what facts Secretary Memminger predicates his opinion, or what sources of information he may possess, which are not yet before the general public. We wish it to be as he intimated it will be; but it must be evident that, after all, this opinion, although that of an able and cautious statesman, occupying a high official position, is still *only* an opinion, for we know enough of the cautious which marks, and, indeed, ought to mark diplomatic intercourse, to be sure that it cannot be based upon any diplomatic assurances from foreign powers, assurances which they have not deemed it proper to make public, and which, therefore, Mr. Memminger, as a member of the Confederate Cabinet, would not feel justified in making public even in the form of an opinion.

Wilmington Journal.

A NOVELTY IN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—We saw yesterday a curious specimen of knitting, wrought by a lady of Norfolk, and sent to the President, with the following note:

I send to President Davis a pair of socks knit entirely of the cards taken from my little boy's lap-dog. I do not mention the fact from beauty, or for the use of them, but only as a slight evidence of Southern independence and brave manufacture, both of which every Southern heart should endeavor to foster and encourage. With every wish for your future health and happiness, I remain, very respectfully yours, MISS B. C. PARNELL.

The ingenuity of the wife is remarkable; and though the socks may not be quite as soft as silk, they nevertheless possess the advantage of durability and warmth. The ladies of the South are showing a praiseworthy determination to turn every thing to account. We notice that one in Tennessee has produced a very superior article of cloth woven from cotton and cow's hair, spun together, which the papers pronounce a very good substitute for wool. It gives us pleasure to notice these evidences of what the people are doing to thwart the inconveniences of the blockade.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

DISCUSSIONS OF THE ENEMY.—Says the *Memphis Avalanche:*

We have reports that considerable division prevails among the Federal troops up the river, originating in the political differences of the officers and men. At Cairo and Paducah, it is said, a large portion of the army are loud in their condemnation of the negro emancipation policy recently promulgated at Washington, and the discord is so great as to almost amount to a demoralization of some of the regiments—officers as well as men repudiating the idea that they are fighting to abolish slavery.

From the same informant we learn that Gens. Halleck and Siegel were at Cairo on the 17th.

At the session of the Confederate States Commissioners Court at Knoxville on Tuesday last, several gentlemen voluntarily came forward and took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. Among them, we learn, were Alfred Cross, formerly clerk of the Court of Anderson county, and Col. Whitson, late Postmaster at Clinton, in the same county. The *Register* says that many of the late Union men have declared that when it came to be a war between the North and the South, for the fanatical purpose on the part of the Northern Government of carrying out the abolition doctrine of Hale, Sumner, Horace Greeley and old John Brown, they would be found among the foremost in the ranks to defend the South.

LIGHT DAWNING.—The Chicago *Tribune* of the 11th instant has the following paragraph:

The budget of news from the South we are able to present this morning will be found unusually full and interesting, and from all the principal points of Secessia. Such news should be read, to give an adequate idea of the great rebellion; that in these months past, while the war has been in progress, the South has been developing new resources, and unsuspecting its powers of self-support and resistance. *It is stronger to-day than it was six months ago.* The Government and the people of the loyal States must understand this thing as it is, and learn that if we have any hopes of crushing out the rebellion and restoring the national boundaries, it must be by the use of the means God has given us, and the raise of war allow, and we are fast getting over squeamishness on the point.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Long Rifes.—Numerous as are the military companies now composing the Volunteer State Troops of the First Division, there seems to be room left for new corps of the first class, as was shown in the organization of the Long Rifles, of the Third District, who took for their title the name of Rear Admiral Wadsworth.

At a general meeting they made the following excellent selection of officers:

Captain, J Mahony.	
First Lieutenant, F. L. Mallidux.	
Second .. J Sporer.	
Second .. Jr. Wm. Clark.	
Ensign, G. Matagle.	
First Sergeant, C. Weeks	
Second .. C. Carigee.	
Third .. E. C. Paige.	
Fourth .. A. Dowdle.	
First Corporal, E. Salvatory.	
Second .. J. Carigee	
Third .. Wm. Jackson.	
Fourth .. James Farrar.	

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—The case of Martin and Sarah Cohen was dismissed yesterday by nol. pros. Mr. A. S. Withers was tried for the murder of his step son, Dr. Francis W. Mather, and the case occupied the whole day. The State was represented by Attorney-General Sommes and District Attorney Benjamin, and the accused was defended by the Hon. Pierre Soulé, Hon. Randall Hunt and Col. A. P. Field. At three o'clock the taking of evidence was done sided, and an adjournment was then had until five o'clock.

Robbing a Father.—M. Cogen, of No. 297 Old Levee street, had his son James committed on Saturday for the larceny of $20 from his pocket. This the father thought too bad after James had just run through with $100 in nine days.

Discharged.—Gregoire Thevenon was examined before Recorder Bostick yesterday on the charge of passing a counterfeit note on Mr. Antonio Grefigna, and discharged. It was one of the common, worthless old plates of Gray, Mecomb & Co., and signed, Uncle Sam cashier, and Abe Lincoln, president.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1861.

COTTON.—The sales sold on Saturday for future delivery at 50c Middling.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The supply exceeds the demand, which is moderate at previous rates. About 1 m hhds sold at 3½c for Common to Good Common, 3¾c for Fair to Fully Fair, 3¾c for Prime to Choice and 4c for Yellow Clarified.

MOLASSES.—Demand is active at former rates; the sales embracing 450 hhds. at 17c, 300 at 19c for Common to Choice Fermenting, and 19½ @20c for Prime. Also, 500 half hhds. sold at 20@21c for Fermenting Yellow. Also, 500 half hhds. sold at 20@21c for Prime.

FLOUR.—75 bbls. Unbranded sold at $3 25, 25 Bbls and Superfine at $3 25 for the former, and $10 50 for the latter. 300 Superfine at $10 25, and 200 Good Extra at $10 50 per bbl.

WHEAT.—250 sacks sold on Saturday at 92c per bushel.

CORN.—10 sacks Four Mixed sold on Saturday at 65c, and 400 White Mixed at 67½c. To-day, 800 sacks White sold at 67½c per bushel.

BRAN.—211 sacks Bran and Shorts, in poor condition, sold at 75c per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Sales of Prairie at 95c and 100 sacks Shorts at $2 25 @ 100 lbs.

LARD.—Some small kits of thereof have been sold at 20c P lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing slowly at 5c. Sides held higher 12c. Clear Sides 17@18c. Plain Hams 12@14c, and Sugar-cured 14@15c.

WHISKEY.—Retailing at the advanced rates of $1 10@$1 15 P gallon.

PORK.—Mess is retailing slowly at $19@$19 25 P bbl.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 21.

Arrived yesterday, 175 Texas Cattle, 22 Hogs and 66 Veal Calves. Amount of stock sold since 220 Texas Cattle, 1811 Hogs, 34 Sheep and 161 Veal Cattle. Stock remaining on sale is 502 Texas Cattle, 452 Hogs, 1540 Sheep, 277 Veal Cattle and 18 Milch Cows. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle,	⅌ 100 lbs.,	1st qty.	$3 75@$4 00
		2d qty.	3 50@3 75
Texas ..	⅌ head,	1st ..	20 00@25 00
..		2d ..	15 00@20 00
Veal Cattle,		1st ..	11 00@13 00
..		2d ..	8 00@11 00
Sheep,		1st ..	4 00@5 00
..		2d ..	3 00@4 00
Hogs,	⅌ 100 lbs., gross,	1st ..	3 50@3 75
..		2d ..	3 00@3 50
Milch Cows,	⅌ head,	1st ..	45 00@55 00
..		2d ..	30 00@40 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Cousinen, Harris-n, from Lechay t.
Arcadia, Vicom, from Donaldsonville.
J M Shaw, Dyer, from Red River.
Laurel Hill, Hess, from Fort Adams.
Ed Kirby, Wyne, from Memphis.
B L Hodge, Sinnott, from Vicksburg.
Empire Parish, Grant, from Lower Coast.

RECEIPTS BY THE STREETS.

LOCKPORT—Per steamer Countess—39 hhds sugar 20 barrels molasses, 11 bbls molasses, 1 bbl sugar 1 dcask & co—12 do Belloque, Hobson & co—32 bbls molasses S Lloyd—31 do Augustin & Thibaut—24 do Lobit & Co—1 do Fortier, Fortier & co—1 do A D Kelly & co—2 hhds sugar Brand & Landry—30 do A D Kelly & co—36 bbls molasses J Landry—18 hhds sugar 2 do Lobit & Co—6 do 6 bbls molasses J Williams & co—18 hhds sugar B S Marsh—1 do Warren & Cl'ent—1 do Hall & Sold—3 bbls molasses J Fortier—2 do Trenchet & Hyp—1 bbl sugar J Williams & co—7 bbls cistern sugar to order—Total, 121 hhds sugar, 235 bbls molasses, 4 half bbls sugar.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Acadia—10 hhds sugar P Segnette—20 bbls molasses Lapice Bip—12 bbls molasses Bouchet—1 half bbl molasses Lapice—3 bbls molasses—10 do M B Brady & co—45 do to the order of Bouchet—2 do Lapice—6 do Lapice—2 do Augustin—53 do 45 bbls molasses A D Kelly & co—16 hhds sugar V Alibert & co—2 bbls molasses E Regier—100 do 18 bbls molasses Lobit & Chartier—20 do 1 bbl molasses—Total, 204 hhds sugar, 181 bbls molasses—191 half do.

LOBDELL'S WHARF—Per steamer Lucy—14 hhds sugar M Gordon, jr—100 bbls molasses A Blanchard—2 do—21 do Augustin & Thibaut—50 do Lapice & Bouchet—39 do Lapice—1 do Lapice—1 half do molasses—10 do M B Brady & co—45 do to the order of Bouchet—2 do Lapice—6 do Lapice—2 do Augustin—53 do 55 bbls molasses A D Kelly & co—16 hhds sugar V Alibert & co—2 bbls molasses E Regier—100 do 18 bbls molasses Lobit & Chartier—20 do 1 bbl molasses—Total, 204 hhds sugar, 191 bbls molasses, 16 half do molasses.

MOREAU'S WHARF—Per steamer Laurel Hill—49 hhds sugar Wright & Allen—30 do 268 bbls molasses J W Burbridge & co—26 do 10 hhds sugar Gord n & Cutlifffe—3 do E Rivas & co—20 do Hodson, Pickett & Rhoads & Zanto—16 do 10 bbls molasses A D Kelly & co—20 do Hunt & Hundley & co—6 do Dabbs & Wade—12 do 16 half do A G Marionneaux—80 do 10 bbls sugar Fo ter, Avery & co—18 do J Fairwood—12 do 50 bbls molasses Montgomery & Wright—5 do 1 bbl molasses Bouchet—44 do J Labatut—31 do Bell & Scullyn—20 half do Hunt & Hundley—4 do Taylor & Dabbs—4 do—50 do 36 hhds sugar Harrell, Gayle & co—30 do 35 bbls molasses V Alibert & co—60 hhds sugar Rosson, O'Brien & co—10 do 12 bbls molasses Lobit & Chartier—Total, 359 hhds sugar, 875 bbls molasses, 41 half do.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Ed J Gay—426 bbls flour 5 sacks corn Hunt & Hundley—1 bbl molasses Bell—1 do Swift—54 do B L Mann & co—12 bbls pr. or Fodmaster & co—20 do Mills W H Letchford & co—25 do wheat Hunt & Hundley—601 pkgs. lard J Dee & Bro—161 bbls flour J Buckhead—100 do do Farbins & co—74 do do C H Smith—200 do do T J Scott—20 do do Dabbs & Wade—5 do Fulton—74 sacks do 7 H Hayes—200 do do—20 sacks bran Quigley & Macauley—20 do do B P Elliott & co—30 sacks do do Stratton & Bro—1 bbl pr. or Hunt & Hundley—30 sacks do Wilkes—30 sacks rye 30 sacks pea Kirkpatrick & co—121 sacks do 21 sacks do Gordon & Cutlifffe—1 bbl pr. or 1 bbl whiskey order—4 do P W Smyre—15 bbls beef 75 do tallow—142 sks bran 15 sks rice S H Kennedy & co—24 do W Fowler—6 bbls pr. or Hunt & Hundley—10 pcs bagging John Swift & co—3 pkgs lard Black & Byrne—1 pkg. cheese Gordon, Smedes & co—30 bbls sugar H W Manning—candles to order.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer C L Hodge—20 bales cotton Gordon, Smedes & co—1 do Dabbs & Wade—5 do Cutlifffe—1 do Fortier—1 do Hunt & Hundley—187 sks cotton seed P Martin—175 bbls molasses J Mahony.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Empire Parish—condition to order.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PAS NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN—BRASHEAR CITY—December 22—6 bbls sugar 46 bbls molasses J P Wyche & co—20 bbls sugar 15 bbls molasses 10 half do thereby & Trenchard—12 bbls sugar 30 bbls molasses, Richards & Williams—64 bbls sugar Darby & Tremont—41 do 3 bbls molasses Lobit & Chartier—10 bbls sugar A Hillenbrand & co—9 do V Alibert & co—2 half bbls sugar Bragg & D'Aquin—2 half bbls molasses Fellows & co—2 do Levy & Dreyfous—70 W F Leverich & co—3 bbls molasses J M Jackson—67 do 43 bbls molasses Lob