THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
J. P. WHITNEY & CO.
J. P. WHITNEY, J. W. BICKER.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$10
Weekly Paper, one year.....5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before their opts is allowed to discontinue, or persons receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as its regular subscriber and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1861.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,256.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every line, in such margin as the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements to be inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN LINES, for each insertion, for each insertion.
The price of Annual Advertisers is limited to their business and trade.
No less than square every other day.
No advertisement to be taken for less than one year.
No alteration or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, hardware.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, of a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, fronting on Prytania street, between Erato and Clio, First District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

The English Press on the War.

The latest dates by mail from England bring us further observations of the London press on the war in this country. It seems a favorite theme with our cotemporaries on the other side of the Atlantic, nor should we be surprised at this, knowing as we do to how a formidable extent the commercial interests of Great Britain are dependent upon the leading agricultural staples of the States of the Southern Confederacy. At the last accounts the people of England had just received the news of the battle of Leesburg. The result of that bloody defeat of the Lincolnites is made the subject of a leader in the columns of the London *Times*—and that journal indulges in one of its customary quiet but keenly sarcastic flings at the arrogance and audacity exhibited by Yankeedom from the commencement of the war. The *Times* opens its article by congratulating the nation on their wisdom in declining to take their views of the American war from the representations of the North. It then continues in the annexed forcible strain:

Had our Government and people been led away in the early part of this year to cheer on the crusade of the North, to echo its sentiments about the weakness of the Secessionist movement, and to join in predicting the Union's speedy victory, what would have been our position now? Instead of standing in a decent neutrality between two powerful and incensed nations—for so must they now be called; instead of being able, when the time comes, to speak with the calm of impartiality and the confidence derived from just anticipations, we should have been merely a set of partisans, doomed to explain away our hasty enthusiasm.

Whatever may be the end of this American contest, Englishmen will be happy that they counseled peace. Should the Confederate States establish their independence, they *will not be able to accuse us of trying to strangle their nationality in the cradle*. Should the present differences result in a "transaction" by which the old Union shall be soldered together for a time, then neither party will have it to say that the burdens left by a season of civil strife were increased by our counsels. In any thing were needed to confirm this country in its policy, the present situation of affairs would be quite enough. *No! is now plain that this must be a gigantic war.* It is but four or five months since a were stated that a single encounter would decide matters. Those who professed to know the character of the Southerner and his opponent, assured us that the latter was a mere noisy swaggerer, who might fight pretty well for a single day, but would be soon overthrown by the stern moral man of the North. *How complete has been the mistake of those who took this view* of the combatants we have judged from the present state of the campaign.

The *Times* displays its wonted sagacity when it declares that this war must be a gigantic one. It is perfectly true that at its outbreak the North fondly fancied that a single battle would decide it, because in their besotted vanity the Yankees imagined that a combat and a victory were correlative terms. They have discovered their error now, though somewhat loth to acknowledge it, but the *Times* has no silly reticence about the matter. It tells them plainly enough that those who took this view have made a egregious mistake.

In considering the battle of Leesburg the *Times* calls it a severe defeat, but is evidently ill informed in regard to the real result of that splendid fight of the Confederates. It sets down the Federal loss at six hundred and eighty, and the number engaged on their side at eighteen hundred, whereas the number of prisoners alone, taken by the Confederates, exceeds the former figure and the entire loss nearly reaches the latter. It is sincerely to be regretted that the British journals should be virtually cut off from all acquaintance with the Southern press. We of the South are of course aware that in not a single encounter between the hostile forces has the North even dared to relate the truth. If the advantage rested with the Yankees, it was immensely magnified, and an unimportant skirmish was commonly enlarged to the proportions of a great battle and a decisive victory. If, on the other hand, as is generally the case, the Northern troops are worsted, either the truth never sees the light, or is so completely marred and distorted in the telling, as to be no longer recognizable. Take for example the fight at Piketon, and that at Fredericktown—both of which were claimed as magnificent victories by the reckless and mendacious scribes of the Northern press—yet in the first a few hundred Confederates kept at bay several thousand of the enemy, killed some hundred, and succeeded in withdrawing with but trifling loss, while in the second JEFF. THOMPSON's little army, though twice nearly outflanked, poured the most deadly volleys into the ranks of the Federalists, and slowly falling back, presented so menacing a front as to deter five times their number from pursuing them. Now the correct account of these affairs will probably never reach Europe, and the people there will be unable to do more than make such deduction from the exaggerations of the Yankees as may seem to them justified by the very bad reputation for veracity they have acquired. It is creditable to the good sense and penetration of the British journals that they should appreciate the truth mangle the dense atmosphere of falsehood by which Yankee narratives of the war are invariably surrounded and obscured. We do not feel like censuring British ignorance very harshly when we remember that correct sources of information on many points connected with the conflict are wholly unattainable. Thus when the *Times* says, "the South is poor—very poor, the assertion, groundless as it is, does not proceed from a malevolent inclination to disparage and belittle us, but simply from trusting too much to Northern representations. The assumed poverty of the South is a topic on which your venal Yankee loves to descant, and although he knows better, he persists in the declaration, being determined to cheat somebody, if he cannot deceive himself. With respect to the English, however, we think they are gradually learning to appreciate the value of Yankee statements, and if the war lasts a few months longer, it may be hoped the MUNCHAUSENS of the North will find as few believers in Europe as they do in the South.

THE SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—We take occasion to remind the public that this is the last day when they will have an opportunity of dispatching their correspondence to all parts of the world by the Southwestern Express. They should therefore avail themselves at once of the chance, as otherwise they will be compelled to wait until the next mail.

SOUTHERN MONTHLY.—Messrs. Hollé & Co., No. 81 Exchange Place, have sent us the December number of Hitton & Freligh's Southern Monthly. It is well filled with articles of merit, and contains a variety of pleasant reading. The first paper on a National Bank is ably written, and will commend itself to the attention of thinkers on subjects of finance. There are two serial tales commenced in this number, and a third continued from the last. They promise to be exceedingly interesting. This magazine deserves general encouragement. It only needs extended patronage to give it a high literary character.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—The following are the only proceedings of much interest thus far:

Mr Colfax, of Indiana, offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Michael Corcoran, taken prisoner at Manassas, had after suffering various indignities, been confined by the rebel authorities in a cell as a convicted felon; be it therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested similarly to confine James M. Mason, late of Virginia, and now in custody at Fort Warren until Col. Corcoran shall be treated as the United States have treated all prisoners taken by them on the battle-field.

Mr Wright, of New York, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Col. Alfred M. Wood, of the 14th regiment New York State Militia, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, has now by the rebel authorities been ordered to confinement in a felon's prison, and by the same order to be treated as a prisoner convicted of any infamous crime; therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to order John Slidell to the same character of prison, and to the same treatment, until Col. Wood shall be treated as the United States have treated prisoners taken in battle.

The Baltimore South says:

It is generally anticipated in financial circles that after the 1st of January next the banks of New York will be compelled to suspend specie payments. In spite of the small imports and the very large exports of produce, sterling exchange has maintained great firmness—a result attributable to the fact that, to a very large extent, the produce so profusely shipped has been paid for in American stocks, of which the American English are quickly ridding themselves.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Southwestern Telegraph Company.

Vicksburg, December 10.—The South western Telegraph Company have commenced putting up a second wire from New Orleans to Jackson, Mississippi, which will connect with their line to Meridian and the proposed line thence to Mobile. This work will be accomplished very soon, as the company is fully provided with the wire and insulators.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Richmond.

Kentucky Admitted into the Confederacy.

Richmond, December 10.—The *Examiner* of this morning says Congress, in secret session, has passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, and the admission is complete, as Commissioners have been appointed at Russellville empowered to act in behalf of Kentucky.

Late Northern papers state the arrest in Baltimore of A. Wilborham, of Georgia.

From Brashear City.

Brashear City, December 10.—Lieut. Shepherd, commanding the C. S. steamer Mobile, has just arrived here with a Restonnel and nine Yankee prisoners from the schooner Annie Taylor, which was wrecked near Sabine Pass. They leave for the city of New Orleans by special train this afternoon.

From Nashville.

Federal Troops Pouring into Kentucky.

Nashville, December 10.—Louisville papers of the 1st report the arrival there on that day and the day previous of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, the 5th, 9th and 10th Ohio Regiments, and the 15th and 17th Indiana Regiments.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad advertises on the 1st that they will receive no freights until further notice. This doubtless means that the road is occupied in transporting Yankee troops towards Bowling Green.

Resolutions were introduced in the Kentucky Legislature denouncing the Provisional Government, and declaring it treason; also instructing Magoffin to issue a proclamation warning the people against assisting the rebels, and requiring those already engaged in carrying on the Government to disband and desist from their purpose.

A bill was introduced in the House providing that no person aiding and assisting the rebellion against the United States shall ever hold any office of trust or profit in Kentucky.

Mrs. Gen. Buckner left Bowling Green a few days since, under a flag of truce with the body of her dead child for burial at Louisville. Gen. McCook refused to recognize the flag, and Mrs. Buckner was compelled to return.

From Memphis.

Memphis, December 10.—New Madrid is fortified, and two regiments were sent there yesterday. Speeches were made by Gen. Jackson, (Gen. Thompson and Gen. Gantt, when all of Gen. Thompson's command re-enlisted.

Nothing important from Columbus.

The rumored contemplated attack on Cairo is abandoned.

The battle of Manassas arrived at Columbus on Sunday last.

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 10.—Congress has passed, and the President has approved, an act authorizing the President to enlist for the war such a number of seamen, not exceeding 2000, as the exigencies of the naval service and the defense of the seacoast, rivers and harbors may render necessary. An act authorizing the President to appoint a chief bugler or principal musician, according to the corps, to each regiment in the army. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint an Assistant Secretary of War, at a salary of $3000 per annum. An act admitting Kentucky as a member of the Confederate States on an equal footing with the other States of the Confederacy.

Mr. Bocock, of Va., was President, pro tem., in the chair to-day. Mr. Stephens being absent and unwell. Mr. Cobb is on the Peninsula.

From Charleston.

Charleston, December 10.—The *Courier* of this morning says the Lincoln fleet seized a schooner on Saturday.

A steamer was seen passing on Monday with a floating battery or dock in tow.

The *Mercury* says the Yankee invaders are getting bolder, as a small body was seen near Port Royal on Sunday last.

The Sanctivity of the Federal Army.

[From the London Times, November 8.]

It seems to us that the theory of a divided South must have been given up even by those Washington politicians who held to it with such tenacity. Else why does not General McClellan, with his nine thousand men, advance and disperse the rebels in his front? The truth is, that gradually, but surely, the conviction has come over his Government that among the hills and valleys of Virginia *there is a people who are equal to their own*; that this force, though far from being provided with means of campaigning, is yet able to make a desperate struggle for the position it holds, and that the objects of those positions will have but little effect in reducing the country to obedience. While the argument about the Union party in the South is still repeated by the few advocates of the war who remain in England, it has been allowed to die out beyond the Atlantic. Such an army as General Johnston commands in Virginia could not be supported except by the efforts of the whole Confederate people, and Gen. McClellan *shows his consciousness of the enemy's strength when he allows week after week to pass away in preparations and reconnaissances*. The actual work of the winter, which, when Gen. McClellan, is always very cold or very wet, is at hand; and yet the Federal army has not opened the campaign. These fine troops, now far more disciplined than any that ever fought against the British, are kept close in their quarters, and if they advance, will move with the utmost slowness and caution. In the meantime the Federals are pressed even in their own capital. The Confederates have not yet closed the Potomac by batteries, which, though they may, it is said, be made untenable by shells from the other side, have for the present stopped the supplies for man and beast which were previously received on the river. At various points in the long curve which the Potomac makes, the Southerners were erecting their batteries, which seem to be too formidable for the vessels to attack.

The Treason of the North.

[From the London Morning Herald.]

Lincoln and Seward, their Secretaries and their Generals, have all held the same language; have all asserted, as solemnly as words can affirm any thing, that they have no desire to interfere with slavery; that they are fighting, not to emancipate the negroes, but to enforce a constitution which binds the free States to assist in maintaining and perpetuating the system of negro servitude—a constitution which enables, in a most cruelly worded clause, a distinct and unequivocal fugitive slave law.

The men of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts cared as a rule very little about the "domestic institutions" of the South until they were broken out. The merchants of New York were bitter partisans of slavery. But the ironmasters of Pennsylvania and the manufacturers of New England have taxed the South for their benefit so long that they cannot bear the thought of losing the power of doing so for the future. The brokers of the Empire City are furious at the prospect of seeing their lucrative trade diverted to Charleston or New Orleans, and carried on with English capital. The last of money has had ten times more to do with the sudden patriotism of the North than their love of liberty.

Every act of Mr. Lincoln's, since the taking of Fort Sumter, has been a violation of that fundamental law of the Anglo-Saxon race beyond the Atlantic—by which he so long has the Constitution has ceased to exist, and, therefore, cannot be correctly said to be violated. Secession, perhaps, is unconstitutional, but *error is equally so*. If Mr. Davis governs by the authority of a successful revolution. Mr. Lincoln governs in the name of an authority which forbids every thing that he does and cannot help doing, and if *the Chief Justice* is to *engage he will be impeached for high treason, without a chance of defending himself*, and would be liable at the same time to actions for false imprisonment which would rain a Rothschild.

He has ordered his officers to set at defiance the Supreme Court of the Republic. He has suspended the *habeas corpus*. He has proclaimed martial law. He has dissolved a Legislature in Western Virginia in opposition to the authority of the lawful Governor. He has suppressed the Constitution and imprisoned the collective Legislature of Maryland. He has put down freedom of the press and manified the right of petition. *In a word, he has committed many hundred distinct acts of high treason, or what would be such had America any longer law or a legal Government.*

Are we, then, to believe that a *war undertaken in defiance of every constitutional principle* is a war in defense of the Constitution—that the President, Ministers and Generals are fighting for a law, the operation of which, if rigidly enforced, would be to hang them all? We waive the obvious impossibility of constitutionally governing the South, if reconquered, because *the idea of slavery is too impossible to be worth discussion*. But we think it is too bad to assume Mr John Pachington of "hatred to free institutions" because he declines to stop pot to the war. In the first place, *free institutions in the North were not free*, and in the South vigilance committees; what we understand by the phrase is nowhere known in the United States. In the next place, the secession of the restoration of constitutional law in the North would be to stop the war at once.

Suffering and Poverty in the North.

[From the Middle Freeman's Journal.]

Mr. Roche, the editor of the New York *Phenix*, has arrived in Dublin. He gives a deplorable account of the existing destitution and suffering amongst the working classes in New York. With many of the Irish in that city there is *no alternative between enlistment and starvation*. And the condition of New York is no worse than that of other cities. In the Northern States; *the war has paralyzed commerce and industry everywhere*. Mr. Roche urgently dissuades his countrymen from the madness of emigrating to America.

Missouri—Price and McCulloch.

We copy the annexed article from the Memphis *Avalanche*. We may add that it is reported here, upon pretty good authority, that since the date of the last dispatches from Missouri Price and McCulloch have been reconciled, have united their forces, and are now advancing rapidly towards Missouri. Of course we cannot vouch for this intelligence:

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman formerly attached to Churchill's Arkansas regiment, and who was in the battle at Oak Hills. He informs us that great injustice has been done to Gen. McCulloch in certain partial statements which have been made in the public press. He says that Gen. McCulloch's difficulties commenced with interference of the commander of the State forces of Arkansas, who persuaded the State troops to disband, and that the day after the Oak Hills affair every regiment and company in the Arkansas service had dispersed home. He says that Gen. McCulloch, being left with a force numbering, at times, less than 1500 men, called for more troops; and that Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas failed to furnish them; and that he was even left without the means of arresting the flight of companies which came to his assistance. Nevertheless, McCulloch started with his force to Kansas; but on a consultation with Price, it was agreed that he should come back to Benton county, Arkansas, to protect Confederate stores at Fayetteville, and to approach Springfield, while Price should move from Cassville to the same destination. This was Gen. McCulloch's first retreat. On a consultation held about the first of November, it was agreed that McCulloch should fall back to Bentonville, and Price go to Cassville for winter quarters. There, according to our informant, they remained till Fremont retreated towards St. Louis, when Gen. Price commenced moving toward the Missouri river. According to our informant, it was not Price's intention to go toward St. Louis when he left McCulloch, though it is probable, from his having issued a proclamation for 50,000 men, that he has since changed his mind, and resolved to go forward. Our informant states that if McCulloch had had only 15,000 men after the battle of Oak Hills, there would not now be one Federal soldier in Missouri outside of St. Louis. He says further that there is not a braver man, or a general who is more considerate of the welfare of his troops than Gen. McCulloch, and he is satisfied that if he ever has a chance, he will make his mark as one of the most successful generals in the Confederate service. We give these explanations of Gen. McCulloch's conduct the more readily as an effort seems to have been made to ensnare him unjustly.

In this connection we may state that while Gen. Price, aided by Gen. Jackson, is marching northward and gathering an army as they go, Gen. McCulloch's force—consisting of the skeleton regiments, all told—have gone into winter quarters in the vicinity of Fort Smith, while Gen. McCulloch himself is expected in this city this morning, *en route* for Richmond.

A Great Bore.

An Italian of St. Louis has invented a new electric war steamer which promises to be the greatest nuisance of the war. The vessel is to be proposed to be about 300 feet in length, and 100 in diameter, from top to keel. The form of this new vessel is to be that of a large potato, or "more like a whale," the large proportions of which it will resemble. The circular build of the upper part of the steamer, or covering, is to be on such an angle that no cannon ball can strike it square but must fly off, doing but little damage to the vessel. The sale of tickets, for a period of twenty years, amounted to $16,000,000; that the profits, which were yearly on the increase, for 1858 alone, amounted to $1,683,070; and, finally, that New Orleans was the largest market in the world for the sale of its tickets. If the profits amounted in a single year to nearly one and three-quarter millions of dollars, how many untold millions must the bore have received for the sale of tickets within the same time, in order to meet the payment of the prizes and the contingent expenses of so vast a pecuniary establishment. And yet Louisiana has always paid her quota of this enormous revenue for the benefit of a foreign Government, despite the stringent laws of her Legislature against the vending of lottery tickets—laws which are, and ever have been, complete *dead letters*. Nothing is more certain, in these uncertain times, than that were the blockade raised to-morrow, our city would be flooded with foreign lottery tickets in less than a month. Nor is the propitious time for the application of a preventive measure. Let our legislators anticipate the evil, and legislate wisely. It has ever been considered wise policy to choose the least of two evils. Why then should an exception exist in the present instance?

If, however, the Legislature finds itself able to appropriate a sum sufficient for the maintenance of our public schools during the coming year, would it not be well that so potent a means as the one suggested, for raising money, be brought into practical operation for the *benefit of our orphans*? An Sunday drawn lottery monthly, at the Capitol of the State for such a purpose would be immensely popular. It might not be venturing too much to assert that money enough could be raised in this way to pay all our absent volunteers during the continuance of the war. After the war the immense revenue thus created might recur to the State Military Academy at Alexandria—now now languishing on account of the limited condition of its finances—and a magnificent and perpetual endowment would in this manner be secured for the successful conduct of an institution that must hereafter be considered a necessity.

BOLON.

The Battle at Piketon—A Soldier's Experience in his First Battle.

The following lively description of a personal experience at the late battle at Piketon, Kentucky, was furnished to the Cincinnati *Press* by a gentleman who received it from a brother who was one of the participants in the fight:

And now for my share in the battle. I was riding along somewhat carelessly when crack! crack! crack! went their rifles, and down fell some men. Crack! crack! crack! they came off I jumped from my horse, when shouting to the Major and gave me his horse to hold; but I soon hitched them both to a tree down by the river, and sprung again up the bank, when whiz! went a bullet past my face, about three inches from it, and made me draw my head back in a hurry, I can assure you. I looked up the hill, but could see no one for the smoke, which was plenty. We formed in the direction of the enemy and fired—loaded again and fired. I got my rifle in readiness again. Ah! that ball was pretty close. Here comes another—hum, but—(you can hear their whiz for fifty a hundred yards as they come)—get out of the way. But where is to go to?—When! that was close. See, great God! it has gone through a man's shoulder within a few yards of me! He falls!—some of his comrades pick him up.

Now a horseman comes past in a hurry. He is right opposite me—when whiz, crack! a ball strikes his horse in the forehead. Off tumbles the man; down falls the horse, stiffened out and dead. If the bullet had gone through the animal it would doubtless have struck me.

Here come a dozen or more. How they whiz as they go past! "Load and fire!" "Load and fire!" is the order—and load and fire it is. My notice was especially drawn to a very fine looking man, who stood close to me, and he quietly noted like a machine—load and firing just as if he was on parade, when whiz! whiz! comes a bullet. My God! how close. It almost stunned me! When I looked towards my soldier, I saw the comrades lifting him up. He was shot through the breast, he died in less than half an hour. Oh! the horrors of war. Vengeance on the heads of those who initiated it.

I directed my attention up the hill; a little puff of smoke was dying away. "Boys," says I to the squad of six fellows, "you see that smoke; aim it, a rebel's in its rear." I raised my Enfield and gave the enough lights, when I for a moment caught sight of a man through the bushes and smoke there. Crack went our guns, and all was over.

We crossed to the place afterward and found the man's body. He had four out of twelve musket balls, and one Enfield rifle ball—mine, as mine was the only rifle ball fired. They all went through him, either of which would have killed him—mine through his breast. Thank God! I had done my duty for the poor fellow who fell beside me.

Now the firing grew scrace; so I went up the road and found Henry, and we, with John Mow, Second Lieutenant of Company A, with some forty skirmishers, took a little reconnoitre to see what was in front. We saw a couple eight of six or seven rebels running up a hill; we levelled our pieces, but they got behind the trees and out of sight, and although we fired, we were not certain we killed, although we have all been hot body, as we found blood. I ran along to get a shot, I picked up a revolver and a double-barreled shot-gun. The revolver will do me service, as I was lacking one. We were relieved by the battle-field. I counted eight corpses in one hundred and fifty yards, and twelve wounded, all of the Kentucky regiment. The loss of the Second was two killed and thirteen wounded; and so it was, as I said before, a considerable battle.

The Bridge-Burning Near Russellville—Arrest of the Ringleader—Capture of the Federals.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Monday has the following:

We have already given an account by telegraph of the burning of the Whippoorwill creek railroad bridge, near Russellville, Ky., by the Federals, last Wednesday. It appears that the bridge was guarded by Eighteen Confederate Home Guards, who had been surprised of the fact by a Union man living near there, approached in large numbers, surrounded our guard, took all but one prisoners, set fire to the bridge, and placing our men before their cavalry, compelled them to "double-quick" it in order to make their escape.

We learn that on Saturday morning the ringleader in the affair—or rather the spy who gave information of the number guarding the bridge—was arrested, being assessed in his own home. His name is Caldwell, and he is said to be a quiet Kentucky sympathizer, though heretofore standing for a Southern Rights man. He lives near the Whippoorwill bridge.

We also learn that the Federals engaged in this Whippoorwill bridge-burning affair were commanded by last Saturday morning, our pickets were reoptured, and most of the Federals taken prisoners.

Sugar-making is progressing finely, and several of our planters have done rolling. The samples we have seen the last few days are of a fine quality.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors of the Bee:

GENTLEMEN—The contemplated closing of the State Public Schools, in consequence of the apprehended inability on the part of the Legislature to make the regular annual appropriation for their support, because of the vast sums that will be demanded for the common defense, has given rise to much solicitude among those interested in the great cause of public education. The closing of our schools would be a monstrous evil—one that should be avoided at every cost. It is not the writer's purpose to dilate upon the magnitude of the ills which would inevitably result from such a precedent; of the demoralization and intellectual degeneration which our youth would undergo during such a suspension; of the difficulties which would attend a reorganization of the educational system after an interruption of several months, or perhaps years; but merely to suggest a plan, the execution of which would entirely overcome the present difficulty.

If the normal sources of support fail, others must be created. The immediate establishment of a State Lottery, sanctioned, protected and governed by acts of the Legislature, is the means proposed. True, many would unhesitatingly condemn such an institution, but in the present instance would not the ends justify the means? Lotteries have existed from time out of mind. Their invention has been, by some, attributed to the Romans.

In modern times lotteries have been sanctioned, at different periods, by most of the European Governments, as a means of raising money for public purposes. We read that as early as 1569 a lottery was drawn by the English Government, in which 400,000 tickets were sold at ten shillings each. The net profits were appropriated to repairing the harbors of the kingdom, and other public works. In 1612 a lottery was drawn for the benefit of the English Colonies. The year 1709 gave birth to the great Parliamentary Lottery, which existed until 1823—114 years. The British Museum, Westminster Bridge, and other great national works built out of the profits arising from these lotteries, attest their popularity. State lotteries now exist in several of the German States.

Then all lotteries, no matter for what purpose established, are a species of gambling, we cannot attempt to deny. It can, however, be safely asserted that they are the least obnoxious form of gaming, and open to fewer objections than any other games of chance. The lottery is resorted to by churches, fairs, and all kinds of benevolent associations for the purpose of raising money. In gambling in this way a man may lose his money—if for a good purpose, why regret it?—but not his time, health and character, as he would at those games of chance requiring his continual presence.

But little scruple should exist in resorting to the means suggested for creating a revenue so much needed. There are other advantages not to be overlooked which the establishment of a firmly based and fairly conducted State Lottery would bring about, the most important of which would be the end put, hereafter, to the sale of foreign lottery tickets, and the consequent saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the population of our State. If the revenue expended by New Orleans within the past twenty years for the support of the Royal Havana Lottery could be correctly ascertained and placed in figures, it would appear astounding. From an official report of the Royal Lottery of Havana, for the year 1858, translated and published in the Charleston *Courier*, of January 28th, 1859, we find that the *net profits* arising from the sale of tickets, during a period of twenty years, amounted to $16,000,000; that the profits, which were yearly on the increase, for 1858 alone, amounted to $1,683,070; and, finally, that New Orleans was the largest market in the world for the sale of its tickets. If the profits amounted in a single year to nearly one and three-quarter millions of dollars, how many untold millions must this have been received for the sale of tickets within the same time, in order to meet the payment of the prizes and the contingent expenses of so vast a pecuniary establishment. And yet Louisiana has always paid her quota of this enormous revenue for the benefit of a foreign Government, despite the stringent laws of her Legislature against the vending of lottery tickets—laws which are, and ever have been, complete *dead letters*. Nothing is more certain, in these uncertain times, than that were the blockade raised to-morrow, our city would be flooded with foreign lottery tickets in less than a month. Nor is the propitious time for the application of a preventive measure. Let our legislators anticipate the evil, and legislate wisely. It has ever been considered wise policy to choose the least of two evils. Why then should an exception exist in the present instance?

If, however, the Legislature finds itself able to appropriate a sum sufficient for the maintenance of our public schools during the coming year, would it not be well that so potent a means as the one suggested, for raising money, be brought into practical operation for the *benefit of our orphans*? An Sunday drawn lottery monthly, at the Capitol of the State for such a purpose would be immensely popular. It might not be venturing too much to assert that money enough could be raised in this way to pay all our absent volunteers during the continuance of the war. After the war the immense revenue thus created might recur to the State Military Academy at Alexandria—now now languishing on account of the limited condition of its finances—and a magnificent and perpetual endowment would in this manner be secured for the successful conduct of an institution that must hereafter be considered a necessity.

BOLON.

The Bridge-Burning Near Russellville—Arrest of the Ringleader—Capture of the Federals.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Monday has the following:

We have already given an account by telegraph of the burning of the Whippoorwill creek railroad bridge, near Russellville, Ky., by the Federals, last Wednesday. It appears that the bridge was guarded by Eighteen Confederate Home Guards, who had been surprised of the fact by a Union man living near there, approached in large numbers, surrounded our guard, took all but one prisoners, set fire to the bridge, and placing our men before their cavalry, compelled them to "double-quick" it in order to make their escape.

We learn that on Saturday morning the ringleader in the affair—or rather the spy who gave information of the number guarding the bridge—was arrested, being assessed in his own home. His name is Caldwell, and he is said to be a quiet Kentucky sympathizer, though heretofore standing for a Southern Rights man. He lives near the Whippoorwill bridge.

We also learn that the Federals engaged in this Whippoorwill bridge-burning affair were commanded last Saturday morning, our pickets were reoptured, and most of the Federals taken prisoners.

Orleans Guards Anniversary.—The anniversary of the most splendid regiment of citizen soldiery in New Orleans, and probably anywhere, was celebrated yesterday in becoming manner. It commenced at its armory, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and paraded through some of the principal streets, creating a great impression everywhere, being accompanied by a strong band, and the object of their turnout being apparent by the bouquets on their muskets. The Orleans Guards certainly had the right of the line, numbering with a full park of six brass pieces, with caissons, horses, harness, &c., complete. This is a splendidly appointed battery, and was organized in a remarkably short space of time. With Captain Bisland and Lieutenant Ducatel, it will not fail to be as practically effective in case of active service, as it now appears handsome and complete. After their parade the regiment enjoyed themselves convivially at a slight collation they had prepared at their armory.

More Lincolnites Captured.—A master's mate and eight seamen of the blockading fleet arrived here on the night train of the Opelousas Railroad last night, and were conducted to the Parish Prison as prisoners of war. They were captured on Last Island by Lieut Shepherd, C. S. N., of the steamer Mobile, and brought to Brashear City on Monday. They had got ashore, and their boat was wrecked, so that they could not return. This is the same party which the oysterman made drank at his camp, and then relieved them of their fire arms and sabres. From his report Lieut. Shepherd found no difficulty in finding them.

Mrs. Fanny Street.—Mrs. Street and Mr. Lincoln are still incarcerated, but the effort to discover any grounds for their retention or prosecution has not succeeded, and they will doubtless be discharged in a day or two. Mrs Street says that she only had with her about eight thousand dollars of her own money, and that Mr. Stephens only had ten thousand, she having left behind nine thousand dollars, and he having left all his property. She returned the drafts they had, but of the forty-nine doubloons they only brought her two, having spent the balance for funeral expenses in Beauregarding and traveling expenses on the road.

Free Market.—The following distribution took place yesterday, there being 1868 families supplied, as follows: 3800 loaves of bread, 117 bushels corn meal, 9 barrels sugar, 10 barrels molasses, 9 beeves, 14 kits mackerel, 3 boxes codfish, 4 sacks salt, 57 sacks sweet potatoes, 11 sacks turnips, 700 cabbages, 200 bunches leeks, 600 bunches greens, 500 pumpkins.

Free Fight.—George Kent was arrested, about twelve o'clock night before last, in his house on Go latin street, charged with having committed an assault and battery with a dangerous weapon on one Charles Dublin, with intent to kill. Three men and two women were arrested at with, or a, and Devlin was sent to the Charity Hospital.

The Fourth District Poisoning Case.—The following is the decision Recorder Adams gave in this case: "The State against Mary Ann Cooper. Although there is great conflict between the two, I do not see a particle of testimony proving that poison has been given. But as the case is a serious one, and might implicate other parties, I will therefore send the case before the *First District Court*, and let the parties accused find bail of two hundred dollars each for their appearance before that tribunal."

Alleged Conspiracy.—Mrs. Francoline Salmon and Antoine Reuther were arrested in the Second District yesterday and brought before Recorder Chartel on a very serious and quite an extraordinary charge. One F. A. Durand alleges that they had him arrested and confined in the city insane asylum on the charge of insanity, and that before he could get out, they had possessed themselves of his furniture, goods and possessions, Reuther having, in particular, stolen a sum of $75 out of his armoir. Mrs. Salmon and Reuther gave bonds to ensure their appearance for examination.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens. Lucy Holmes, f. w. c., applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted. The following cases were disposed of by nol pros: A. Wagner, Jos. Leathia and J. T. Kearney, charged with larceny. Wm. Schreiber and David, alias J. Leather, charged with assault and battery.

REMOVAL.—Dolbear Commercial College is removed to 174 Canal street, where there are apartments for ladies, gentlemen and youths who wish to be qualified for business.

The attention of buyers of agricultural implements and dealers in hardware is called to the sale advertised to take place this day, by D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 47 Magazine street.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1861.

COTTON.—299 bales sold, for future delivery, at 8½c for middling.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The demand continues fair for the lower qualities, and the market is firm at previous rates. The sales embrace 1200 hds. Inferior at 1½@1¾c; Fair 2@2¼c, and Prime to Choice 2¼@2½c ℔.

MOLASSES.—There is a good demand, and fully prices are realized. About 2400 hhds sold at 15½c for Inferior; 16@17 and 17½c for Common to Choice; Fair and Prime 18@19c, and for Fine and Choice 20c. Also, 700 bbl bbls. at 16@20 and 22c for Fair and Fine-scenting, and 21½ and 23½c for Prime.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull. The only sale we have to report is of 500 barrels of Brands Alley at 4 50 for Unbranded, @$4 75 for Low Superfine, and $4 12½ @ $4 for Low Fine.

CORN.—500 sacks Mixed (sacked hand sacks) sold at 38c, and 600 White at 35c ℔ bushel.

BEAR.—Pork is selling at 9½@10c ℔ for Prime.

BEEF.—There is no market for this article. The recent receipts have been generally of inferior quality, and poorly packed.

LARD.—Shoulders are retailing slowly at 3½c., Ribbed Sides 5c., Clear sides 17@18c. Hams Fine brands 22c., and Sugar-cured 23c ℔ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at the advanced rates of $1 10@$1 15 ℔ gallon.

PORK.—Mess is retailing slowly at $14@$16 ℔ bbl.

LARD.—Prime in bags is retailing at 9½@9½c. ℔ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 11, 1861.

Arrived yesterday, 85 Texas Beeves, 331 Hogs, 600 Sheep and 315 Veal Cattle. Amount of stock sold was 147 Texas Cattle, 63 Western Cattle, 70 Hogs, 600 Sheep and 160 Veal Cattle. Stock remaining on sale 0 Texas Cattle, 0 Western Cattle, 1605 Hogs, 520 Sheep and 262 Veal Cattle. We quote

Western Beef Cattle,	℔ 100 lbs.	1st qly.	$3 75@4 00
"	"	2d "	3 50@3 75
Texas "	℔ head.	1st "	30 00@35 00
"	"	2d "	25 00@28 00
Veal Calves,	"	1st "	30 00@35 00
"	"	2d "	25 00@30 00
Sheep,	"	1st "	4 00@5 00
"	"	2d "	3 00@3 50
Hogs,	℔ 100 lbs. gross,	1st "	6 12½@6 25
"	"	2d "	5 87½@6 00
Milch Cows,	℔ head.	1st "	40 00@50 00
"	"	2d "	30 00@35 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 11, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Empire Parish, Grant, from Lower Coast.
Ella No. 7, Kounh, from Alexandria.
Alhambra, Bee, from Lafourche.
J M Sharp, Dyer, from Lebbeé's Store.
Minnie, Berwick, from Lower Coast.
Mizzie, Dudley, from Donaldsonville.
Milton Hall, Pickett, from Opelousas.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Empire Parish—25 bales sugar to Rothchild, Brown & co—15 do J F Duncan, 20 do Morgan & Hyde, 15 do do 20 hds sugar to Lehman & A Double—140 half do 9 hds sugar to E L Schiff & co—20 do A D Kelly & co—20 do P Maspero—16 do A Morgan & co—5 hds sugar to Wm Wood—8 Dorlon—109 hds sugar 157 bbls mo asses 180 half do C