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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12

# The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,257.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK**

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

**Auction Sales This Day.**

By McCotten & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction store, household furniture.

## A NAVY.

One of the most serious oversights committed by the Confederate Government was the neglect until quite recently to make adequate provision for the construction of a navy fitted to cope with that of the enemy, or at least to co-operate in the protection of our batteries, and to drive the blockading vessels from our ports. This error is the more to be regretted, as it was evident at an early period of the struggle that as a general rule our fighting qualities and indomitable courage conferred on us marked advantages in all engagements upon land. And despite the triple breast plate of self-conceit with which the Yankees are armed, even they at length became penetrable to this truth. Hence, no sooner did they experience a series of defeats, such as at Bethel, Manassas, Oak Hills, Lexington, &c., than, relying less upon a means of assault which had proved comparatively harmless, they set to work to prepare gigantic naval expeditions to harass our coasts and threaten our smaller seaports with capture. Here they knew they would have the Confederates at great disadvantage, since no amount of mere personal valor and constancy, apart from extensive and powerful fortifications, can be expected successfully to resist so formidable an armada as that which demolished the defenses of Port Royal.

The foothold obtained by the Yankees on the coast of South Carolina in consequence of their immense naval superiority, has at least produced one excellent effect. It has thoroughly awakened the naval department of the Government from its culpable inertness and apathy, and has aroused it to a full sense of the indispensable necessity of procuring an adequate naval force. Henceforth, it may be hoped that vigor, activity and expedition will replace indifference, lukewarmness and delay, and that should the war last six months longer, the end of that period will find us provided with the means of disputing the supremacy of Lincolnism upon the element on which it boasts itself unconquerable. There will be no lack of naval efficiency and skill in the South, since we have amongst us not less than 250 officers who have resigned from the United States service, and moreover a very large number of old salts and sea dogs are to be found in our ports, who ask for nothing better than to man vessels of war intended to act against the Yankees. As for materials for constructing a navy, the South swarms with them. Of the finest and stoutest oak we have an inexhaustible supply; while Virginia, Arkansas and Missouri will furnish all the iron of which we stand in need. Of architects and artisans we have as many as we could possibly desire, so that nothing is needed save the authority to set to work, and the means to purchase the materials and remunerate the laborers.

The prospect before the Confederate States is now exceedingly fair. We perceive every indication of an earnest and resolute purpose to build up a navy. Propositions have been already laid before the Government for the construction of four immense iron clad vessels, to combine the invulnerability of the steel plated frigate with the destructive properties of the ram, and contracts have been given out for the casting of the impenetrable sheathing designed to cover them. In the meantime, Virginia, the Park Henry, floats securely, while the Merrimac only awaits completion to run the gauntlet of Fortress Monroe, and play havoc among the transports and gunboats in the vicinity. In Charleston and Savannah we have reason to believe that gunboats are in process of construction. It is not necessary, or perhaps prudent, to state precisely what has been accomplished in New Orleans, but those who pay any attention to the subject are well aware that amongst our most efficient means of defense are armed steamers, and that a number of very formidable vessels are in active preparation—some of which approach completion. Besides these, we shall have in all probability from ten to fifteen powerful and thoroughly armed gunboats built before next spring. A bill is before our Legislature, which will almost certainly pass, appropriating a million of dollars for this purpose.

After all, however, the construction of a navy is a work of much time and of enormous cost. While, therefore, the Confederate Government and the States continue to do all they possibly can towards accomplishing this paramount object, it may in part be more speedily attained by procuring war vessels in Europe. There is no doubt whatever that money will obtain whatever we wish, from a launch to a steam frigate, and that in consequence of the low price of labor on the other side of the Atlantic, the expense of purchase would not be one half that required for building. It would, therefore, seem judicious and reasonable that some vessels of powerful model, constructed with all the latest improvements, and furnished with heavy armaments, should be contracted for in Europe. Every one thus procured would add so much to the ability of the South to protect itself and annoy the enemy. Let the Confederate Government set itself heartily to work with the determination to spare neither its means nor its energies until it is possessed of a respectable naval force, and we shall then be enabled to whip the Yankees at nearly on one element as we have hitherto vanquished them on the other.

THE ORLEANS GUARDS.—We are gratified to learn that this splendid regiment have resolved to set apart a thousand dollars—which in ordinary circumstances they would have spent, last Tuesday, in celebrating the anniversary of their formation—to relieve the sufferings of our absent volunteers. The anniversary was celebrated by a parade, but the Orleans Guards thought proper to abstain from the usual rejoicings. They have determined to send $500 to the Louisiana troops in the West, and $500 to the Tennessee Hospital Association, at Nashville. They will be honored for this handsome donation, and their generous act will ever be remembered by their grateful fellow soldiers of the Western army.

ANOTHER REGIMENT.—Governor Moore, by his proclamation in to-day's paper, offers to accept for active service, for the term of the war, one regiment of infantry. It will be armed and equipped by the State.

THE FREE GIFT LOTTERY.—We are glad to learn that this admirable plan for increasing the fund for the benefit of our brave volunteers is getting along swimmingly. Gifts are pouring in, each one labelled with the donor's name. Let every one who can possibly spare a trinket, a jewel, a book, or any work of art, whether of small or great value, listen to enrich the bazaar with his donation. Tickets are only one dollar each, and may win handsome New Year or Christmas gifts. The bazaar is now open daily.

PRICE'S PROCLAMATION.—This is a most spirited and stirring document, appealing to the Missourians to rally to his standard by every motive of patriotism and courage, and hatred of oppression that can animate brave and gallant hearts. We do not wonder at the success which is said to have followed the appearance of the proclamation, or at the rage and resentment with which it fills the breasts of the Yankees. God grant that the noble General may get his 50,000 recruits, and with them drive off the invading hosts which pollute the soil of Missouri.

GENERAL STERLING PRICE.—Says the Memphis *Appeal*, and we echo the words: "We are pleased to be able to state that the rumor that General Sterling Price has been superseded by Colonel Heath, of Virginia, is without any foundation in fact." A telegraphic dispatch, received in the city last night from Richmond, pronounces it upon the *highest* authority, "false, if not malignant." There has been no transfer as yet of the Missouri forces to the Confederate States, and President Davis has no authority over their organization."

GENERAL MCCULLOCH.—The Little Rock *State Gazette* of the 7th instant says positively that General Ben. McCulloch is in that place. Of his future movements the *Gazette* says nothing.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville *Register* of the 5th inst. learns that Adjutant General Monsarrat, of Gen. Carroll's brigade, crossed Obushy river at the bend on the 5th inst., and while doing so shelled a force of the rebels, who were encamped on Bird's Hill, on the opposite side of the river, and who is said had hoisted the black flag. Of the result of the expedition the *Register* has no further particulars, save that a number of prisoners (among them several bridge-burners) had been taken.

See Mr. James Andrews's advertisement in another column. He offers to sell and buy gold, silver, jewelry, &c., also loans money.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### From Richmond.

**Congressional.**

Richmond, December 11.—The *Examiner* of this morning learns that a bill passed the Congress yesterday during secret session, granting a bounty of fifty dollars to all privates and non-commissioned officers who shall serve continuously for three years or during the war, to be paid at the end of their first term.

To those re-enlisting for the next two years the bill also provides sixty days' furlough, with transportation home and back. Also to the twelve months men who re-enlist for the war or two years longer.

It is understood the bill provides that troops re-enlisting shall at the end of the present service have the power to organize themselves into companies and elect their officers, and said companies shall be allowed to organize themselves into battalions or regiments, and elect their field officers.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

### From Richmond.

**Arrival of Confederate Prisoners.**

Richmond, December 11.—The following released prisoners arrived this afternoon, via Fortress Monroe and Norfolk; on their parole, viz: Alabamians—L. L. Buck, J. W. Davis, J. D. Perkins, Richard Poole, J. H. Howard, W. A. Prince, J. S. Walker and Robert Paulding. Louisianians—Thomas Mayes and Michael O'Keefe. From Mississippi, W. Davis.

Nothing unusual from Fortress Monroe yesterday, but the people to-day about Norfolk are expecting a battle soon.

Passengers arrived to-day report a skirmish last Sunday by Col. Ashby's command with the Federals, in which 80 Federals were captured and 15 killed, also 20 wagons captured. This report is given as received.

### From Lincolndom via Nashville.

**Mr. Seward's Dispatches to Minister Adams.**

Washington, December 6.—The latest dispatches from Mr. Seward to Minister Adams, dated November 11th, contain the following extract, which shows the diplomatic relations between England and the United States at that time:

"The case in regard to pirates engaged by the insurgents of this country practically stands thus: Every moral power and every commercial power, except one, practically excludes them from their ports, except when in distress, and any visit of any kind longer than twenty four hours. Great Britain, as we are given to understand by the answer of Earl Russell, allows those pirates to visit her ports and stay at their own pleasure, and receive supplies without restriction. We find it difficult to believe that the Government of Great Britain is constituted the exception. After full deliberation, I intimated the preceding in the hope that the subject might be reconsidered before it should become necessary for us to consider what remedies to adopt to protect and prevent the evils that must result to our commerce from the policy thus indicated by Great Britain. I have consulted on the subject with Lord Lyons, and he has perhaps communicated with his Government thereupon. In the meantime I am instructed by the President to instruct you to recall the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the question under the influence of the spirit of peace and friendship, with a desire to preserve what remains of commerce, which is mutually important to both Governments."

Earlier in a short correspondence has taken place between Minister Pike and the Government of the Hague touching the reception of the Sumter at Curaçoa, and which resulted in an order forbidding either Confederate or Federal vessels to stay more than 24 hours in Dutch ports. To this the Federal Government expressed qualified gratification, as being the best arrangement practicable. At one point the discussion before the Dutch Government leads to this conclusion: Seward wrote Pike that unless the conduct of the Governor General of Curaçoa was placed in a better light, it would become necessary for the Federal Government to consider what means it must take to protect their national rights in the ports of the Netherlands, which cannot be surrendered or compromised.

Commodore Poor, of the Brooklyn, who was tried by a court-martial for allowing the Sumter to escape from New Orleans, has been acquitted, and the finding of the Court has been approved. Commodore Patterson has made official application for a court of inquiry into that portion of the spring campaign with which he was connected.

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

Cincinnati, December 9.—The expedition of Breckinridge gives great satisfaction. Many more to succeed him, among whom are James Guthrie, Joshua F. Bell, George Robinson, Nathaniel Wolfe and Garret Davis. Dr. Breckinridge is also mentioned.

### From Memphis.

Memphis, December 11.—One of Lincoln's gunboats is aground below St. Louis. Ice is running in the Mississippi river.

Halleck issued a savage proclamation on the 6th inst., in which he says he will shoot all the rebels captured as spies.

Many Unionists from Southwestern Missouri are at St. Louis in a deplorable condition. They say caused by Price's army. The *Democrat* recommends they be quartered on the rebel families in St. Louis.

Nothing new from Columbus. A scouting party went within 12 miles of Paducah on Monday and captured 340 hogs and 75 head of cattle intended for the Federal army.

**Important from Key West.**

*Capture of a Confederate Schooner—Capture of the Privateer Beauregard—The Crew in Irons.*

It was stated in the Northern papers on the 27th ult. that two vessels—the British schooner Adelaide, of Nassau, and the Confederate privateer Beauregard, of Charleston—had been captured by the United States vessels and carried into Key West as prizes. The following particulars are taken from a letter in the New York *Express*, dated Key West, November 21st:

The Adelaide was captured by the United States steamer Connecticut, Capt. Woodhull, near Cape Carnaveral, on the 17th instant. She is loaded with coffee, lead and bacon, having several cases of the latter. The supercargo, Lieut. Hardee, a relative of "Tactics" Hardee, is an officer in the Confederate army. He claims the cargo as his property, and acknowledges that he was taking it to Savannah.

The Adelaide has made several voyages to Savannah since the blockade. The Adelaide has been libeled by the District Attorney, and seized by the United States Marshal, who has placed a guard on board. Hardee and Wray have been taken to Fort Taylor, Major Hill, the commander, consenting to receive them until Captain Woodhull returns from the fleet, when they will be taken to New York.

The Confederate privateer Beauregard, commanded by Capt. Gilbert Hay, was captured on the morning of the 12th, one hundred miles E. N. E. of Abaco, by the United States sloop W. G. Anderson, Lieut. W. C. Rogers. No resistance was made by the Beauregard, the superiority of the armament of the Anderson being so great that it would have been madness to measure their strength.

While the Anderson was approaching her the crew were engaged in throwing over shot, shell, muskets, &c., and before the capture most of the ammunition was lost—only powder, a few pistols, one or two rifles and the pivot gun on deck remaining. The crew, twenty-seven in number, were at once placed in irons and transferred to the ship Prize. Master Dawes, with a picked crew, took charge of the schooner, and rapidly brought her to Key West.

### Pensacola.

General Bragg has issued a stringent proclamation prohibiting the sale of whisky within five miles of the lines of his army. Good!

We extract the following significant passage from a letter to the Pensacola *Observer*:

CAMP GLADDEN,
Near Warrington, Fla., Dec. 4, 1861.

*Mr. Editor*: We have various rumors "down in these parts" respecting the purposes of the commanding General, but "Madam Fortune," you know, like "Madam" Fortune, cannot be relied on at all times. At all events, there is a *masterly activity* going on, and the thunder of the guns from the other side of Pensacola, seems effect our operations in the least. Every heart here seems to be elated with the hope that old Hickory will soon have a grand salute from our entire line of works—and who knows to the contrary?—only one, I believe, can speak with certainty about it, and he, like a good neighbor, minds his own business, and keeps his secret to himself. We have recently been honored by several distinguished arrivals here, but as the guests only speak on great occasions and to select audiences, I cannot now give you their whereabouts, nor what they have to say. It is said by the knowing ones that they will communicate in a short time with an intelligent and accomplished deputation, selected by these in authority, and through them will make known their errand in secrecy and profit in lessons and vibrations not charming to an enemy's ear. So look out for some great diplomatic event very soon. There is one thing certain, for I was an eye-witness to it, that the great characters I speak of were elevated on immense propellers, and moved with the satellites and gravity of great dignitaries, whose mission was to discuss and annihilate the audacity of inferior creatures.

A letter has been received from Maj Charles Hayes, in this place, in which he says our troops have been engaged in dragging a lake on the route from Belmont to this point, where the Lincolnites received their hottest and most retreat before our forces, and had obtained five pieces of cannon and over 500 of the best Belgian rifles, besides many bodies of the dead Hessians, and were daily expecting more arms. He thinks enough will be picked up to arm a regiment.

The loss of the enemy will never be exactly ascertained, we suppose. The estimate of a lady who was in Cairo at the time the expedition left and returned, will, we expect, eventually prove correct. She says over six thousand left, and only three thousand returned.—*Bowling Green Courier.*

### The Louisville Journal on Lincoln's Message.

The Memphis *Appeal* of Tuesday published the *pronunciamento* of the Louisville *Journal* against Lincoln's anti-slavery and abolition doctrines. It is a powerful protest, but so long that we substitute for it the synopsis given by the *Appeal*, which embodies the material portions of the article:

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This is going far for the Louisville *Journal*—much further than we expected—but its violent disapprobation does not even contain itself here. It goes on to assert that the emancipation policy, if adopted by the Lincoln Administration, will "render the bare physical suppression of the rebellion *more difficult infinitely*, while it will make *the re-establishment of the Government wholly impossible*."

Equally as strong is the unexpected assertion that "the *destructive and monstrous policy*" toward which the Administration is drifting night and day "must be prevented *or the nation is swallowed up*"—and a wondrous change it is that has come over the spirit of Prentice's dreams which indeed he hardly to speak of the powers that be as "the full Executive and his hair-brained counselors."

The remedy against the practical adoption of these extreme measures, which is suggested by the *Journal*, is almost startling to one who has constantly perused the traitorous utterances of that paper for the six months past. It is resolved into three modes, stated as follows:

1. "The prosperity of our (the Federal) arms and of our cause generally is a degree that will put all pretexts whatever for a resort to extreme measures out of the question."

2. "The awakening of the conservative sentiment and enlightened loyalty of the country, and the bringing of both to bear on the President (Lincoln), which he cannot as an honest and rational man withstand."

3. "The *resolution of the Commander-in-Chief* in the field and of his principal associates to command *to surrender their swords rather than sink them with the infamy of such measures.*"

To inaugurate this work, the *Journal* suggests that the General Assembly of Kentucky at once protests "in loyal terms, but *explicitly and emphatically*," against the adoption of the scheme in contemplation—and that the example be followed promptly as possible by Missouri, and Maryland, and Delaware, and Western Virginia, and every other Southern community, whether large or small, that still owns the banner of the country." "We call on the loyal men of the south," it says, "to gather in this work forthwith and to prosecute it without flagging until the end is secured."

Such is the startling manifestation of public opinion in the border slave States upon the last and most infamous of Lincoln's manifestoes. Its radicalism has, indeed, produced a reaction in the slaveholding border States which yet cling to the cotton bulwark of the United States Government, that is most especially surprising. The natural tendency of the remedial measures proposed by the great organ of the Kentucky tories, is to array the doubting element of the whole Southern population against the Lincoln Government so hostilely as to precipitate them into revolution. Certainly neither of the two first mentioned modes of redress will succeed, and all know that the last is not even practicable.

This would leave the border State Unionists still more inclined than at present to slough off from the iniquitous concern at Washington, if the Confederate Government will not strike while the iron is hot and afford them the desired opportunity. The disgusting and infamous endorsement of Garrison's negro-equality doctrine by the Federal Government will do more to alienate them than any thing else in the face of the earth. The "irreparable conflict" has commenced in earnest with the issue of Lincoln's message, and an impetus has been given our cause which will tend to the ultimate possession of every foot of slave territory on the continent which we may be disposed to annex.

**English Mills and Operatives.**

In an article on the "Cotton Famine the London *Times* has the following:

From particulars furnished by correspondents of the Manchester *Examiner* the following figures have been compiled, which, although not complete, are sufficient to show generally the state of employment in the various localities of the cotton trade:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mills working full time | 395 |
| Mills working five days | 75 |
| Mills working four days | 305 |
| Mills working three days | 118 |
| Mills stopped | 41 |
| Total | 842 |

An analysis also gives the number of work people in each town and the periods for which they are employed, and the gross result is as follows:

| WORK PEOPLE. | |
|---|---|
| Number working full time | 64,393 |
| Do. five days | 15,572 |
| Do. four days | 55,267 |
| Do. three days | 28,832 |
| Do. stopped | 8,063 |
| Total number of work people enumerated | 172,257 |

These returns are imperfect, as there are several important districts not enumerated, and it is feared that the last item of the number of work people totally out of employment, and for whom no resource is left but the poor rates or charitable subscriptions, is below the actual state of the case, and that the total will continually increase. With reference to the reiterated recommendations to mill owners to work only three days a week, and to the speculations to the effect, such a course would lessen the demand on the cost and supply of cotton, one correspondent remarks that they show a very imperfect knowledge of the condition of the trade. There are, perhaps, four to five hundred millowners in Lancashire, but the cost of working short time is comparatively so great that it is questioned if there are more than a hundred that could afford to resort to it beyond six months. In corroboration of this, the fact is cited that numerous masters are giving notice to the work people that their mills will be entirely closed as soon as their present stock of cotton is exhausted.

PRISONERS SENT ON.—The Knoxville *Register* of the 8th says:

Forty-eight tories were sent off yesterday morning to Tuscaloosa, Ala., to be held there till the end of the war. These are part of the disaffected East Tennesseans who have been arrested in the last few weeks by the military authorities. Among these prisoners was Samuel Pickens, State Senator from Greene, Cocke, Sevier and Blount counties.

FROM COLUMBUS.—We copy the following from Tuesday's *Appeal*:

There is nothing more true than the scripture maxim that the "wicked flee when no man pursueth." It was forcibly illustrated on last Friday night, opposite Columbus. It seems that some four or five hundred of the enemy's cavalry were out scouting, and had halted for a time on or near the battle-field of Belmont. From some cause or other they suddenly stampeded, retreating helter-skelter towards the interior, leaving behind them many articles which were afterwards gathered up by persons in the neighborhood. One hundred and ten blankets were picked up by one man, and brought over to Columbus. On Saturday night the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment was sent across the river with the view of bagging the scouting party, should they repeat the experiment. Nothing, however, was seen of them, and the regiment returned Sunday morning.

LINCOLNITES ABOUT!—We learn that 300 Hessians made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, Friday night, on the battle-ground of Belmont. Their stay was short, as our boys got after the cavalry scoundrels and made them leave at the rate of 2:40. We are glad to learn that four of the enemy bit the dust, and the balance, we doubt not, are now in the land of Egyptian darkness, surrounded by their "shoulder" and "crackers," telling them of their *miraculous* escape from the TENTLE-stitches of the infuriated Rebels!—*Columbus News, 8th.*

AVALANCHE OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—The cars from Manassas, last evening, brought, among other precious freight, such as Yankee prisoners, Virginia contrabands, &c., &c., H. Perry, Esq., the industrious and intelligent correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, D. Daponte, Esq., do. do. of the New Orleans *Delta*, and F. G. De Fontaine, Esq., who personates "Personne," the really well informed correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*. Their presence in Richmond is a pretty good indication that all is quiet on our front.—*Richmond Examiner, 6th.*

HOW TO MAKE GOOD CANDLES.—A correspondent sends us the following receipt, which, in our present condition, will be universally useful. Oil of every kind is very scarce, in fact can hardly be obtained at all, and candles are too high-priced for free use. Let every family provide its own light, which can be done if this receipt is observed, at a greatly reduced expense:

*To Harden Suet, Tallow or Lard for Candles.*—Take a half pound of alum and saltpeter, pulverize coarsely, pour on it a quart of boiling water—take from twelve to twenty pounds of tallow, according to its firmness. The proper quantity for the oily tallow we get from the fat beef in the winter, or for lard, add the latter for tallow that will stand in a cake; put it in an iron vessel near the fire, and when melted stir in the dissolved alum and saltpeter, and boil until the water is expelled from the tallow. Have wicks made rather smaller and of finer thread than usual for home made candles—use a mold when perfectly dry moulds the candles in the usual way. If any one, after giving this receipt a trial, goes in darkness, it is because their deeds are evil.—*Petersburg Express.*

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| Do. stopped | 8,063 |
| Total number of work people enumerated | 172,257 |

These returns are imperfect, as there are several important districts not enumerated, and it is feared that the last item of the number of work people totally out of employment, and for whom no resource is left but the poor rates or charitable subscriptions, is below the actual state of the case, and that the total will continually increase. With reference to the reiterated recommendations to mill owners to work only three days a week, and to the speculations to the effect, such a course would lessen the demand on the cost and supply of cotton, one correspondent remarks that they show a very imperfect knowledge of the condition of the trade. There are, perhaps, four to five hundred mill-owners in Lancashire, but the cost of working short time is comparatively so great that it is questioned if there are more than a hundred that could afford to resort to it beyond six months. In corroboration of this, the fact is cited that numerous masters are giving notice to the work people that their mills will be entirely closed as soon as their present stock of cotton is exhausted.

PRISONERS SENT ON.—The Knoxville *Register* of the 8th says:

Forty-eight tories were sent off yesterday morning to Tuscaloosa, Ala., to be held there till the end of the war. These are part of the disaffected East Tennesseans who have been arrested in the last few weeks by the military authorities. Among these prisoners was Samuel Pickens, State Senator from Greene, Cocke, Sevier and Blount counties.

FROM COLUMBUS.—We copy the following from Tuesday's *Appeal*:

There is nothing more true than the scripture maxim that the "wicked flee when no man pursueth." It was forcibly illustrated on last Friday night, opposite Columbus. It seems that some four or five hundred of the enemy's cavalry were out scouting, and had halted for a time on or near the battle-field of Belmont. From some cause or other they suddenly stampeded, retreating helter-skelter towards the interior, leaving behind them many articles which were afterwards gathered up by persons in the neighborhood. One hundred and ten blankets were picked up by one man, and brought over to Columbus. On Saturday night the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment was sent across the river with the view of bagging the scouting party, should they repeat the experiment. Nothing, however, was seen of them, and the regiment returned Sunday morning.

LINCOLNITES ABOUT!—We learn that 300 Hessians made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, Friday night, on the battle-ground of Belmont. Their stay was short, as our boys got after the cavalry scoundrels and made them leave at the rate of 2:40. We are glad to learn that four of the enemy bit the dust, and the balance, we doubt not, are now in the land of Egyptian darkness, surrounded by their "shoulder" and "crackers," telling them of their *miraculous* escape from the TENTLE-stitches of the infuriated Rebels!—*Columbus News, 8th.*

AVALANCHE OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—The cars from Manassas, last evening, brought, among other precious freight, such as Yankee prisoners, Virginia contrabands, &c., &c., H. Perry, Esq., the industrious and intelligent correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, D. Daponte, Esq., do. do. of the New Orleans *Delta*, and F. G. De Fontaine, Esq., who personates "Personne," the really well informed correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*. Their presence in Richmond is a pretty good indication that all is quiet on our front.—*Richmond Examiner, 6th.*

HOW TO MAKE GOOD CANDLES.—A correspondent sends us the following receipt, which, in our present condition, will be universally useful. Oil of every kind is very scarce, in fact can hardly be obtained at all, and candles are too high-priced for free use. Let every family provide its own light, which can be done if this receipt is observed, at a greatly reduced expense:

*To Harden Suet, Tallow or Lard for Candles.*—Take a half pound of alum and saltpeter, pulverize coarsely, pour on it a quart of boiling water—take from twelve to twenty pounds of tallow, according to its firmness. The proper quantity for the oily tallow we get from the fat beef in the winter, or for lard, add the latter for tallow that will stand in a cake; put it in an iron vessel near the fire, and when melted stir in the dissolved alum and saltpeter, and boil until the water is expelled from the tallow. Have wicks made rather smaller and of finer thread than usual for home made candles—use a mold when perfectly dry moulds the candles in the usual way. If any one, after giving this receipt a trial, goes in darkness, it is because their deeds are evil.—*Petersburg Express.*

**The Secession and the Blocks.**

We have long thought that injustice was done to the intelligence of the slaves of the South, and that their fidelity had been impugned without a cause. True they are an enslaved race, yet they are close observers, look well to their interests, and reason far better than many of us suppose. For ourselves, we have never felt the slightest uneasiness with regard to them, and we have even been willing to trust them in an intimate association with our enemies, feeling well assured that an acquaintance would thoroughly disabuse their minds of every delusion that has been practiced on their credulity, and render still firmer their attachment to their only true friends, the masters of the South.

The negro knows, as well as we do, that whatever may be the promises of the Abolitionists of the North, they have neither the will nor the power to benefit their condition, and that all professions of sympathy are selfish and hollow, designed for a purpose of their own, and not to ameliorate the condition of the slave. Many of our servants have been North, where they could see and know, for themselves that the black man has no friends and less respect shown him than he has at the South—that instead of benefiting, it would make him miserable to be transferred to a country that is already groaning under the burthen of its dense and suffering poor population. He knows that in his Southern home his wants are supplied by a humane and interested master, whilst at the North he must take his chances, and bad chances at that, where even the industrious whites are known to perish of cold and hunger. Another thing, too, is known to almost every slave in the South: We have a mixed population, of Northern and Southern men, and he sees daily that the master who has been reared at the South, in daily companionship with slaves from infancy to manhood, is more reasonable in his requirements, whilst such are the only portion of our masters who have a kindly and paternal attachment for their slaves.

It is evident that the Abolition sympathizers have no idea of transferring the slave, if they had the power, to the North, for there is already a greater laboring population there than they can keep from starving. It is equally evident that the slave cannot be made free and remain in the South against the will and power of the whites, even should they desire it, and we feel sure they do not. The single question, then, with the slave, in all this matter—even allowing that he had a choice, which he knows he has not—is whether he will have a *Northern or a Southern master*. We have no fears for his decision when this issue is placed fairly before him. He will cling to his Southern owner, because he knows that in him he has a friend—one whose interest must prompt him to care for the slave and supply all his necessary wants, to minister to him in sickness, and to feed and clothe his little ones who are helpless.

Such are our views. We do not apprehend any unfavorable results from the sentiment of the slaves of the South with the Lincoln army and emissaries, we regard it as rather a fortunate occurrence, for it will effectually lead the former into the light, and place the latter, as the latter, and bring about a correct understanding with all parties. The only fear we have is that the slaves may be deceived for a time, and allowed to remain in the North in a position where they will be a prey of Yankee speculators, who are ready, on finding them beyond the protection of their masters and defendants, to sell them to Cuba or some other island of the West Indies, and there sell them away into a cruel bondage, far away from home and friends. We hope, for their own good, they will be wise enough to resist the temptor who would betray them to their own ruin.

It appears to us that, instead of saying too much, Southern newspapers and masters have rather underrated the slave by their silence on the subject. It is due alike to him and ourselves that we should be candid. It is the very nature of man to suspect where he sees an effort to conceal, and we cannot but think that we are wronging ourselves when we refuse to let him know the whole truth regarding his relations as a member of the social organization of the South. We have nothing to fear in his knowing every thing appertaining to his condition. The truth will only serve to show him that he is happiest and best provided for where he is, in fact, as an inhabitant of any other part of the globe.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Free Gift Lottery.*—The gifts already sent in for this grand enterprise amount, at a low estimate, to between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars. To show the variety, several are bales of cotton, and a gift of twenty thousand bricks is represented by a "specimen brick." There is a check for one hundred dollars, in a frame. What the committee really want now is a large quantity of gifts of small value, so that there will be a prize for every ticket. Every body can send something. Let all contribute to this popular bazaar. Many of the planters are sending in cotton, sugar and molasses. Our wives and sweethearts are busy. Hurry up with the contributions, for Christmas is fast approaching.

*Flag Consecration.*—The beautiful flag of the Orleans Fireburers, second company, Capt. S. Fine, will be consecrated at the St. Louis Cathedral, next Sunday morning, at half-past one o'clock. We have received a polite invitation to be present, signed by the Secretary, Mr. A. A. Claret.

*The War Illustrations.*—This evening the exhibition of the Pantechnopticon, or Lee Mallory's War Illustrations, commences at the Academy of Music, every thing being now ready and in good working order. It is one of the most ingenious contrivances of moving scenery and life-like, acting automatons ever before seen. Everybody will be there to see these faithful pictures of the present war.

*Military Fair.*—The military fair at Odd Fellows' Hall commences this evening, presided over by the ladies, under the general superintendence of Mrs. Lucien L. Hurd. It will be a brilliant affair, and doubtless a very successful one, also.

*Release of Mrs Fanny Newel and Discharge of Lincoln.*—Mrs. A. M. Hinsley, alias Mrs. Fanny Sweet, and Mr. Lincoln were brought into the Mayor's office yesterday for a preliminary examination and an interrogation by Attorney General Seemes. She told the story of her connection with the Lincoln from the commencement of their intimacy, how he had been sick in Texas and she had taken care of him; that she had urged him to return when he could and unwell, but he would not turn back. She explained her business connections with him, the sale of his cotton papers and other points, all of which we have published since her return. She said if she had been guilty she would not have returned to New Orleans, when every facility was offered her in Brownsville to continue on her trip and carry out the design of her intimacy with the enemy of war. She wishes every one who sold Mr. Stephens foreign exchange or other funds for his trip to come forward and show the amounts so as to verify the fact that she has delivered up every thing, and she also wishes to prove the disposition of Lieutenant Stephens's remains brought back from Brownsville and subjected to chemical analysis, to show there are no traces of poison. Her statements were corroborated by Lincoln. The Attorney-General said he was impressed with her innocence, and particularly struck with the evident scrupulousness she had exh