THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27.

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 to all agents to the carriers themselves.

YANKEE CONSISTENCY.

If the affair of the Trent had occurred with any other power than the United States, we should consider the retention of the Southern Commissioners as beyond the possibility of a doubt. Throughout the limits of the territory subjected to the sway of ABRAHAM LINCOLN there was scarcely heard a single voice dissenting from the universal opinion which declared that the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was in full conformity with international law, and that under no conceivable circumstances would they be given up. Remember, too, the general exultation, the roar of defiance of Great Britain, the proposition to immure the Commissioners in dungeons, the complimentary letter addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to Captain WILKES, the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives of the Federal Congress approving and applauding the act, and the innumerable evidences of a fixed determination by the Government to uphold the capture of the Commissioners, and then say whether if this same event had taken place in any other country, it could possibly have been admitted for a moment that the demands of England would be complied with. We do not believe that there is a nation on the face of the earth which, under the circumstances mentioned, would not have stood by their act, at whatever cost or consequences.

In order to understand the conduct of the Yankee Administration, we must bear in mind the character of the Government and people. It is not to be gauged by ordinary standards, or measured by the principles usually applied in formulating accurate ideas of national peculiarities. The idiosyncrasy of the Yankees is a strange mixture of bravado and poltroonery. They boast as terribly as BOBADIL, while SIR ANDREW AGUECHEEK himself was a hero compared to them. They are perpetually engaged in the work of self-laudation. They vaunt, and perhaps really believe in their prowess. They declare themselves not merely a match for any one power, but for all Europe. They are as fully persuaded of their bravery, even after ignominious flight from the enemy, as they are of their freedom, even after laying at the feet of the vulgar tyrant who governs them every privilege and right inherent in a representative republic. They are wholly insensible to shame, because they have not the faintest conception of genuine honor, courage, consistency, or truth. Nothing disturbs or can impair their impregnable self conceit. They are impermeable to a sense of humiliation, and consequently, however incongruous and revolting may be their deeds, they are willing to accept them, ay, and glory in them.

With such a people we confess it is no easy matter to determine what will be their policy in any given case, and especially in one fraught with perplexity and embarrassment. With the immutable conviction of the vast superiority of universal Yankeedom over the rest of mankind, it would not and should not greatly surprise the South to see them Grave Great Britain, in the insensate belief that they can afford to cope successfully with one of the mightiest empires on earth. But let it be known that their master has resolved to avoid a quarrel with England, and will surrender the Commissioners, and straightway all Yankeedom will assert that this is the only correct course, and will brazen it out without the smallest compunctious visitings of conscience. What the effect of such a disgraceful back-out might be abroad would not annoy them in the least. France and England and the other powers of the civilized world might regard them with indelible contempt, might treat them as empty braggarts, with their mouths full of boasts, but shrinking from even the shadow of peril—they would care not. They are armed and panoplied from head to heel in the impenetrable mail of self conceit, and they receive with the utmost serenity the reproaches and scornful censurings of others.

Hence it is rarely safe to predict the precise policy the Yankees will adopt. In the case before us, the moment they heard that England would demand the liberation of the Southern Commissioners, one and all shouted defiance to the claim, and grew as wrathy as the God of War himself. Yet we see that a few short days have sufficed to cool them down to freezing point, and they are now prepared to give up SLIDELL and MASON, offer all the apologies required, and eat whatever quantity of dirt Great Britain may thrust upon them. To what unfathomable depths of infamy is Yankeedom falling?

BAYOU SARA.—The Franklin *Banner* calls particular attention to the exposed condition of this bayou, it being almost the only unfortified spot in the parish of St. Mary. A company of one hundred men could keep at bay and destroy a thousand of the enemy. Will not the military authorities look to this important point?

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—We invite attention to the card of the Chief Engineer requiring the various companies of the department to assemble on Sunday morning, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late lamented Sam'l. G. Risk.

FOREIGN MAIL.—By the advertisement in our columns it will be seen that Messrs Baxter, Lovell & Co. will adopt a mail within a week, which will offer a speedy means of communicating with foreign countries.

GERMAN CIGARS.—F. Moreno, Jr., No. 44 Old Levee street, advertises a large supply of superior German cigars.

MORE PARSONS.—On Monday night of last week, says the Memphis *Appeal*, a successful little movement occurred on the Cumberland river, near Fudleah, which goes to show that our friends in that region are alert and active. It seems that twenty-eight mounted Federals left Smithland on a scouting expedition, and during the evening they happened upon a "corn-shucking." Thinking to have a good time, they picketed their horses, stacked arms and "pitched in." One of our friends quietly slipped away, and gave the alarm to Captain Wilcox, who, with fourteen of his men, proceeded to the scene of merry making, quietly took possession of the Hessians' horses and arms, and then captured the whole party except the captain. The latter endeavored to escape, when he was shot. The prisoners and spoils were carried to Hopkinsville. Capt. W. is now in a condition to treat for the release of a few of his men, including a lieutenant, who were captured a short time since.

INDIAN MASSACRE.—The overland mail which arrived at Kansas City on the 17th brought intelligence of a terrible massacre by the Indians at Fort Stanton. It is stated that on the approach of the Texans to that post in the summer all the citizens in the vicinity fled to the settlements, leaving their houses, crops, and every thing else behind. After the Texans abandoned the place the Apache Indians took possession, and had command of all the country around. The full party, numbering twenty men, determined to revisit the neighborhood, and obtain what they could of the remaining crops, when the whole number fell into the hands of the savages, and were brutally murdered.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—It has been supposed by the people of the South that Archbishop Hughes, of *New York*, had been sent to Europe for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Lincoln Government by using his influence to counteract the representations of the commissioners sent from the South. But the *Spectator* expresses its gratification at learning from a correspondent whence that this mission is not a country parable. From a priest of the church of which Archbishop Hughes is the head in this country, and to whom he is the leader of the Southern Confederacy, the *Spectator* learns that the Archbishop has been deposed by a council of the "Fathers" of his church to use his influence to secure the independence of foreign powers in behalf of policy and sympathies of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

We have, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, valuable testimony for stating that our Government complies of the embargo of Mr. C. J. Faulkner as Commissioner Ely.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.—The Opelousas *Recorder* says that, in compliance with the requisition of Governor Moore, the citizens of Bayou Cocodrie have deposited in Opelousas seventy five hundred double-headed shot-guns and rifles.

THE RED RIVER BLOCKADE.—The Galveston *Civilian* of the 16th says:

Our country could be relieved of the ridiculous blockade of Red river in the effort that a Lincoln gunboat, manned and commanded by Texans, could be sent up the river, and, in connection with the Confederate forces, capture the whole fleet of the enemy.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Federals Advancing on Hopkinsville.

KENTUCKIANS HURRYING TO ARMS.

Nashville, December 24.—Reliable intelligence was received at Bowling Green last evening that Tom Crittenden left Henderson on the 18th. When last heard from he was within forty miles of Hopkinsville, having advanced thirty-eight miles. He intends advancing on Hopkinsville from three points—on the right from Clinton, on the left from Greenville, and in front from Madisonville. His force is estimated to be 12,000.

All Southern Rights citizens in the vicinity of Hopkinsville are sending their families and stock South.

Large numbers of Kentuckians in Hopkins, Christian and adjoining counties are rushing to Gen. Clarke's aid at Hopkinsville, armed with Kentucky rifles, shot-guns and pikes.

The banking house belonging to the branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Glasgow, was taken possession of by the Confederate authorities yesterday. Only $7000, in Kentucky bills, found in the vault—all the specie having been previously removed to Louisville.

The Hon. John G. Davis, a member of the Federal Congress from the Seventh Indiana District, has arrived at Hopkinsville on his way to Richmond, for what purpose is not known.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Another Arrival from Europe.

PRINCE ALBERT DEAD.

Warlike Preparations Continue.

Immense Shipments of Troops to Canada.

FRANCE HAS NO SYMPATHY FOR THE U. S.

Richmond, December 26.—The editor of the Petersburg *Express* says Norfolk passengers report another arrival from Europe.

A flag of truce reached Norfolk to-day, bringing the following advices from Europe:

Prince Albert is dead, but the particulars of his death are not given.

Warlike preparations continue active in England.

The agents of the English ship owners in this country have received orders to hurry home all the British bottoms immediately.

There is said to be no sympathy whatever in France for the United States, and if war with England ensues, report says France will cordially side with England.

The Persia and Australasian have passed Cape Race loaded with troops and munitions of war destined for Canada.

The Hon. Francis S. Rives, of Petersburg, died to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Arrival of the Persia at Cape Race

Mess of the Mason and Slidell Affair.

Richmond, December 26.—The Baltimore *Clipper* of the 24th instant says it is asserted in Washington that the English affair growing out of Mason and Slidell's arrest will be peaceably arranged in a few days.

For course! A gentleman has just reached Richmond from Washington, and announces in official circles there that Lord Lyons made a demand for the restitution of Mason and Slidell on Monday last, and that the Lincoln Government positively refused to give them up.

General Scott has returned to New York in the steamer Aragon.

The steamship Persia has arrived at Cape Race, and brings Liverpool dates of the 14th instant. No markets reported.

Prince Albert died suddenly on the 14th inst. of gastric fever.

The British merchant marine have been warned by Government that war with the United States is imminent.

Black Republican Dispatches.

[To the Associated Press, North.]

FEDERAL LANDING ON SHIP ISLAND.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The Constitution, which arrived here yesterday, left at Ship Island a large body of troops, her splendid rifle, long range guns, and six fine rifle-boats. On the day the Constitution sailed from Ship Island, a naval engagement took place within sight and quite near the island, between the United States gunboat New London and the steamer DeSoto, and two large armed vessels, the Tuscarora and California, which were attempting to run the gauntlet from New Orleans to Mobile. Nobody hurt on either side.

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST.

A private letter from Beaufort says that the steam yacht Wanderer, which sailed from Savannah for Charleston, in company with a man-of-war.

The ships were to be sunk in Charleston harbor Saturday last.

Tybee Island is occupied by 1000 men, who are throwing batteries for use against Fort Pulaski, if necessary.

The sloop of war Savannah and three or four gunboats were off Tybee.

The steamer Baltic, with a thousand troops, left Fort Royal for Fernandina, with the Bienville and another gunboat.

The fortifications there consist of a battery of five guns, manned by 200 or 300 men. It is thought that it will fall into our hands after a brief struggle.

THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The steamer Reliance came up from the Potomac flotilla yesterday, and stated that two new water batteries are erected above those heretofore reported. One of them is nearly opposite the station of the flotilla at Hilton Head, and the other nearly opposite the mouth of Mattawomana Creek, both batteries heavy guns are mounted, evidently, as they threw shot over upon the Maryland shore.

FROM THE GULF COAST.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The gunboat Connecticut, from Galveston 22d, Southwest Pass 1st, Ship Island 2d, Mobile Bar and Fort Pickens 3d, Key West 10th, Tybee Island 12th, and Fortress Monroe 16th, has arrived. All the crews of the blockading squadron were well.

The sloop of war Richmond was at Key West repairing her damages.

The Connecticut brings the crews of the captured private Royal Yacht, and captured steamers Anna and Henry Lewis. The Connecticut also brings a prisoner, a marine, who attempted to desert from Ship Island. Also thirteen of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, and a number of regulars from Fort Pickens. Nothing new had taken place at Fort Pickens.

A detachment of troops from Fort Royal had landed at Tybee Island.

The Connecticut brings no report of the evacuation of Fort Pulaski by the rebels. The report from Fortress Monroe is, therefore, untrue.

FROM MISSOURI.

LEAVENWORTH, December 17.—A portion of the town of Platte City, Missouri, including the Courthouse and Post Office, was destroyed by fire last night. It was not on fire about one o'clock by the rebels, but the fire was suppressed by the Federal troops, under Col. Morgan. At four o'clock it was again successfully fired. The county records were saved, but the contents of the Post-Office were destroyed. Many arrests were made, including some of St. Gordon's guerrilla band and one of Price's captains.

Advices from Mound City, 14th, mention a foray by a party of two hundred rebels near Fobia, Missouri county. Twenty houses were pillaged and one man killed. Col. Montgomery had gone in pursuit of the marauders.

It was believed at Mound City that none of Price's forces had crossed the Osage.

NAVAL AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, December 17.—A letter from aboard the frigate Santee states that the schooner Royal Yacht was captured by two boats and forty men from the Santee, under command of Lieut. Lowndes and Lang, Midshipman, second in command. She was boarded at three o'clock in the morning, and taken after a sharp conflict. The schooner was set on fire and entirely destroyed. Thirteen prisoners were taken, three of them wounded. Our loss is as follows: Henry Garvin, seaman, killed; John L. Emery, ordinary seaman, since died; Lieut. Jouett and William Carter, seaman, wounded; also five men.

FROM KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, December 17—Five rebel officers and soldiers, captured some days ago in Tennessee by Colonel Jones, from Whitley county, Ky., passed through this city en route for Louisville.

A letter from a prominent officer at Munfordville says the divisions of Generals McCook, Johnson, Wood and Rousseau camped on the south bank of Green river on Sunday.

A letter from Lebanon on the 17th says Gen. Thomas's division is making rapid preparations and will leave in a few days. There are many rumors about the enemy below, but these are nothing reliable. Gen. Wilson's division was encamped on Muldrough's Hill, on the old Nashville turnpike, on Tuesday, in fine order and spirits.

A private letter dated Somerset, Sunday night, reports the capture of the negro servant of a rebel officer, as he was taking provisions to the rebel pickets. He says Zollicoffer and Crittenden's men on the side of the river, and both on the other side, fortifying both sides, with the purpose of wintering.

It is rumored at Somerset that 2000 rebel cavalry had camped a portion at Cub Mountain, regiment and killed a few and taken many prisoners. Col. Hazzard's camp is fifteen miles from Columbia.

If this report is a fair index of Kentucky sentiment the State will give prompt and cordial support to the Government in enforcing the dispersion of Moore and SLIDELL.

MANUFACTURE OF POTASH.—We learn from the St. Mary's *Banner* that Mr. J. Irwin has established a potash manufactory at Franklinville, in that parish. Says the *Banner*:

If this manufactory is once completely established, the planters will hereafter be able to dispose of the immense amount of ashes they annually transport to their sugar houses at fair prices, to be paid for either in potash or in cash. Mr. Irwin wishes planters who have engaged ashes to barrels send them to us soon as possible, since the manufacture of potash depends on the temperature of the weather. By encouraging this enterprise the planters will soon have saleratus and potash manufactured in their own parish.

The Yazoo Sentinel has started in this town. Its editor brings with forward their ashes to Mr. Irwin as early as convenient, and give him all the encouragement in their power.

Northern Intelligence.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 17th states that General Buell now has under his command in Kentucky one hundred and ten thousand Federal troops.

The election for members to the Federal Congress in the third and fifth Missouri Congressional districts has been ordered by the bogus Governor, Gamble, to take place on the 30th instant. The members to be elected propose to fill the places vacated by Messrs. Clark and Reid.

The information at Cairo, on the 16th, was that New Orleans had been attacked, and reinforcements had been sent down from Columbus. That attack is a myth, so far. When it is made reinforcements will be found close at hand.

The Missouri Republicans appear determined to have both the seats in the United States Senate from that State declared vacant, and have already got to quarreling for the position among themselves. Blair, it is understood, has the inside track for the seat of Mr. Polk, but his claims are being warmly contested by Judge Breckinridge. The Abolition bogus Legislature will of course allow Blair to win. The seat of Mr. Johnson is being looked after by Messrs. Henderson and Hall.

The New York *Tribune* says the "rebels are in sore need of men. Indiscriminate impressments have failed to fill their ranks, and they are *arming the blacks*." How this would is given to lying!

A fire occurred at Elyria, Ohio, a short time since, which destroyed twenty-three buildings.

A dispatch to the Northern Associated Press, dated December 15th, says: "It is regarded as settled that Congress will adjourn on Thursday next, for two weeks, to enable the members to pass the holidays at home. No important legislation will be attempted this week, though the Abolitionists are very anxious to get a measure through confiscating the property of rebels, before Congress takes this recess."

The Federal steamer Constitution arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 15th. A Northern dispatch says she left Boston on the 21st of November with the Twenty-sixth and Ninth Connecticut Regiments, arriving at Ship Island on the 3d of December. The troops were landed the next day by surf steamers. The Constitution remained at Ship Island four days and sailed for Key West.

A dispatch from Washington on the 14th says that the unanimity in both Houses of the Federal Congress in favor of the propriety of confiscating Confederate property and emancipating slaves, is such that it is believed there will be little difficulty in obtaining even a two-thirds vote.

A loving arrangement has taken place between Cameron and Thad. Stevens, who, although citizens of the same State, had not spoken for years. A Northern paper under date of the 15th mentions the particulars. Stevens, in alluding to the Secretary's report, spoke of him in the highest terms. Cameron entered the House during the session, walked up to Stevens's seat and extended his hand, which was grasped warmly. The two afterwards walked up the aveneue together, arm in arm, Cameron being tickled himself, Cameron brought the titillating process to bear upon his former enemy, and—both were pleased.

It is understood in Washington, it is said, in diplomatic circles, that Mexico is preparing to make a vigorous resistance to the invasion of France, England and Spain, more vigorous than the allies had anticipated.

During a review of his troops a few days since, Gen. Sumner, of the Federal army on the Potomac, was thrown from his horse. A rib was broken and other injuries sustained, but he was progressing with doubtful recovery.

The bark Agnes had arrived at Baltimore, with information that she had spoken the English brig Mary Morton, which reported that the Federal fleet had been joined by a large number of Southern vessels, which had run the blockade of Charleston.

The Yankee Steam Fleet off Charleston. On Thursday last Federal vessels kept arriving off this harbor during the entire day, and on Friday morning early there were thirty-three all chances were in sight. As well as could be noticed with a spy glass from a distance of three or four miles, there were nine four gunboats, one large steamer having the appearance of a frigate, and the balance appeared to be mostly sailing vessels. One of their steamers was stationed to the northeast of the bar, near the Rattlesnake Shoals, and the remainder of their fleet was near the old ship bar. During Thursday night and Friday morning, with the weather calm, the sea smooth and a moonlight night, they succeeded in sinking some seven hulks, consisting of two ships and five barks.

This is the first step in the Lincoln programme to try and permanently blockade the port of Charleston. Should they succeed in this apart, some of them having already been stripped of their canvas, and others had their masts flying loose. A small steamer of very light draught was observed to run relatively about, and she was supposed to be the one used to place the vessels in position previous to sinking. That boat, it is thought, about fifteen old vessels to sink, which will be the height of her capacity. She is only State, except Tessee-see, which has offered to liquidate the war tax by cheerfully aiding the Government in this way. The war tax was levied for the purpose of redeeming Treasury notes and paying the interest on Confederate bonds, and, of course, no old debt of the Confederacy can be received as a set-off to it.

Movements of Gen. Price.

The Memphis *Appeal* of Wednesday has the following:

Our latest intelligence from the command of Gen. Price is received through the St. Louis *Republican* of the 16th. The paper states that Generals Stein and Slack, at the head of a portion of the Confederate forces, had arrived at Lexington, to protect their raw recruits now concentrating at that point from North-west and Central Missouri.

The same paper says: "We learn that Gen. Price had advanced from his position at Osceola, some distance beyond Clinton, in Henry county, on his way to Warrensburg and Lexington, but we have no knowledge of the force under his command. This precipitate movement was made, doubtless, with the intention of protecting the rebel forces assembling at Lexington."

It is also stated that the commander of the Federal troops seemed to have been well advised of the Confederate movements, and for several days had been sending all his available forces to counteract Gen. Price's plans, and it is asserted that Gen. Pope's troops, by forced marches, had advanced so rapidly as to get themselves immediately in the rear of Price's army, thereby heading off his retreat, and in force sufficient to do him in detail. Gen. Pope's command consists of from 15,000 to 20,000 troops, with a good proportion of cavalry and artillery. There is also a rumor noticed in the *Republican* that Gen. McBride, with 3000 Confederates, was approaching Rolla, and that passengers were being taken to meet and capture him.

Captain Wells, a bearer of dispatches to Gen Price, had been captured and brought down to St. Louis.

The Fight at Branchville.

A dispatch from the special correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* gives by far the most intelligible account of this engagement which we have yet seen. Here it is:

Richmond, December 23.—We have some further particulars of the sanguinary skirmish which occurred at Drainesville on the Friday morning (the 20th inst.), commencing at four o'clock A. M.

Gen. Stuart, in command of a foraging party consisting of four regiments of infantry—the 11th Virginia, the 6th South Carolina, the 10th Alabama and the 1st Kentucky, including also the 12th Flying Artillery and detachments of Hampton's and Radford's cavalry—found himself and nearly surprised and surrounded by a vastly superior force of the enemy within the vicinity of Drainesville, a small town some three or four miles from the Potomac river, and about seventy miles north of Centreville.

The Federal force is said to be represented as being composed principally of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and eight pieces of artillery. A desperate and bloody conflict ensued between the two parties, resulting disastrously to the Confederates, who, being overwhelmed by double their numbers, were compelled to retire, with a loss of forty-six killed, seventy-five wounded, and thirty missing—total 151. They brought with them from the field their cannon, and their wagons filled with army stores and provisions.

The loss of the enemy is supposed to be even greater than ours, as their ambulances, each carrying seven wounded men, were seen to leave the field during the progress of the engagement.

Gen. Stuart maintained his last position until reinforcements arrived, when the enemy, unwilling to give battle, abandoned Drainesville and fled across the Potomac.

The Confederates are represented as having behaved with conspicuous gallantry and intrepid daring throughout the contest, the 10th Alabama Regiment suffering the most serious loss.

Among those reported killed are the following: Lieut. Col. Martin, Tenth Alabama; Capt. Cole, Sumter Flying Artillery; Lieut. Moore, Sixth South Carolina. Among the wounded are Col. Forney, of the Tenth, severely in the arm. Major Woodward, of the Sixth South Carolina, slightly in the thigh; Capt. Forney, of the Tenth, slightly in the leg; Capt. Desha, of the First, in the shoulder; Lieut. Horton, of the Eleventh Virginia, in the thigh.

Bernard Henry Skinning Near Fairfax Court-House.—The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 20th published the following:

Passengers by the Orange train yesterday evening bring partial accounts of a heavy skirmish which took place near Fairfax Court-House on Wednesday last, between about seven hundred Confederates and a Yankee force estimated at from one thousand five hundred to two thousand. The fighting continued for three hours, and resulted in the killing of about twenty of the enemy and wounding some thirty or forty. Our loss was considerable, and though not exactly ascertained, is supposed to reach thirty killed, wounded and missing. Sixty of the enemy were captured, among whom are a captain and several lieutenants. The affair is represented as a most brilliant one for our men, considering the disparity of force. The Yankees retreated after fighting three hours, leaving some of their dead upon the field. We could not learn which of our regiments was engaged in the fight, nor any further particulars concerning it.

FROM CAIRO.—*Federal Accounts.*—Cairo, December 16.—Generals Van Rensselaer and Sturgis reviewed the troops in this district today.

It is reported that the rebels at Columbus have received a large number of heavy anchors and cables for the purpose of obstructing the navigation of the river at that point.

Great preparations are being made there, expecting an early attack. Twenty men, proceeding to be Camp Jackson prisoners, arrived here this morning from St. Louis. General Grant learning they were traveling under assumed names, set them to work on the fortifications here.

We learn from the Little Rock *Gazette* that the prisoners taken at Searcy and Van Buren, numbering about seventy-five, refused to be released by the "conspiracy," belong to a poor and ignorant class, who were completely misled by their preachers. Says the *Gazette*:

Upon being made aware of the evil they had been unwittingly led into by crafty men who had kept out of danger themselves, all of the prisoners here, who are capable of bearing arms, expressed their willingness, and even anxiety, to take an oath to support the Government of the Confederate States, but to enlist as soldiers in the Confederate army for the war. Their desire has been granted. They have been sworn officers from those who have not only had no connection with them, but men of the best and most irreproachable character, who have been instrumental in arresting and bringing them here. One company has been received, and will be, if it has not already been, mustered into the Confederate service. Another company will soon be formed. They will be sent to Gen. Hardee's command, now at Bowling Green, Ky.

LOSS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF GUNS TO THE UNITED STATES.—A Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

A sad accident has happened to a ship load of guns—Colonel Schuyler had lately started to the United Confederate States a large number of muskets were put on board the Bremen and New York steamer the other day at Bremen, and the steamer on its way to Southampton was abandoned and has been picked up by a vessel of Hull, England. The Government at Washington has not, of course, that the guns were on board the Bremen boat, and, since they were already behind them, were naturally awaiting their arrival. Mr. Adams, the American Minister, of England, has sent the right of transit, in sealed boxes, across the English territory, so as to arrive in time to take the City of Washington at Liverpool. But the English Government refused to allow only the right of transit, but they refused also the privilege of landing the guns even for transhipment in an English port, and finally refused to have them carried by the City of Washington, because for this trip she was to become a mail boat.

THE YANKEE STONE FLEET OFF CHARLESTON. On Thursday last Federal vessels kept arriving off this harbor during the entire day, and on Friday morning early there were thirty-three all chances were in sight. As well as could be noticed with a spy glass from a distance of three or four miles, there were nine four gunboats, one large steamer having the appearance of a frigate, and the balance appeared to be mostly sailing vessels. One of their steamers was stationed to the northeast of the bar, near the Rattlesnake Shoals, and the remainder of their fleet was near the old ship bar. During Thursday night and Friday morning, with the weather calm, the sea smooth and a moonlight night, they succeeded in sinking some seven hulks, consisting of two ships and five barks.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—Charles Hogard, alias Fisher, pleaded guilty to larceny yesterday. The old sum of D. J. Johnson, charged with manslaughter, was discharged by nol. pros., as no witnesses appeared.

Regan Hanny was tried for and convicted of forgery, in making a false order on a shoe store, purporting to be signed by R. W. Sexton. Jim Bolls was found guilty of larceny.

Recorder Genella's Court.—Tom McAvoy, who was arrested Up-town, was sent to jail to await examination on the charge of having been accessory to the stabbing of Albert St. Lafayette on the levee, on the night of the 24th.

John Spring was held to answer for having cut and dangerously wounded Augustus Hopkins, on Chartres street.

Hopwood Cross Memphis Water.

SUPPLIES CONSUMERS TO ANY GRADE OF

W. A. GLIDDON,

CHEMICAL AND THEOROETICAL

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At eight street, residence in Memphis, Tenn., is a suitable apparatus to meet and suit the wants of all persons in EQUALIZER is the specialty, but certainly not SUPPRESSION, as his apparatus is simplicity. His instruments are of the best material, and warranted neither to corrode or get tainted by time and use.

ARTIFICIAL ARMS and LEGS made to order, and satisfaction paid to infants and adults of weight and age.

In the future, as in the past days of R. PRESTON, No. 118 C, combination street. New Orleans, by early direct to

GLIDDON & Co.,

Memphis, Tenn.

A SURE AND VERMOUTH.—50 boxes F. Jar-ret & Co.'s A. & Vermouth, in store and for sale by

H. and H. Dorrance.

dec18

Coal.

COAL AND for sale, at the yard, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Girod streets, by

F. H. WILLIAMS.

Building Material, Spirits Fire-Wood &c.

V. DERBIGNIAC, DEALER,

At the Old Spirit, corner Tchoupitoulas and Franklin, has constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIALS of all kinds, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Lime of Rock, Hillsdale, Portland and Rosendale, Bricks, Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Fire-Wood, Charcoal, Spirits, &c., &c., which he offers at the lowest prices.

Lumber from the various localities and sent to order.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, Dec. 26, 1861.

COTTON.—We have made of no sales to-day.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—From moderate receipts, the sales comprise 1100 hhds. at 3½@4c. for Common, and 2¾@3¾c. for Fair to Fully Fair.

MOLASSES.—New crop sold at 16@20c. for Fermenting, and 22@23c. for Prime to Choice. Old sold at 25½@27c. for Prime to Choice. Supplies moderate and prices firm.

FLOUR.—The sale Butterflow sold at $3 25. Good and Choice Extra is held at $ 11, and Very Choice is retailing at $12.

CORN.—The sales Steamboat White sold in lots at $1, and one Prime White at 95c. per bushel.

OATS.—The sales sacks sold at $1 10, 100 at $1 15, 100 at $1 17, and 100 at $1 20 per bushel.

BRAN.—Sales, 100 sacks at $1 05, and 150 at $1 07½ per 100 lbs.

WHEAT.—The sales Red and White sold at $2 per bushel.

HAY.—60 bales Crab Grass sold at 60c, and 35 bales Fodder at 65c. per 100 lbs.

BALE ROPE.—500 coils' sales made sold this week at 20c. for 2 lbs., 18½c. for 2½ lbs., and 18c. for 3 lbs. The market is now firm at 22c.

WHISKEY.—There is no Rectified in the market. Old Bourbon and Monongahela is retailing at $1 20@$1 30 per gallon.

LARD.—Some small lots of thrown have been sold at 9c.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing slowly at 7c. Ribbed Sides 8½c.; Clear Sides 9½c., Plain Hams 12c. Sugar-cured Hams 13c. per lb.

PORK.—None is retailing, slowly at $16@$17 per bbl.

Custom Marks.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 27, 1861.

Arrived Yesterday, 250 Texas Beeves, 200 Sheep, 40 Yoke Cattle and 3 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold were 225 Beeves and 4 Yoke at $3 per 100 lbs. Sheep, $3 per head. Milch Cattle and Milch Cows, $60 a $70 each. Remaining on sale to-day 25 Texas Beeves, 170 Sheep, 120 Sheep, 20 Yoke Cattle and milch cows. We quote:

Shorn Beef Cattle,	@ 100 lbs., 1st qly.		@$3 00@3 50
"	" " 2d "		@2 50@3 00
Fresh "	" " head, 1st		@ 30@35 00
"	" " 2d		@ 25@30 00
Yoke Cattle,	" " 1st		@ 11 00@13 00
"	" " 2d		@ 9 00@10 00
Sheep,	" " 1st		@ 5 00@ 6 00
"	" " 2d		@ 5 00@ 5 50
Hogs,	@ 100 lbs., gross, 1st		@ 3 00@3 50
"	" " 2d		@ 2 50@3 00
Milch Cows,	@ head, 1st		@ 45 00@50 00
"	" " 2d		@ 35 00@40 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 27, 1861.

No clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED WEDNESDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Vicksburg, White, from Memphis.
Mary E. Keeler, Richardson, from Memphis.
Thorville, Barnsley, from Tyndall's Store.
Mary T. Duggs, from Lafourche.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Arabia, Vincent, from Donaldsonville.
Rose, Bullock, from Donaldsonville.
Ida Handy, Smith, from Lower Coast.
J. M. Sharp, Dye, from Bayou Sara.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS.—Per steamer Vicksburg—4 bales cotton John Watt & co (for Free Gift Lottery)—3 do. Hayden & co (for same)—2 do. Stephen Sulphen—1 do. Mitchell & co—10 do M Greenwood—1 do. Wm. Allen—2 do Dunscomb & Sutton—9 hhds tobacco Poindexter & Co—1 do. Kelly & co—1 do. Hall & co—1 do. Lyon & co—2 do Gladden & Sexton—26 do do & Co—2 do Gladden & Sexton—26 do do & Co—1 do do do do—1 do do do—1 do Mills—1 do Dunscomb & Sutton—9 hhds tobacco Poindexter & Co—1 do. Kelly & co—1 do. Hall & co—1 do. Lyon & co—2 do Gladden & Sexton—26 do do & Co—2 do Gladden & Sexton—26 do do & Co—1 do