THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEISSER & CO.
G. P. WEISSER, S. HARPY,
F. LIMET, N. DUFOUR.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly..... 5

In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

Any person receiving the paper though error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE WEEKLY BEE.**

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 D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, pecans; also, at 11½ o'clock, corner Canal and Levee streets, engines and machinery.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at No. 114 Chartres street, dry goods, bedding, shoes, &c.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lots of ground on Esplanade street; also, at the same place, property in the Second District.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, toys and fancy articles; also, dry goods and furniture.

By Chas. F. Foerstall, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the Third District.

The Sheriff will sell at auction, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents, fixtures, &c., of a coffee-house, situate at the corner of Customhouse and Marais streets, Second District of this city.

**A MODEL MANIFESTO.**

The proclamation of Gen. J. W. Phelps, commander of the volunteer Yankee troops at Ship Island, is certainly a unique production. It is one of the strangest amalgamations of ignorance, impudence, and sectional fanaticism we have ever beheld. It opens with false assumptions, bases its argument upon imaginary and untenable propositions, and is filled from beginning to end with shallow sophisms of the most despicable character. The very class to which this proclamation is addressed—viz: "To the loyal citizens of the Southwest"—exists only in the fancy of the writer. Where are there any loyal citizens—meaning, of course, adherents of Lincoln—in the Southwest? Is there a slaveholding Lincoln in this region to be operated upon by Brigadier-General Phelps's maudlin sentimentality, and feeble and fallacious logic? And can this Vermont mixture of the soldier and the saint, the ferocious bigot and the sanctimonious moralist, expect that his homily will produce any other effect upon the South than to strengthen the conviction that the Federal Government has resolved to break up and exterminate her institutions? These Yankee Generals are positive simpletons. They have not even the sense and discretion necessary to conceal their objects, but blurt them out without reflecting that the disclosure raises up ten enemies in the South where they previously had only five.

As a specimen of Phelps's views, what does the reader think of the two following brief paragraphs, which are as it were the *prolegomena*, or text of his sermon?

We believe that every State that has been admitted as a slave State into the Union, since the adoption of the Constitution, has been so admitted in direct violation of that Constitution!"

We believe that the slave States which existed at the adoption of our Constitution are, by becoming parties to that compact, under the highest obligations of honor and morality to abolish slavery!!!"

Such ineffable stuff as this proves either that the author knows nothing of the history of the formation of the Constitution, of the debates which attended the framing of that instrument, and of the spirit and letter of its contents, or that he presumes wantonly and unjustifiably on the ignorance and credulity of those whom he addresses. From this introduction the argument may be imagined. Slavery is a monopoly, and, therefore, should be destroyed. slavery seeks political power, and should consequently be extirpated. slavery is in conflict with the rights and privileges of the white race, and must cease to exist. slavery is a great moral and social evil, and therefore to be put down. An unintelligible rigmarole is attempted by way of comparison between the French revolution, which the sapient Phelps attributes to the overshadowing influence of the church, and the present war, which he imputes to the efforts of the South to make slavery a supreme power in the State. His history is just about on a parallel with his argument. The one is as inaccurate as the other is weak and sophistical.

The concluding passages of this dreary effort at an Abolition tirade are as follows. *Exegoldi Herculem!*

Why do the leaders of the rebellion seek to change the form of your ancient Government? Is it because the growth of the African element of your population has come at length to render a change necessary? Will you permit the free Government under which you have thus far lived, and which is so well suited for the development of free manhood, to be altered to a narrow and selfish despotism, in order to adapt it to the necessities of ignorant slaves, and the requirements of their proud and aristocratic owners? Will the laboring men of the South bind their necks to the yoke that is soiled to the slaves? We think not. We may safely answer that the time has not yet arrived when our Southern brethren, for the mere sake of keeping Africans in slavery, will abandon their long cherished free institutions, and enslave themselves.

It is the conviction of my command, as a part of the national forces of the United States, that labor—manual labor—is honorably noble; that it cannot be systematically degraded by any nation without ruining its peace, happiness and power; that free labor is the granite basis on which free institutions must rest; that it is the right, the capital, the inheritance, the hope of the poor man everywhere; that it is especially the right of five millions of our fellow countrymen in the slave States, as well as of the five millions of freemen there, and all our efforts, therefore, however small or great, whether directed against the interference of Governments from abroad, or against rebellious combinations at home, shall be for free labor, our motto and our standard shall be, here and everywhere, and on all occasions, "Free Labor and Workmen's Rights!" It is on this basis, and this basis alone, that our munificent Government—the asylum of the nations—can be perpetuated and preserved.

We are told that a number of officers of Gen. Phelps's command are excessively indignant at the sentiments of the proclamation, and that several have expressed their intention of resigning, if it should not be suppressed. We rather suspect that Phelps pays no attention to their protests, as the proclamation has been published, and has reached New York. The *Times* of that city alashes it severely, and upbraids the author with his display of ignorance, his assumption of an authority never conferred upon him, and his egregious audacity in misrepresenting the aims of the Federal Government. The *Times* has sense enough to perceive that such effusions must prove singularly hurtful to the cause it advocates, but consoles itself with the belief that "the proclamation is hardly likely to make its way beyond the unpeopled islands of the neighborhood." But the New York Lincoln journal is altogether mistaken. The proclamation has found its way to New Orleans, and will thence radiate to every part of the Southern Confederacy, and will be everywhere published and made the subject of comment, as an illustration of genuine Yankee Lincolnism. The *Times*, however, is undubitably correct when it adds that "whatever the proclamation does go, it is likely to do the Union more harm than good; though this is touching the matter concerning. Wherever it goes, it will add yet another obstacle to the overwhelming mass of testimony showing that the savage doctrines of Lawrence, Sumner, and the other Abolition crew in Congress are to be accepted as the governing motives for the prosecution of the war. If doubts ever existed on this point they must now be dispelled, and the South will understand clearly and emphatically that in defending himself, she is literally fighting to prevent her absolute and utter ruin and destruction.

They have "a gift enterprise" in Baton Rouge which, according to the *Advocate*, is assuming large proportions. The tickets says that journal are being rapidly disposed of, and the drawing of them will probably not be postponed beyond the 1st of January. Among the many gifts figures one of a genuine "Confederate Eagle" by Mr. Paul Ramaso. He was captured in the bloody massacre of Arizona and brought to Baton Rouge on St. Louis and Cuny, in the midst of the existing hostilities by Edmond, servant of Major Van Bokelen, of the old United States army. He is of the bird of Washington variety of eagles, and no relation to the Yankee bird, which latest accounts state has degenerated into a turkey buzzard.

WRECK OF A LINCOLN TRANSPORT.—The Idx reports nothing new from below, with the exception that a large ship in coming in at Tybee, Saturday morning, went ashore on the north breakers, and with the stiff breeze blowing from the N. E. during Saturday afternoon, she was driven further on, and is likely to remain in the same position until she goes to pieces.

The same number of vessels are off Tybee that we reported in our last issue.—*Charleston Republican, 23d.*

HEROES OF OAK HILL.—Yesterday came to town, on a furlough of a month or so, Tim Dugan and Fred. Fauk, of the Pelican Rifles. They brings with him, as his best friend, the trusty gun that saved his body from a ball of the enemy. At the Lexington attack, a ball has gone in front of his body in the set of loading it. The ball his his weapon near the sight, leaving its impress in the barrel. To be near escaping, to escape, is pleasant.—*Baton Rouge Gaz.*

# The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,27.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### From Lincoln, via Nashville.

NORTHERN TROOPS POURING INTO KENTUCKY.

**No Battle on the Potomac Till Spring.**

*Nashville*, December 26.—The latest Louisville papers received here represent that Northern troops continue to pour into Kentucky in a continued stream.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 18th instant states, upon what it says is very good authority in that country, that Seward has really given Bishop Hughes the secret mission to Spain.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 18th instant asserts, upon direct information from Washington, that there will be no advance from the Potomac until next spring, and that there will be no general engagement this winter, unless brought on by Gen. Beauregard.

### From Bowling Green, via Memphis

NO PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY ENGAGEMENT.

*KENTUCKIANS FLOCKING TO MARSHALL.*

**Official Report of Woodsonville Fight.**

*Memphis*, December 26.—Reliable information from Bowling Green says appearances do not indicate that the engagement of consequence is imminent, though unforeseen circumstances might precipitate a fight within eight or ten days.

Few Federals have yet crossed Green river, and it is reported they have gone back and burnt the bridge over the river.

The following is Gen. Hindman's official report of the fight at Woodsonville: Killed—Col. Terry and three Texas Rangers; wounded dangerously—Lieut. Morris and three Texas Rangers, slightly wounded—Capt. Walker, three Rangers and two of the Arkansas battalion.

The enemy's loss is 75 killed, wounded unknown, took 8 prisoners.

A Kentuckian from Bourbon county arrived here to-day. He says the road from Paris to Prestonburg is clear of Lincoln troops.

Squads of Southerners are constantly joining General Marshall from the Blue Grass counties, and General Marshall's soldiers are openly recruiting in Bourbon county. Few Union men are now found except in the towns.

The men from the mountains are flocking to Marshall's standard in large numbers.

Nothing new from Columbus.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

### From Charleston.

**A Battle Imminent at White Point.**

*Charleston*, December 27.—The *Courier* of this morning says the enemy's gunboats exchanged a few shots with Cole's Island battery yesterday.

Dispatches state that a fleet of gunboats, numbering twelve, passed up to White Point on yesterday, and made a demonstration on General Evans's position. Reinforcements have gone to Gen. Evans's support, and a fight there is imminent. Demonstrations have been made by the Federals on several other points. The North Carolina battery disabled a Federal gunboat on Tuesday last.

Five steamers anchored off Cole's Island last night, and a battle is expected there today.

### From Augusta.

**The Steamship Gladiator Arrived.**

*Augusta*, December 27.—It is reported here that the steamship Gladiator has arrived in a Confederate port, with a large amount of arms and ammunition.

The schooner Prince of Wales, from Nassau, was chased by the Lincoln cruiser off Georgetown, when she was burned by the captain of the schooner.

### From Richmond.

*Richmond*, December 27.—Philip St. George Cooke, a Brigadier-General of the Confederate army, accidentally, or designedly, killed himself at his residence, in Powhattan county, yesterday. He was a wealthy and public spirited gentleman, also a brave and accomplished officer.

### From Mobile.

**Another Arrival from Havana.**

*Mobile*, December 26.—The schooner Break-o-Day, from Havana, ran the blockade this morning. She was pursued unsuccessfully by one of the blockading vessels until Fort Morgan's guns opened on the blockader.

The schooner is loaded with coffee, brimstone and sundries.

### From Lincoln, via Memphis.

*Memphis*, December 26.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 23d instant announces the arrival of the steamer America, from Liverpool, with dates of the 7th instant.

The following is a summary of the news:

Warlike preparations continued in England. An anti-war meeting was held in Dublin, and sympathy expressed for the Southern States.

The Paris papers assert that the British Government had stated that the cotton ports of the South will be opened by February next at the latest.

The British Parliament will be prorogued on the 5th of January. More troops will be sent to Canada.

The French journals say that France will remain neutral in the event of war between England and America.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says the *Patrie* is imperfectly informed in regard to the intentions of the French Government when it spoke of France joining England in armed mediation.

A large force of engineers will be sent to Canada immediately.

The demand of the British Government is based exclusively on legal grounds. It asks the liberation of Mason and Slidell, and if not complied with, Lord Lyons is to leave Washington. The demand is unconditional and firm.

The *Patrie* has reason to believe that Lincoln will not give Mason and Slidell up.

British war vessels are now preparing to start for America in the beginning of January.

In the Hanseatic towns it is believed the blockade of the Southern ports will soon be broken by England.

### Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

*St. Johns*, December 24.—The steamship Arago has arrived, with Southampton dates of the 12th inst.

Gen. Scott has arrived. Previous to embarking Scott had a long conference with Napoleon.

All the French press, except the *Monitor*, say France will remain neutral in the war between England and America.

Banks on American ships have been refused at Lloyd's.

British war vessels are preparing for service, and more troops will be sent to Canada.

No abatement in England of warlike preparations.

### From Lincoln, via Nashville.

*Nashville*, December 27.—Dispatches in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Frankfort, 19th, say advices from Somerset state yesterday morning at daylight Gen. Schoepf, with all his force, marched out to attack the rebels under Zollicoffer, in position at Fishing Creek, with cannon and some artillery. Schoepf's force consists of two East Tennessee regiments, Hoskins's Kentucky Seventeenth, and Thirty first, Thirty fifth and Thirty eighth Ohio Regiments, Colonels Sanders of Ohio and Hewett's Kentucky batteries of 10 guns. Schoepf expressed his confidence of whipping Zollicoffer, with some hope of capturing the most of his men.

No battle took place yesterday nor to-day. The St. Louis *Republican*, dated 20th, says Gen. Halleck received a dispatch this morning from Gen. Pope, saying that after a forced march he had captured 150 out of some 1500 rebels reported at Lexington, together with baggage and camp equipage.

The Louisville *Courier* of to-day says the Federal authorities notified the publishers of the Louisville *Journal* that a change of its course was necessary to secure a continuance of its existence.

**Additional from Europe by the Persia.**

*Richmond*, December 27.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of this morning publishes further items of news received by foreign arrivals than those published yesterday.

The Persia brings Liverpool dates of the 15th instant.

The Liverpool *Mercury* of the 14th says Earl Derby has approved the English policy in reference to the American difficulties, and advised ship owners to instruct the captains of outward bound vessels to signalize all English vessels that war with the United States is probable.

The London *Times* of Friday quotes Consols 90¼ to 90¾.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in reference to the Mason and Slidell affair, says politics are very uncertain, time alone can unravel them, and the utmost prudence on the part of the United States Administration will be necessary to avoid a war which may involve us with nearly half the European power, while we are engaged in a life and death struggle for the preservation of the Union itself.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says the French Government has acquainted England its willingness to recognize the rebel Government at once, and in case the United States do not deliver up Mason and Slidell to England, France will do so.

The *Patrie* has come out strong for the rebels.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says if war between the United States and England occurs, the sympathy of France will be wholly against the United States.

The N. Y. *Times* of the 26th says there are 200 English vessels now in Northern ports, and all of them are making rapid preparations to hasten home.

Sherman is pronounced not insane, and has returned to his command in Missouri.

The N. Y. *Times's* London correspondent says nearly the whole English nation, including the mob, are raving in literal madness on account of the alleged insult to the British flag.

There is no confirmation given by the recent European arrivals published in the Northern papers of the 24th and 25th.

Nothing is definitely known as to the action of the English Cabinet about Mason and Slidell, but the indications are that Lincoln will be forced to yield.

Hale has presented a petition in the Senate from Boston, urging that the freedom of the press has been infringed.

*St. Louis*, December 24.—One thousand rebel prisoners, taken by Gen. Pope, have arrived.

The rebels have destroyed the bridge over Salt river on the Missouri Railway.

### From Richmond.

*Richmond*, December 27.—In the press dispatch of the 9th inst. it was stated that Isaac Elkus was declared an alien enemy by the C. S. Court. The case of Elkus was not decided at that date. The case was argued on the report of the Commissioner, and the District Attorney, speaking for the Government, contended that Elkus was an alien enemy, but there was no decision made.

**Black Republican Dispatches to the Northern Press.**

*New York*, December 19.—A rumor prevails that Secretary Cameron received a dispatch from Washington that justifies the belief that the Trent affair will be amicably arranged.

Evidence was given to-day that Charles Jeffords confessed to a brother of the murdered man his guilt in the death of John Walton, his step-father, in June, 1860.

*San Francisco*, December 19.—George S. Fisher, of San Francisco, has been appointed Vice Consul of the United States at Kanawaga, Japan, in place of E. M. Dorr, with a salary of $3000 per annum.

Capt. Robert Holley, of San Francisco, is appointed United States Consul at Mazzatilla, Mexico, vice A. Morrell.

*Cairo*, December 19.—A flag of truce from Columbus to-day brought up ten of our troops captured at Belmont.

It seems to be pretty well believed at Cairo, Columbus that fighting is going on at New Orleans, and that Fort Jackson has been taken by our forces.

Three gunboats and a considerable number of troops have left Columbus for the South.

Memphis papers of the 17th report ex Governor Jackson, of Mo., in Columbus.

Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation on the 14th, calling for 20,000 men to rendezvous at New Madrid.

The rebels fear an attack on Mobile and New Orleans.

Troops from Columbus, Ky., have arrived at New Orleans.

All quiet here.

*New York*, December 19.—The *Times* says the Secretary of the Treasury is in town, and another general meeting of our associated banks was held this afternoon. The immediate object is given out to have been, not to confer upon the acknowledged financial wants of the Government for the next six months, frankly stated by Mr Chase to be two hundred and seventy-five millions, but to arrange a matter of account involving the ten or twelve millions under the expectations of the 19th of August.

After the affair was adjusted the meeting adjourned, to convene again to-morrow in consultation with the Secretary on more important matters. It is possible the real question likely to be presented is the supply of $75,000,000 to the treasury between the 1st of January and the 30th of June. The specie basis which the proceedings of last night have declared to be the policy of the banks, will be profoundly appreciated by a general, generous and enlightened concert with Government. It is more than possible that the operations of the treasury and the movements of the associated banks of the Atlantic cities may go forward for some time to come, if not indefinitely, on the desired basis.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

*Fortress Monroe*, December 17.—A flag of truce has just come from Norfolk. The greatest excitement prevails in Richmond and Norfolk in regard to the news from England. How the intelligence reached Richmond I am unable to say, but they had the news this morning all over the South. A great many people, it is said, will go against England, should she interfere in the affair and demand Mason and Slidell. The Union feeling is evidently awakening.

*New York*, December 19.—The cargo of the British ship Cheshire, captured by the United States gunboat Augusta, while attempting to run the blockade off Savannah, consists chiefly of coffee, salt and army blankets.

*Phoenixville*, December 19.—The *Bulletin*, of this city, has a statement, given by a Union refugee from Richmond, who escaped on the claim of being a British subject. There was considerable Union feeling prevalent there.

The Ingenius belonged to a Union club, but their rendezvous being discovered, they were forced to scatter.

Twenty two hundred soldiers were sick at Richmond.

The rebels have sunk hulks near Norfolk, rendering all approach by water to it impossible. An attempt was made on Monday last to launch the Merrimac, but she stuck on the ways and could not be moved up or down.

*Cincinnati*, December 19.—The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says that advices from Somerset state that yesterday morning at daylight General Schoepf, with all his force, marched out to attack the rebels, Zollicoffer, in position on Fishing creek with 5000 men and some artillery. Gen. Schoepf's force consists of two Tennessee regiments, Hoskins's Kentucky regiment, and the Seventeenth, Thirty First, Thirty Fifth and Thirty Eighth Ohio regiments, Standart's Ohio and Hewitt's Kentucky batteries, of ten guns, four of which are rifled, four smooth bore, and two Parrott guns. Zollicoffer has no wagons on this side of the river, and but indifferent means of crossing. Gen Schoepf was confident of whipping him, with some hope of capturing most of his men. The Tennessesse led the column. The battle took place yesterday or to-day.

**The War in Missouri.**

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 20th gives Federal accounts of the progress of the war in Missouri. We clip the following, which must of course be read with many grains of allowance:

It has been understood for several days past that a "forward movement" was in progress in the western part of that State, and that our army was about to strike an effective blow at the rebels in that section. It was generally thought that the movement was designed to cut off the recruits for Price's army, gathered into service in Lexington, and it turns out that the supposition was correct.

Gen. Halleck this morning received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Pope, announcing that after a forced march he had captured one hundred and fifty prisoners, out of some fifteen hundred rebels who were recruited at Lexington, together with baggage, camp equipage, &c.

The dispatch states that by a forced march he (Gen. Pope) interposed between the enemy and Clinton intersection road, from Warrensburg to Clinton near the Shawnee Mound.

The rebels were encamped six miles north west of Chilhowee, in Johnson county, some 2200 in number, 1500 of whom were the Lexington recruits. As soon as they learned of the approach of Gen. Pope they immediately broke up their camp and beat a hasty retreat towards Rose Hill, in the western part of Johnson county.

Gen. Pope then threw forward ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery in pursuit, and then followed with his whole force—about ten thousand. The rebels continued to retreat in the most rapid manner, but were so closely pursued that at Johnstown, Bates county, they were compelled to scatter in various directions, mostly towards Butler, the county seat of Bates county, and Papinsville, in the southern part of the same county.

Determined not to be foiled, Gen. Pope forced a strong cavalry reconnoissance through from Clinton to within fifteen miles of Osceola, and there intercepted 1.41 of the fleeing rebels and forced them to surrender. Seven wagons, tents, baggage, horses, &c., fell into our hands.

The whole country, Gen. Pope says, is now clear of rebels as far west as Rose Hill, and as far north as Grand river. The General will return to Sedalia with his main body, after sending a cavalry force to Lexington to destroy the ferry boats.

The rebels have not at present more than 8000 men. More of his soldiers are leaving than are obtained by his recruiting system. Deacon Tucker's proclamation has been of no great benefit to him as yet.

The same paper has the following:

Two days with Wednesday night brought us a hasty note from Georgetown, Pettis county, dated the evening of the 17th, in which it is said: "Heavy firing heard this morning in the neighborhood of Clinton, Henry county." Clinton is some twenty five miles from Georgetown. Gen. Pope's army left Otterville and Sedalia on the 15th with the intention of getting in the rear of Price's rebel army, reported on Monday at being based at Clinton and Warrensburg. Time enough had elapsed for the opposing forces to have met in battle on Tuesday, and we may expect news every hour.

**Men in Buckram!**

It appears from the following article in the New York *Herald*, that we were not far wrong in conjecturing that the Federal army of 600,971 consisted to a large extent of "men on paper." Brooks's intimation that Cameron is pocketing the pay and rations of the supernumeraries, may be the means of procuring that gentleman a free ticket to Fort Lafayette:

BOOBY BROOKS GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.—While the Abolition journals, on one hand, are openly assailing the Government or undermining it by covert note because it will not make the war a war of extermination, one of the secession journals in this city, which by some mistake was not swept away by the Secretary of State with the same beacon as the *Daily News*, the *Day Book* and the *French's Journal*, is laboring hard to damage the Administration, by the most outrageous attacks upon its integrity. We allude to the recent articles of Booby Brooks, of the *Express*, in which he says that the 700,000 troops mentioned in the report of Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, as having been raised by the Government to carry on the war for the Union, are "soldiers on paper only!" Booby in buckram!! and that "the has not near 500,000 men in arms," though "the Treasury may be bleeding for them." In proof of his case, Booby says, for want of troops, Sumter is in *state quo*. General Wool cannot budge three miles, McClellan is afraid to go ahead, Parson Brownlow cannot be relieved for want of men by the Union General in Kentucky, Halleck stands in Missouri, Hunter is quiet in Kansas, and Halleck retreats in Western Missouri. Whence, conclude Booby, Mr. Cameron's army is "only on the pay roll, and not in the field."

This is a fair specimen of pure Lincolnism—a newspaper threatened with suppression for daring to hint that there are really not quite 700,000 Yankees in the field, though they may be on the pay roll!

**The Enemy's Report.**

Col. Brown, of Port Pickens, has published his report of the bombardment. He professes to have suffered very little, and to have inflicted much damage on the rebels. He says his loss was only one killed, and six wounded. He adds the following as the facts elicited from the bombardment:

1. That with the most efficient guns of the largest calibre, and served in the best manner, no serious injury can be done to stone or brick walls, or to guns in sand batteries, or to troops serving them, unless probably by rifled guns, if properly protected, at a distance of from two thousand to three thousand yards.

2. That shells and hot shot are not to be depended on for firing even wooden buildings, unless having in them incendiary composition.

3. That pieces of port fire are nearly useless as such incendiary composition.

4. That brick buildings covered with slate cannot be fired by either hot shot or shells at the distance named, unless by accident, unless the shells have rock fires.

5. That the trouble and expense incurred in protecting forts by sand-bag traverses, &c., is far more than repaid by the saving of the lives of the defenders.

6. That no dependence is to be placed on James's rifle projectiles, either as it regards accuracy or range. If I had had generals to be depended on, I could have silenced most of the enemy's sand batteries and the guns in Barracas.

7. That ships with their present armament cannot, for an hour, contend against rifled guns, and that if our navy is not at once supplied liberally with good rifled guns, it will be very likely to be disgraced.

8. That on service here, and I believe the remark applies with equal force to every river and harbor in the gulf, a gunboat drawing six feet water and well armed with good rifled guns can do more and better service than a forty-gun ship, or than such ships as the Niagara and Richmond.

9. That such vessels are utterly useless in enforcing a blockade.

10. That Parrott's rifled guns are efficient, and that forts at sea should be immediately supplied with them and with a full supply of ammunition.

His report concludes with the following:

I would strongly urge that a dozen of Parrott's 30 pounders, or, if to be had, of larger calibre, be sent to this post, with a good supply of ammunition, as early as possible. I find one which I found to be excellent, but when the navy met with such a mishap in the Mississippi, I was compelled to let Flag Officer McKean have it and one of my 11 pounder Parrott guns, and have since had to spike them from being driven out of the fort by a little steamer having a rifled cannon on board.

**The Rogue Union Convention in North Carolina—How it Originated.**

Some time since there appeared in this paper resolutions purporting to be passed by a Convention of Unionists at Hatteras Inlet, which Convention, it was intimated, largely represented the feelings of the population in the State, it being attended by delegates from certain counties. The New York *Sun* (a Union paper) of the 19th inst., however, pronounces the whole affair to be a farce. That it does so on the authority of a private letter received in New York, dated Camp Wood, Hatteras Inlet, November 30, which says:

As for the Union Government in North Carolina, I fear it is nothing but a big farce. Two resolutions which you no doubt have read in the papers began with something like this: "We, the people of North Carolina. Are Now, the fact is, the whole of the said people amounted in all to about 120 Hatteras fishers and voters, the rest being boys, women and children. This grand Convention, representing North Carolina, "free and independent," was addressed by a *Tribune* reporter—the only one here. I believe—a Mr. Foster, now an Hon M. C. and Tayler, the rebel, the resolutions were adopted, and the question on their adoption being put, no one could, at first, be found to second it. Afterwards the form of a man said, "I want to do what is right. I don't know what it means, but I will second it." When the vote was put, the delegates looked me at the other, not knowing what to do, but after the resolutions were read over again some one managed to gain courage enough to vote, and all followed suit. So the Provisional Government was established. It has not a big thing. I don't know what it is. On the 26th, Mr. Foster was elected to the United States Congress for this district.

**Scraps for War Times.**

Cromwell said that ten brave men could stop a thousand from retreating or running away. Fortune favors the brave. The more men are killed in running away than in facing danger—better meet it face to face.

The cannon shot for the first gun we at balustrays or grinds to powder every thing in its immediate course, but further, though the impetus is less, the danger is more, as now it is guided by distortions, and when nearly spent it pirouettes bullets, without even breaking the skin, and a sabre thrust in the foot by picking off a spent ball rolling to him.

The fatality of the windage of bullets, (in proximity with the body) as supposed, is a fallacy, clothes have been torn off without much injury.

Fragments of shells are but so many balls round shot, though lacerating, a speed slower.

The conical ball musket, &c., is more fatal than the round ball, more direct, lacerating, and difficult of extraction.

Any obliquity of surface, loose, &c., will turn a ball even to a full circle.

Gun shot wounds of the face, in the Crimean war, were only fatal in 11 out of 1000.

A soldier's food should be well cooked, not tainted meat; his meals at regular hours, no violent exercise after eating; a hearty break fast, and at least one meal of animal food along, with a good night's rest, which, with potatoes, onions, rice, &c., ripe fruit, and after exposure or fatigue, good hot soup, cleanliness observed, and the feet kept dry, if possible. He should have coffee once or twice a day, but if he can get good, tea is better. Coffee is stripped and roasted, ground nasafrax nuts, grated crust of bread, rye or wheat, parched with butter, beach root, horse beans, &c. The substitutes for tea are: Tea popon, raspberry, strawberry leaves; but the best house tea is made of good well made meadow hay infusion. While on the subject I'll say that starch can be made of frosted potatoes, and the tops made good potash when burnt, and the myrtle, glycerine, &c., will furnish the other component of soap.

THE SUMTER.—The fact that the Confederate steamer Sumter had again made her escape has already been announced. The following statement from Capt. Lyon, of the schooner Daniel Trowbridge, which was lately captured by the Sumter, will be found interesting:

When overhauled and compelled to surrender, he and his crew were taken aboard the Sumter, and a prize crew from that ship took charge of the schooner. The Sumter commenced supplying herself from the schooner, and for three days her boats were employed in conveying stores. At the end of that time, having secured all they wanted, the final vessel was fired and entirely consumed, together with what remained of the cargo. The Daniel Trowbridge was one of the fastest vessels in the West India trade, and with a fair breeze and wind, Captain Lyon is confident he could have escaped the Sumter, even with her powerful engines. The officers of the steamer were highly pleased with the staunch build and superior sailing qualities of the schooner, and the sacrificing of the craft was owing to their inability to take care of it.

On board the Sumter Captain L found the captain and crew of the bark Parker, which had also been captured and burned. All hands were taken to Port Royal, Martinique, where they signed a parole not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy. This they consented to do in preference to an indefinite detention on board.

Capt. Lyon was thirteen days aboard the Sumter, during which he was treated with the utmost kindness by both officers and crew. The her armament or number of men he is not communicative—his parole of honor especially forbidding any information on this point.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 20th has a synopsis of the proceedings of the preceding day. In the Senate there was nothing of importance. In the House, the bill providing for the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats passed.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Free Gift Lottery.*—There is to be a meeting of the different Recorders and Justices of the Peace at noon to-day, in the Mayor's office, to arrange a plan so that two of them may preside each evening over the lottery drawings at the Free Gift Bazaar, the St. Louis Hotel. The drawings will commence on the 2d of January, and we suppose that the bazaar will be kept open until after the 8th of January, as it has become such a popular place of resort with the ladies that it would be a great disappointment to them to close it earlier.

*The Museum.*—The museum connected with the Academy of Music, and which is now open all the time, and for an hour after the conclusion of the exhibition of Lee Mallory's War illustrations, is one of the most remarkable collections of curiosities and curios in the world—certainly on this continent. There are many persons in this city, and who have lived here all their lives, who would go miles out of their way, if they were traveling in England, to see the British Museum, who have never been within the great museum on St. Charles street, which is as much of a novelty and as well worth seeing. To the student of nature the grand aquarium alone is worth a long trip to see, exhibiting as it does all the habits and customs of the zoophyte—a connecting zoophyte of life between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

*Recorder Gastinel's Court.*—B. Robb was sent to the First District Court on the charge of having stolen property in his possession, and his sister, Jane Robb, was also committed for larceny. She was accused of having stolen a gold watch from the house of Mr. Bergasini, where she was employed as a servant, and it was also alleged that her brother, at his residence on Magnolia street. They both furnished bail.

John Watson, second mate of the steamer Moselle, was committed for trial on the charge of buying broken Chap. Fretton.

Joseph Hardy, f. m. c., was held to answer for having picked up the old Harry in his house and threatened to kill his wife, Olympe Rosan, f. w. c.

BIRYMOND Lemoie was held to answer for having shooed and knocked Josephine Gabriel.

*The Alleged Cemetery Fraud.*—Some time since we reported the case of a body having been removed from a vault, which was sold again and another body put in its place. The cemetery was that of the city on Washington street, and the sexton was Philip Hurty, now deceased. His sister, Madame Mihelot of the parish of St. Helena, has requested of us to publish the explanation of this affair as she has discovered it to be.

The vault referred to was No. 50. It was opened by mistake of an employé, at a time when Mr. Hurty was too ill to go to the cemetery and oversee it himself. He ordered the body in No. 51 to be taken out and buried, but as the vaults are not marked with their numbers, the employé opened the wrong one. In No. 51 was a corpse that had been placed there a year previous, with the understanding that if the vault was not paid for, it would have to be resold. The papers of ownership prove that the same vault had not been twice sold. As soon as these facts were discovered, the body was taken out of No. 51, as Mr. Hurty had originally ordered, and the body in No. 50 removed to it. The body belonging to No. 50 was then placed back where it belonged.

*Free Market.*—The following distribution took place yesterday, there being 1814 families supplied: 2000 loaves of bread, 168 bushels corn meal, 11 barrels rice, 2 do. vinegar, 10 do. molasses, 10 boxes, 1½ barrels corned beef, 5 half do. mackerel, 4 kits salmon, 2 boxes codfish, 162 mess sweet potatoes, 2 do. turnips, 800 barrels dried apples, 600 cabbages, 275 bunches greens, 330 do. leeks, 500 do. turnips, 520 pumpkins, 5 sacks peas.

*First District Court—Judge T. W. Collins.* S. M. Demas was called up for sentence on his second conviction of having passed counterfeit money, the motion for a third trial of the case being overruled, and he was sentenced to two years' hard labor in the Penitentiary. His counsel, Col. Field, took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and thereupon the District Attorney filed information against Demas for another case of passing a counterfeit bill.

Vino Fonteno, f. m. c., was sentenced to the Parish Prison for six months for an assault and battery on a white woman. Frank Mack got four months in prison for an aggravated assault and battery. F. Calian, for the same offense, got one week and costs.

The bond of Mary Shower, who did not appear to stand her trial for assault and battery, was forfeited. John Lynn is her security.

Rules were argued in a limit A. Where to bail, to quash the indictment against John Pennel, to admit Mrs. Fox to a new trial, and pres. J. M. Wing a new trial. The last named was refused, and the others were taken into consideration.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861.

The Louisiana staples, Sugar and Molasses, are very properly attractive to our market, which is shown by the activity during the past week. The former has to-day more than ample supply for the demand, where in months past we have been driven out and easier, while the latter has been in good request at an advance. In Cotton and Tobacco very little can be seen of any change, but Cotton continues to show an improvement, with prices tending in favor of sellers. Provisions have retained nearly at previous rates.

The weather has been clear and pleasant.

COTTON.—The only sales of future delivery reported are of 1,000 bales, at 12c. Sales on the spot are of Middling, and stock from day to day. Sales have been confined to a few hundred bales, and the limited stock offering on the spot.

TOBACCO.—There have been no further sales, excepting that of 40 bales of Ohio, at 3½c. There is some quality, but factors generally withhold their stocks. We quote as follows for release—ship:

| | |
|---|---|
| Factory Lugs | 2½@2½ |
| Planters Lugs | 4@4½ |
| Leaf Inferior to Common | 5@5½ |
| Fair | 7½@8 |
| Good | 8½@9 |
| Choice heavy and light | 11@12 |

SUGAR.—The receipts, in addition to our house, have been more than ample for the demand, which has continued very dull. We quote fair to prime at 5½@6½c. The sales of the week embraced about 2300 hhds, the market closing at the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inferior | 4½@4¾ |
| Common to fair Common | 5@5½ |
| Fair to Good Fair | 5½@6 |
| Prime to Choice | 6½@6½ |
| Clarified Yellow | 6½@7 |
| Clarified White | 6½@7 |
| Stove Dried White | 9@10 |

Week's receipts 2,300 hhds and 20 tcs.

MOLASSES.—The demand has been very limited with no change in the prices as we have advanced. The sales of the week can prove about 1,000 hhds, good new fair to prime, at 22c. Week's receipts 1,000 hhds, 1 tierce, 2 barrels and 1 cask.

RICE.—There has been a limited demand for Carolina Rice, at 3½@4c ⅌ lb. The stock on the 1st instant is 475 casks.

BALE.—Dealers supply their regular customers at $3 for Coarse, and $—@— for Fine, and $3½@3½ for bag of two bales for Fine. Sales of 300 bales Wednesday at auction of Sea or Sea Turk's Island, in gunny bags, at $3.75 ⅌ ton, 30 tons of which sold in Liverpool, at 45. Also at Liverpool Fine at $4.50, and 600 sacks Liverpool Coarse at $3.75.

**Cattle Market.**

Jurisdiction Cattle—Dec. 26, 1861.

Arrived during the week, 1,054 Texas and 1 Western Beeves, 101 Hogs, 1016 Sheep, 569 Veal Cattle and 12 Milch Cows. Amount of stock on hand, 1336 Texas and 1 Western Beeves, 37 Hogs