THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS: MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19.

Auction Sales this Day.

By S. Guinault, at 4 o'clock, corner of Good Children and Elysian Fields, Coffee house.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 71 Ursulines street, sheet of Grocery.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM SOUTH WEST PASS.

The Geo. Washington Aground.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

S. W. Pass, Dec. 18, 12 M.

The steamship Geo. Washington, from New York the 10th, arrived at the bar during the night. She is now aground. It is very foggy.

Up to a late hour last night we had nothing additional about the above steamer.—Bee.)

REMOVAL.—It will be seen that M. Casadavant, the skilful and popular dental surgeon, has removed his office to No. 196 Canal street, between Burgundy and Rampart, near the house of Dr. Mercier.

S. B. HOWE'S GRAND CIRCUS.—There will be a grand gala performance given at the circus on Congo Square, this evening at half past 7 o'clock, at which all the great artists will appear in a splendid series of equestrian and gymnastic exercises, a great variety of acrobatic feats, sleight, dancing, &c. The usual popular programme will be given to-day. Those who are earliest at the ticket-wagon will secure the best seats, and avoid the crowd, so we advise our friends to go in time.

MR. SEWARD AND THE LIVERPOOL BAZAAR FUND.—Minister Adams having referred to Mr. Seward the request of Lord Wharncliffe that an agent be allowed to distribute among the Southern prisoners of war the proceeds of the Liverpool Bazaar, organized for their relief, 17,000 pounds, Mr Seward replied on the 6th, sharply refusing the solicited permission, characterizing the appeal as "a flagrant intervention," calculated to recall the warning of Washington against "political factions and foreign intrigue."

From Richmond Papers via New York.

The following extracts appear in our latest New York papers.

CONSCRIPTION.—BILL FOR THE MILITARY EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES.

In the SENATE at Richmond, on the 6th, Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, from the Military Committee, reported a bill of which the following and the material features, as published in the Richmond papers:

A bill entitled an act to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon the fortifications and perform other labors connected with the defenses of the country.

Section 1. That the Secretary of the army is authorized to employ such number of free negroes and slaves as shall be deemed necessary from the ranks of soldiers to perform labor and duties which can as well be done by free negroes and slaves.

Section 2. That the Secretary of War and the general commanding the trans-Mississippi department are each authorized to employ for duties like those named in the first section of this act, as many able bodied slaves between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years, as may not exceed 20,000 in the states east of the Mississippi river, and ten thousand in the states west of the Mississippi river, as may be necessary. Provided that if slaves so impressed shall, while in the Government employment, receive the same clothing and rations allowed to slaves hired from their owners, and in the event of their loss or death in the service to the owners thereof, their value shall be estimated and fixed, as provided by the law regulating impressments, and paid as in the case of slaves hired from their owners, and the value of the hire of said slaves shall be fixed in the same manner.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S REPORT TO MR. DAVIS'S CABINET.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 7.]

While Virginia has so nearly stripped herself of her officials, while Alabama and Mississippi have done the same, the Governor of Georgia has kept fifteen thousand men out of the service. Why can not such men, with different feelings, be sent to the Legislature of Georgia? Why should Governor Brown allowed them to be taken from the public service, to withhold fifteen thousand men from the public service, for purposes which in Virginia expired only conscripts and, in Alabama, about a thousand, in Mississippi a hundred and ten, is difficult to understand, and is still harder to reconcile it to a becoming sense of honor and of duty. The *Chronicle* undertakes the explanation: "He did not wish to be left without the power, by way of a check, or to hold in abeyance, the Confederate authorities, in case they became too overreaching." In other words, while other States and other Governors were striving against the Yankees, Governor Brown was arming against the Confederacy!

GOV. BROWN DENOUNCED BY A GEORGIA PAPER.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

At last accounts Governor Joseph E. Brown was as well as could be expected under the circumstances. He has delivered himself of another political summary—has written, in fact, a good rousing editorial for the Southern Confederacy, which appeared in the first section of this sick, or nearly sick paper, between the sign of Cadmus and the forty-fives, supposed to exceed 20,000 in the states east of the Mississippi river, as the states of the service may require. And the slaves while so employed shall be included. Rations and clothing as provided in the preceding section, and also owners paid such hire for their services as may be agreed upon, and in the event of the loss of any slaves while so employed by the act of the enemy or by escape to the enemy, or by wounds or death inflicted by the enemy, or by disease contracted while in any service required of said slaves and by reason of said service, then the owners of such slaves respectively shall be entitled to receive the full value of such slaves, to be ascertained and fixed by agreement at the time said slaves are so hired, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Section 3. That the Secretary of War or the general commanding the trans-Mississippi department shall be unable to procure the services of slaves by hiring them, as aforesaid, in the Trans-Mississippi country, then it shall be lawful for the said secretary or general to order the impressment, and by impress as many male slaves within the ages mentioned and for the purposes aforesaid, as may not at any time exceed 20,000 in the states east of the Mississippi river, and ten thousand in the states west of the Mississippi river, as may be necessary. Provided that if slaves so impressed shall, while in the Government employment, receive the same clothing and rations allowed to slaves hired from their owners, and in the event of their loss or death in the service to the owners thereof, their value shall be estimated and fixed, as provided by the law regulating impressments, and paid as in the case of slaves hired from their owners, and the value of the hire of said slaves shall be fixed in the same manner.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S REPORT TO MR. DAVIS'S CABINET.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 7.]

General Toombs, of Georgia, is now acting as chief of staff to General Gustavus W. Smith, commander of the Georgia state troops.

To the New York Hotel Runners—A Message from Richmond.

[From the Richmond Whig, Dec 7.]

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

The failure of our employes to do their work recently, with skill, in the city of New York, makes it necessary for the public good to meet and oppose such measures for a more effective execution of the great rebellion. Only they have taken upon themselves at this juncture. Our own homes have been destroyed in violation of all the rules of war; and we must make our retaliation steady. Let the weight of our injured vengeance in the very centre of his resources and wealth. We can do it—do it effectually.

Let, then, therefore, proceed to meet in this city, by delegates from our several assemblies in Virginia, North and South Carolina, at eight o'clock on the evening of the 15th inst., for business. By order of the

GREAT BROTHER.

Capture of the Arcola.

The ship Arcola, belonging to the firm of J. Aikins & Co., of New York city, was captured by the Rebel pirate Clarendon, about sixty miles from Sandy Hook, on the 30th November. She was commanded by Captain Horsham, and was on her passage from New Orleans, with an assorted cargo, consigned to her owners. It appears she sailed from New Orleans on the 20th October, was 13 days out, and had come within sixty miles of this port when she was intercepted.

Capt. Horsham addressed a letter to his wife from Florence, S. C., where he was a prisoner.

Short Speech from President Lincoln on the Situation.

Washington, Dec. 8.—After surrounding Governor Kenton, on Monday night, in Washington the crowd proceeded to the White House, and called for Mr. Lincoln, who appeared and spoke as follows:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens—I believe I shall never be old enough to speak without embarrassment when I have anything to talk about. (Laughter and cheering.) I have no good news to tell you, and yet I have no bad news to tell. We have talked of elections until there is nothing more to say about them. The most interesting news we now have is from Louisiana. We had there, where we went in as a military force, to aid in the reorganization, we will soon have a new State government. We have every reason to believe that the people there are as loyal as any people anywhere. We have there a free State government, which will be in operation in a few days. We have there a free State constitution, which, by its provisions, will be in operation in a few days. We have there a free State constitution, which, by its provisions, will be in operation in a few days. We have there a free State constitution, which, by its provisions,