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NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of a dry goods store situate at No. 111 Canal street, First District.

SHOES.—The particular attention of purchasers is called to the extensive sale of shoes, by H. Samuy, this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Mr. S. Berger, No. 174 Poydras street. Terms at sale.

BRITISH OPINION.

The London *Chronicle* of the 28th ult publishes a remarkably frank and able article on the alarming condition of Europe. It opens with a declaration of gloomy portent. "The presages of a desperate winter are multiplying. Far and wide over the continent ominous clouds gather over the political and industrial prospect. But as things are in Europe, with Italy unsettled and full of complications, with the French horizon dark, ominous and melancholy, and with Turkey rapidly declining, the *Chronicle* beholds in the New World omens of evil still more menacing to Europe. Here are some pregnant passages which prove that the writer comprehends and appreciates the position of affairs, and the progress of events:

"In the United Kingdom matters are not improving. An humble test is afforded in the dullness of the statute fairs. Wages have fallen twenty per cent; old men, in the agricultural districts, can scarcely procure employment at any price; the unhired multitudes threaten to be dismally large, and to them the winter threatens a long series of sore privations. And then, what of that mighty aggregate to which the cotton pod gives labor and bite—that four millions, stricken by the curse of a civil war beyond the seas? Their earnings have withered from a livelihood into a pittance; they are struggling with want; soon they may have to face starvation; for them the times are hard indeed—"hail time is hard time, with a vengeance. Yet we hear not thy away with the notion that there is no cotton within reach, or that the stock is nearly exhausted. We find a difficulty in buying, but a still greater difficulty in selling. The South sold its raw material and bought our manufactures. The defeated Tory candidate at Carlisle, who sputtered himself into a passion on the hustings, declared that he understood the whole of this question. Then why did he not explain it to the electors? He said not a word about the falling off in the demand for Manchester goods, though in that lies half the mystery of the desolate haze which hangs round the forthcoming Christmas. Exceptional circumstances have, so yet, moved up the money market. Yet the influence of the American conflict is felt most by the upper ten thousand of the city. They pretend that after a short interval we shall have opened to many sources of supply—in Russia, France, Spain, Egypt, India, Brazil, and the Islands, that any embarrassment of riches may be expected; but these are two considerations accompanying this boastful view of affairs. In the first place, where are the new markets? In the second place, if which may be the election interval to a London merchant, may bring famine and death to the poor pipmer.

At Manchester, we are told, there is scarcely business enough doing to test the strength of prices, yet the mows from India has not been unfavorable. Add to this state of things the depression of the silk trade in all parts of England, the prolonged calamities which have overtaken the fishing trade, the results of late storms, and a hundred other accidents pressing great distress among the poorest of the poor. It is not for humanity to repine under the visitation of God. We must accept the hurricane, the pestilence and the blight from the power that sent them, but the one overwhelming cause of all that we suffer and shall suffer, as the great darkness to end, is the American civil war, and the Americans civil war has been rendered doubly grievous to civilization because the North has blockaded the South. That blockade, of course, is a chain. It has been broken again and again, and, in accordance with the law of nations, ratified at Paris, ought no longer to be recognized. Apart, however, from the enormity which that act never have been acknowledged, direct or indirect, lies the question whether the North, by its attitude, has not justified the recognizant, and even the retaliation of Europe. In one sense it has so called Independence, as Philippe Egalite called fish factories in another, it has established a pirate law, as the African coast, in a third, its soldiers and policemen have blundered with amazing and, of course, accurate British objects supposed to be under the protection of that which is called American law. These special overgrown, precedent and swaggering sons of ours have behaved to us as France, as Russia, as Austria, as Prussia, as all Europe together would not have dared to behave. And, in the meantime, we are trifling, then to paralyze our looms, to starve our fellow countrymen, to commit a gross and wanton outrage on our flag, to banish our ships from ports where they are welcome, and, under a code of their own, to arrest, insult and maltreat English citizens with total impunity, at least, unless we regard a protest from Lord Lyons, followed by no results, as a satisfaction to our national honor.

The foregoing remarks are well and forcibly put. The *Chronicle* understands the reckless ness and insolence of the United States Government, and we have little doubt that the subject is thoroughly familiar to the British Ministry and press. But we cannot shut our eyes with the London journal which, while demanding some energetic action on the part of Earl Russell, as Foreign Minister of Great Britain, affirms that no Sane man imagine for a moment that the British Government dread an explanation with the Yankees. We certainly believe, not that Great Britain fears the Lincoln Government or any other on the face of the earth, but that the enormous pecuniary interests held by that country in the United States have hitherto rendered her rulers averse to raising the blockade even while loudly proclaiming its megality and inefficiency. The hundreds of millions of dollars held by British subjects in American National and State stocks, and the prodigious sums due by citizens of the United States to British merchants—all of which might and probably would be sequestrated and forfeited in the event of war—sufficiently explain the extraordinary prudence heretofore manifested by Great Britain towards the Lincoln Government, and its rigid observance of a blockade which it never believes unceasingly denounces. Happily the period seems to have arrived when even these cautious considerations will not be suffered to outweigh the suggestions of wounded honor and the overwhelming necessities of commercial interests. So indeed hints the *Chronicle*, for it says:

"The war is a huge fashion fight, and the North has taken every conceivable measure to render the mutual animosity unpassable. It is for us, neighbors, to stand by, to watch and to remain neutral. But it is no part of our duty to leave our countrymen unprotected, to permit mutilation, or suffer our trade to be cut up and our industry destroyed by illegal acts, and proclamations of no legitimate authority. A naval armament on its way to Mexico, perhaps, might wait until an English cotton fleet had passed in and out of the Southern waters, under the united sanction of the French and British flags. At all events, the broken blockade, it is great prize of the North has become intolerable, aggressive and lawless. We urge no rash or violent meddling, but it would be a warm relief to the public mind throughout the United Kingdom were the Foreign Secretary, through one medium or another, to offer some explanation of the policy to be pursued in the interests of the English people, by the English Government. The winter is upon us, gloomy and threatening; the workhouses are rapidly filling; the coming Christmas will be black for many; a political frost has preceded the ice and storms of December. Here and be sorrow and tears—unhappily, too, crime and desperation—in the united homes before this year has been rung out. Will the Government then confer with us? Or are we to continue to be pelted, by an usurpation of maritime prerogative, to share in the punishment of a city and wick edness not her own? It is remembered that compassion for the suffering classes is not the only sentiment that the rich may experience during a season of far-spread misery.

It is the easiest thing in the world for England to convert all the suffering and sorrow amongst her operatives into joy and gladness. Let her open the Southern ports, and send our goes of merchandise and other articles needed by us, and in return we will send her a full supply of cotton and tobacco. What other policy, indeed, can she pursue? The blockade is notoriously ineffective and illegal, and as such is not entitled to the respect of neutral powers. If England and France continue to tolerate it at the sacrifice of their most important interests, and to the imminent danger of the disturbance of their domestic tranquility, their conduct will be regarded as an example of extraordinary meekness, and of time submission to the most arbitrary and unjustifiable exactions. We cannot possibly believe that the principal nations of Europe will much longer brook so manifestly a wrong, and so vital an injury to their commerce.

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FATAL AFFRAY.—The Opelousas *Courier* has the following:

On Saturday last an affray took place at the coffee house of John Garand, in Ville Platte, between a young man, the son of Mr. Hippolyte Pastenaud, and John Garand, in the course of which Garand stabbed Pastenaud, who died of his wounds on Tuesday last. This death is the result of whisky.

We hold from good authority that Garand acted in self defense, in his own house.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1861. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,29.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

[Special to the Richmond Dispatch.]

Norfolk, December 30.—The Confederate steamer Sea Bird captured a Federal schooner yesterday, which was being towed to Fortress Monroe by the Federal steamer Express, when the Sea Bird tired into the Express, and the latter abandoned the schooner.

The Sea Bird took the schooner in charge to Norfolk, followed by nine Federal gunboats, which kept up a continuous cannonade. The Express was set on fire and one gunboat was disabled.

Some of our shore batteries peppered the Federals nicely.

Baltimore papers of Saturday last, the 28th instant, state that Mason and Slidell have been surrendered to Great Britain.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Special to Louisville Courier.

Hopkinsville, December 29.—Col. Forrest's Cavalry, about three hundred strong, met the Federal Cavalry, comprising about the same number of men, at Sacramento, on Green river, on Saturday last, when a skirmish ensued, resulting in about fifty Federals being killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss is Capt. Henry Clay Merriwether of Louisville, and one private killed and one wounded. The enemy fled in great confusion.

From Nashville.

Yankee Pilots Fear submarine Batteries.

Nashville, December 30.—A gentleman has arrived here who left Louisville on the 25th inst., and reports that pilots cannot be got for the gunboats to go down the Mississippi, in consequence of the submarine batteries at Columbus.

It is reported that Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says there will be no forward movement towards Green river until Lincoln's position on the slavery question is defined.

[The Southern Line is down between Fort Pike and Bay St. Louis since 3 P. M., consequently we have nothing from Richmond.

REPORTER.]

CHRISTMAS EVE ENTERTAINMENT WITH THE YANKEES.—A brilliant engagement took place on the afternoon of the 24th, at Buckingham Ferry, between the Yankee steamer May Flower and a portion of Capt Alex. D. Moore's North Carolina battery, under command of First Lieuts. Baker and Miller. As the steamer emerged from behind Pickney Island, going down Skull creek, the North Carolina battery opened fire upon her, and the second shot so disabled her that she was driven by the force of the tide to the opposite shore, when she returned the fire with great animation for a half hour, but upon being stricken several times with great effect, hauled behind the island beyond the range of the battery and commenced firing signals of distress. None of the North Carolina battery were injured.

FROM MISSOURI.—The St Louis *Republican* of the 24th has information of the North Missouri Railroad between Warrenton and Hudson. It is stated that at short distances all the way the track is torn up, the ties burned, rails broken or bent so as to be useless. Wellsburg station was burnt, with all its contents. The large bridge over Davis Fork, at Salt river, west of Mexico, and the bridge crossing Culvre river were burnt, and all the culverts either burnt or torn down. Cars of all kinds destroyed, even the hand cars of the trackmen. Referring to the casualties the same paper says:

"Who were engaged in this work of wholesale destruction is not known, but it is stated that the inhabitants along the road say that no repairs can be made, except where the road is guarded by Federal troops. It is also stated that the *Army Argus*, printed in Pleasant Hill, camp, was in operation which end. The day before, a detachment of Federal troops, who have been under Pope's command, are now north of the Missouri river, and more are coming.

Yankee Intelligence.

POOR BROWNLOW RELEASED.—We learn from the Knoxville *Register* that this notorious individual has been discharged from custody. It appears that Brownlow, prior to his arrest, had obtained from Gen G Cuttenden a promise to exempt him from military trial, agreeing to go to Knoxville and undergo a civil trial. These facts having transpired, the Confederate Government considered itself pledged to forbid Gen Cuttenden's promise, and Secretary Benjamin asked for Brownlow's discharge. The District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*, and the Judge ordered his liberation. The *Register* says:

Whether Brownlow was well enough to leave the jail last night, or what has become of him, we have not learned, though we understand that it was the intention of the commander of the post here to hold him under arrest, with a view to his safe conduct beyond our lines.

The indignation of the soldiers here, upon hearing of his release, we understand to have been intense. What may follow we cannot conjecture, though we presume the military authorities will see that he is protected, and transported beyond our lines, where he will be able to co-operate with Johnson and Maynard.

A FRIGHTFUL LOSS.—Late advices state that the French transport ship Resource, bound to Callao, was wrecked forty miles south of Valparaiso. She had over six hundred souls on board, only five or six of whom were saved.

LINCOLN'S POSITION ON SLAVERY.—The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent thus states Lincoln's position on the slavery question:

That the President is resolutely determined to veto any schemes whatever involving the emancipation of negroes, in such a manner that they are turned loose upon the Southern States on an equality with the white occupiers of the soil. He on Saturday evening, uttered the following words: "Emancipation would be equivalent to a John Brown raid, on a gigantic scale. Our position is surrounded with a sufficient number of dangers already. Abolition would throw against us, irrevocably, the four States of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, which it is costing the nation such effort to retain. We have our hands full as it is, and if there is to be any such suicidal legislation we might as well cut loose at once, and begin taking up the arteries to prevent our bleeding to death.

EUROPEAN ITEMS BY THE ARAGO.—The Warrior would be supplied with eight Armstrong 100 pounders, and would change her 40-pounders. She would be ready for three years' service.

The Grenadier Guard are to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's notice. Other troops have been ordered to proceed immediately to Canada.

A large staff of medical officers have been ordered to Canada.

Captain Williams, of the Trent, received a letter from the British Government approving his conduct.

At Lloyd's, risks on American ships have been relaxed.

Cotton firmer and slightly advanced. Breadstuffs generally dull. Wheat quiet and declined. Corn heavy and declined.

THINGS IS RAPIDES.—The Alexandria *Democrat* has the following items:

The river is still too low to write about, let alone boat navigation. Two arrivals since our last—the Roebuck and Era No 5.

The ice said stores of December. Deep mud in abundance—in the united houses before this year has been rung out. Will the Government then confer with us? Or are we to continue to be pelted, by an usurpation of maritime prerogative, to share in the punishment of a city and wick edness not her own? It is remembered that compassion for the suffering classes is not the only sentiment that the rich may experience during a season of far-spread misery.

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Fighting at Long Range.

The immense amount of firing from both cannon and small arms, at long distances, where the balls can do no execution, is attracting the attention of the Yankee public. Much of it seems to be only playing war, and of no use, except to waste powder and ball. The New York *World*, in an article on the subject, says:

One thing is certain—that thus far the soldiers of the North have been almost uniformly worsted in the field. Explain it and excuse it as we may, it is still an ungracious fact. We talk, for instance, of the fawniess of the volunteers at Bull Run. Grant that they were raw; but they were not more so than their adversaries. Even if they had been, it would not of itself have justified their headlong retreat. Our fathers at Bunker Hill were raw, and yet they fought twice their number of the best troops in the world with clubbed muskets.

Napoleon was Lutzen, one of his largest and most desperate battles, against superior numbers, with mere boy conscripts, who had shouldered their muskets for the first time hardly more than a month before—and we may add that, within three weeks afterwards, with the same raw troops, he successfully stormed the intrenchments of Bautzen, a position very similar to that of Manassas. But then—but then it cost blood! The eight hours of Lutzen laid low 18,000 of his young braves, and 22,000 were disabled by the batteries—the "masked batteries" we should call them—of Bautzen. Yet, these achievements cost blood. And there is the rub. Bull Run was lost not because our troops were raw, but because they did not fight to the death, as other raw troops have done before them. It is absurd and ruinous to cheat ourselves with these wretched excuses. If it be true that the Southern troops are fighting with more mettle, more vigor, more *ram* than our troops, the sooner we realize it and find the right stimulus the better.

The New York *Tribune*, in an elaborate article on fire arms, makes the following remarks:

Military men find no difficulty in accounting for the small effect produced by the expenditure of such vast amounts of ammunition. Governments have sought to discover the cause, as well as to lessen expenses in the supply of the ammunition itself, as in the business in bringing it from place to place. It consists in rapid firing, erroneous estimate of distances, long ranges and insufficient target practice. All these indispensable elements are taught, to every European recruit in schools of practice established for the purpose of making infantry fire effective. As to rapidity of firing, it is held that the word rapid, in that connection, ought to be expunged from the soldier's vocabulary. With proper aim and deliberation, four to five rounds may be fired in two minutes.

So far from urging men to fire rapidly, they should be urgently cautioned against it. It is this excessive haste which causes much of the useless expenditure of cartridges. Col Wilcox, of the U. S. army, says that the want of accuracy of fire has over been a reproach to infantry. He recited many causes as conspiring to render it ineffective—excessive rapidity, the excitement incident to the strife, the difficulty of aiming properly in consequence of the dust and smoke, the necessity of firing by command, the unsteadiness resulting from the pressure of files to the right or left, or in front and rear. To this he adds firing beyond the effective range of the musket.

In this country we have no schools for rifle practice but the forests and the prairies. It is there our marksmen are created, and of the various regiments of sharpshooters recently formed, a mere fraction of their members have been taken from any other field. These men it would be the extreme of folly to arm with any other than the most effective weapon. They understand distances to a nicety, and fire by rules which each man has learned for himself. The French, at 500 yards, aim at the breast, from that to 150 at the shoulder, from that to 100 at the head, and from that to 50 at the top of the cap, for the schools have taught them that a musket ball falls six inches in the first 100 yards, and six inches more for each of the succeeding distances stated above, until at a range of 250 yards the fall becomes 24 inches. We hear of celebrated rifles killing at 800 and 1000 yards, but these must, of necessity, be chance shots, showing the power of the weapon only not the skill of the soldier. Because, at 1000 yards distance, a man of ordinary stature presents a mark little more than the twelfth of an inch in depth, and at 800, of only a tenth of an inch. Extensive firing at marks of this description is throwing away ammunition.

Yankee Intelligence.

ORDER FROM GEN MCCLELLAN.—*Headquarters*, December 23.—The following report and order from General Headquarters is published in the Baltimore *Sun* of Monday:

The Major General commanding directs that hereafter all deserters, prisoners, spies, contraband, and all other persons who ever come or are brought into our lines from Virginia, shall be taken immediately to the headquarters of the Commander of the Division within whose lines they may be brought, without previous examination or communication with any one, except as may be necessary for the officer commanding the advance guard to elicit information regarding his post; that Division Commander to examine all such persons himself or delegate such duty to the proper officer of his staff, and allow no other person to hold any communication with them, that he then immediately send them, with a sufficient guard, to the Provost Marshal of this city for further examination and safe keeping, and that stringent orders be given to all guards having such persons in their charge not to hold any conversation with them, and, further, the information elicited from such persons be immediately communicated to the Major-General commanding, or to Chief, or his staff, and to no other person whatever. The Major-General commanding further directs that a sufficient guard be placed around every telegraph station pertaining to this army, and that such guards be instructed not to allow any person except the regular telegraphic corps, general officers and such staff officers as may be authorized by their chiefs to enter or loiter around such station within hearing of the sound of the telegraphic instrument.

By command of

Major-General McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst Adjutant General.

LORD LYONS.—*The Feeling at Washington*—Lord Lyons, a day or two since, in giving invitations orally to a Christmas dinner, apprised his guests that the dinner was postponed upon the necessities of his position and might be out of the question. This afternoon, however, formal cards of unconditional invitation were sent around, and the after his interview with Seward, which rumor declares stormy. On the whole the feeling to-day was less cheerful, and although no ultimatum has yet been presented, it is understood that Lord Lyons is instructed to present one, but perceiving that the government is not fully acquainted with the situation, postponed its delivery until further information from Great Britain can reach him.

WOULD SUSPEND.—The banks have evaded or postponed suspension of specie payment until after the British question shall have been decided. The drain is not very heavy.

TO BE SHOT.—Two soldiers have been sentenced to be shot, for sleeping at their posts, at Fortress Monroe, and Gen. Wool has approved the sentence. The time of the execution is to be fixed hereafter.

Col. Kerrigan's trial has been postponed for a week, and he has been released on parole.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The exchange of the Quartermaster of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment for Lieutenant Grimes, captured at Hatteras, has been arranged.

Mr. Collax, who has been endeavoring to arrange an exchange of all the Twentieth Indiana prisoners for rebels taken at Hatteras, is sanguine of at least partial success.

MOVEMENT AT FORTRESS MONROE.—*New York*, December 22.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe special states the eleven gunboats, transports, and large launches are being built at Norfolk navy yard, to attack the fortifications of Hatteras. They are to rendezvous at Roanoke Island, where they will be joined by other boats now fitting out at Norfolk. One thousand one hundred men are said to be employed in Norfolk under Englishmen making guns and projectiles from recent English patterns.

The Terre Haute *Journal* says that corn is selling at Mattoon, Illinois, at eight cents per bushel.

Senator Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, who has been sick some time, writes to a friend at Washington, that the illness was not so serious as reported, and that he expected to be in his seat immediately after the holidays.

Indiana has now in the field about sixty thousand men, and will increase it five thousand by the first of January. Governor Morton, in his Washington speech, said 57,000; but it was erroneously transmitted 57,000 by telegraph.

Miss Slidell is reported as being made quite a heroine in England, owing to her conduct upon the occasion of the arrest of her father.

As the subject of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia is now agitated, it may be of general interest to know that, according to the recent census, the number of slaves in Georgetown is 277, in Washington 1744, and in the remainder of the county 834—making a total of 2853. Free blacks in the District 11,131, and the total population of Washington is 61,122.

Attorney General Bates has been confined to his house, in Washington, by illness, several days, but is now recovering.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 21st publishes a special dispatch from Baltimore, stating that news had been received from Richmond to the effect that Fort Pickens had opened fire on Fort McRae three times since the 22d ult., but with what effect is not known. On the 30th ult., an incessant shower of shells was thrown into the fort by Col. Brown. The report is, of course, without foundation.

A private letter received at New York, dated the 18th, states that the stone fleet, which had arrived safely off Savannah, for which port it was originally destined, had sailed in company of a man-of-war, for Charleston. It was intended to sink the ships in Charleston harbor, and the plan was stated to be to sink a double row of ships across the harbor in the following order:

* * * * * * *

In this way it was supposed the harbor could be permanently closed.

The Galveston *Civilian* of the 20th says:

An unfortunate accident occurred at Dickenson's Bayou yesterday, during the stoppage of the down train. Lieut. Franklin, of this city, and a private whose name we have not ascertained, were run over by the cars and killed. They attempted to get on after the train had started. Lieut. Franklin was a young merchant much respected by all who knew him. He abandoned his business at the call of danger, but has met an untimely end. We learn that the other soldier killed was an elderly man.

A letter from an officer on board the Niagara, speaking of the fight at Pensacola, remarks:

The Richmond received a serious damage in the action of Friday, although at the time it was not considered to be much. A shot struck her just above the water line and penetrated the side, landing in one of the purser's storerooms. Yesterday she gained three feet of water, notwithstanding the steam pumps were kept in operation constantly. It will be necessary to send her to Key West, and as she goes to dry, I hasten to send you this letter, in hopes it may reach you at an early date.

I question whether Col Brown will attempt to do much more. He has effected his purpose—that of destroying the winter quarters of the rebels, and although they succeeded in putting out the fire in the navy yard, he has shown them that it will be a very unsafe operation to commence work there again, as he can and will set fire to it again, if they make the attempt.

A sad accident happened at Fort Pickens this morning. As some of the men were removing the "fuses" and emptying the powder from the shells that fell inside the fort and did not explode, a spark of fire from the chisel used in removing the fuse caused one of the shells to explode, killing five men and wounding two.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Grand Military Concert.—On next Saturday evening, the 4th of January, a grand vocal and instrumental military concert will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, by Madame Dupeire, assisted by the best amateur talent of the city. Mr Hoffner will lead the orchestra, and Mr. T. Von Lutbeck will accompany the vocal pieces on the piano. The programme is published on the French side of our paper. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to aid the Crescent Cadets in arming themselves.

Duel at Hopkins's Plantation.—Yesterday afternoon Messrs Placide Bienvenu and Edward Bullogny had a hostile meeting at Hopkins's Plantation. The latter was the challenged party. The weapons were shot guns, loaded to one barrel with ball, and the distance fifty paces. Mr. Bullogny received the ball of his adversary in the back of his left hand, and it came out at his wrist. The stock of his gun was splintered also.

The Laboratory to be Removed.—The Government laboratory, on Elysian Fields street, near the levee, has always been a source of alarm yours and dread to the residents and property owners in that flight wood, and numerous complaints have been made to the Mayor concerning the infringement of the ordinances in having such dangerous material in a thickly populated district. Mayor Monroe applied to Generals Lovell and Commodore Hollins either to remove the laboratory or to take up a more proper responsibility by superseding the authority. They both, however, resolved upon the removal of the laboratory outside the city limits.

Foreign Express.—It must be remembered that a foreign mail will be made up at the Southwestern Express office, 66 Camp street, to leave by special messenger on Wednesday, the 1st of January.

Violent Assault.—A man named Owen Short made a violent assault, at half past seven o'clock last day evening, on Officer G. W. Williams, a policeman of the Third District, who was standing at the corner of Good children and First streets. Short got possession of the officer's club, but he succeeded in wresting it from the hand of Williams, and knocked him down with the assailant, but does not think he hit him.

Incendiarism.—At half past seven o'clock yesterday morning officer Carson found the vacant store No. 87 Canal street broken open, and on going in found the mass of burnt paper on the floor, in such quantities as to show that an abortive attempt had been made to fire the building.

At nine o'clock, a house at the corner of St Antony and Good children streets was discovered to be on fire, but the flames were so rapidly extinguished. The house belonged to the Misses Virginia Antoine, and was occupied by Mr Wm. Falconer. The fire was reported to be the work of an incendiary.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—Thomas Ford was tried for manslaughter and found guilty, but recommended to mercy. On the 1st of January, 1861, he went into John Harper's house, armed with a Bowie knife, and stabbed Augustus, a negro, in the back and side. Mr Mc Farland testified that he had to obtain the knife from Ford, who was drunk and very quarrelsome. Mike Baumgartner, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to twenty weeks in the Parish Prison.

The following cases were all dismissed by nolle prosequi: Jacob Nash, charged with using threatening language; Jacob Nash, charged with using threatening language; Jacob Nash, charged with using threatening language; Hollis, accused of embezzling five thousand dollars worth of Western produce belonging to A. C. Coles & Bro., for which he was arrested. Nicholas Jones, Jas. Pallas, Antoine Lafon, charged with passing counterfeit Mexican dollars. Mr. Wilmerding, Clerk of the Court, stated that these parties had not been arrested, but were only summoned to appear as witnesses against Dick Hall, who had passed the counterfeit dollars, and, in consequence, the cases against them were dismissed.

On the other hand there is a probe in the poverty of many families in this community, and it is to be hoped rather not the shorty result of ill-guided labor, and illegal methods of supplying the poor. The present system of relief is a disgrace to a city of the first class, and a reproach to our Municipal Government. Let the Mayor and Council, and the Legislature, and the Governor, and the Bench, and the Bar, and the Press, and the Pulpit, and the people, all combine to remedy the evil, and relieve the poor.

The Committee of Relief, acting, and doing what they can, under the circumstances, are not to blame for the present state of affairs. The fault is in the system, and the system must be changed, or the evil will be perpetuated.

Mr. Lorenzo, Clerk, gave bail to answer the charge of beating Julien Roche, fireman, and forfeited the bail bond with a bullet behind.

Dan the Bowen pipe bill—answer the charge of having committed an assault and battery on Fireman John Kizer, had to furnish peace bonds for having committed and abused M. A. Brizer.

The case of P. Laurent, charged with shooting P. Armoyer, was dismissed, as the prosecutor did not appear.

An Opportunity.—Lieut Eugene de Lagnac, Tailor-made Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, will leave for Columbus on the 31st. Volunteers desirous of soldiers of odd regiment may be left at Lieut Lagarigue's office all and take them before leaving the city.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1861.

COTTON.—No traffic sales of 31st ult. Day to the close, with the tone of the market at prices.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market continues to be very dull, and we have no sales to report, nor hold any quotations for Sugar. The receipts of Sugar continue to be very light, and we have no sales to report. Molasses sold at 16 cts. Fermented Molasses sold at 15 cts. Also, 5 half bbls at 20 cts.

FLOUR.—There is a slow demand for Flour, and we have no sales to report.

CORN.—Sales sacks White sold, in lots, at 60 cts. Yellow at 62 cts per bushel.

BRAN.—Some small lots sold at 60 cts per 100 lbs.

LARD.—Some small lots of tierces have been sold at 7 cts.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing down at 7½c. Hams are selling at 8 cts. Clear Sides and Sugar cured 8½ cts.

PORK.—Mess is retailing nominally at $18 per bbl.

Classic Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.

Arrived yesterday, 79 Hogs. Amount on sale 892 was 310 Texas Steers, 77 Hogs, 1500 Sheep and Veal Calves. Sales of Texas Steers, 3 to 3½c. Sales of 248 Hogs, 592 Veal Calves and 6 Milch Cows. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle,	¢ 100 lbs.	net	gross
Texas	¢ head.	24	20
Veal Cattle,	1st	11	09
	2d	08	06
Sheep,	1st	4	3½
	2d	3½	3
Hogs,	¢ 100 lbs., gross,	1st	2d
Milch Cows,	¢ head,	45	40
	2d	30	25

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Mary Ann, from the Coast, to master—24 ditt.
Schr Garibaldi from the Coast, to master—24 ditt.
Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—24 ditt.

STEAMBOATS.

Laurel Hill, Hero, from Fort Adams.
Empire Parish, Grant, from lower Coast.
Anacona, Wright, from Cincinnati.
J M Sharp, Dye, from Bayou Sara.
T D Hine, Atkinson, from Attakapas.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Mary Ann—80 bbls corn master.
COAST—Per schr Garibaldi—18 hhds sugar J M Putnam—39 do J B Wallis—100 bbls corn master.
COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—30 hhds sugar 20 bbls molasses C Olivier.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer W Burton—30 hhds sugar O M Bailey—10 do do half bbls molasses Montgomery & White—102 bbls molasses Dunwoodie & Co—30 do S Bruger, sundries to order—Total, 40 hhds sugar, 132 bbls molasses, 5 half do do.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer J M Sharp—18 hhds sugar C Olivier—19 do H W Moore & Co—9 do Tolediano & Taylor—76 bbls molasses Rice & Co—40 do A Bruger—36 do do 20 hhds sugar F Burgevin—10 do 20 bbls molasses Augustin & Thibaut—8 hhds sugar Mandal & Vignaud—sundries to order—Total, 75 hhds sugar, 156 bbls molasses.

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Laurel Hill—32 hhds sugar Aust & Cushman—46 do do 45 bbls molasses to E Durrive & Co—4 hhds sugar J W Burbridge & Co—15 do 56 bbls molasses to M Gordon, 1 hhd sugar Armitage—4 bbls molasses G Sabatier—20 do do 25 hhds sugar Bell & Wheeler—10 do do 10 bbls molasses J A Duffee & Co—36 do John Watt & Co—34 half do 10 hhds sugar Menard & Vignaud—10 do 18 bbls molasses 19 half do Richard & Co—8 do do 8 bbls molasses Augustin & Thibaut—30 do J Kittenberger & Co—10 do 4 half do 3 hhds sugar Menard & Vignaud—10 do 18 bbls molasses Roman, Olivier & Co—30 bbls molasses Levergne & Baquie—64 do do 79 hhds sugar Leavy & Lanhham—90 bbls molasses—Total, 1 hhd sugar 10 hhds sugar Tregidgo & Taylor—16 do O A Webster—20 do H W Moore—12 do 20 bbls molasses J Lobit & Charpentier—11 do J M Putnam—4 do do 4 half do J D Evans—11 bbls molasses Menard & Vignaud—4 do do A James—31 bbls bay Pitchard & Dupuy—sundries to order—Total, 263 hhds sugar, 543 bbls molasses, 473 half bbls sugar.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Empire Parish—113 hhds sugar 216 bbls molasses P Lavalette—18 hhds sugar E J Schiff & Co—2 do Huntington & Co—8 hhds 15 do J A Roberts—30 do 130 bbls molasses G Duquet—5 do Hawkins & Norris—10 do 20 bbls molasses Rice & H W Moore—27 do C K Ian—6 do J M Putnam—50 do 15 bbls sugar Rockford, Brown & Co—5 bbls molasses 21 half do J W Burbridge & Co—25 bbls molasses to E Durrive—40 bbls bran 30 bales hay and sundries to order—Total, 270 hhds sugar, 799 bbls molasses, 29 half do do.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Cadmus—29 hhds sugar 30 bbls molasses Augustin & Thibaut—50 do do P Menne—25 hhds sugar E Regnaud—13 do 26 bbls molasses 53 half do Roman, Olivier & Co—8 hhds sugar G A Weber—22 do 7 Stagnero—200 bbls molasses Barbe & Kenison—100 do McMinn, Lyons & Co—28 do J M Putnam—60 do 42 20 hhds sugar Rice & Rice—30 do L Mathews & Co—60 do C Olivier—50 bbls molasses to E Durrive, Gordon, Jr—40 do 30 hhds sugar Braud & Landry—35 do 40 bbls molasses 58 half do T Lanaux—84 bbls molasses Trosclair & Hayden—100 do 30 hhds sugar Darby & Dunmont—30 do 45 bbls molasses H Richardson—181 do do 10 hhds sugar S B Martin—sundries to order—Total, 326 hhds sugar, 1191 bbls molasses, 108 half do do.

TERRE HAUTE—Per steamer A D Bier—12 half bbls sugar 82 bbls molasses Darby & Tremoulet—25 do J M Jackson 20 do Lobit & Charpentier—100 do 4 hhds sugar R Hero 16 do Stall & Rodd—90 do A D Kelly & Co—36 do do 104 bbls molasses Dunwoodie & Martin—sundries to order—Total, 131 hhds sugar, 3 half bbls molasses.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTAB—Brenham City—Dec 28—2 hhds sugar 5 bbls molasses Moll & Rodd—12 do do 6 half do Friley, Avery & Co—12 bbls sugar LaFourcade & Demuys—25 bbls molasses to E Lloyd—88 do Warren & Crowell—48 half do Pilcher & Gotchie—213 bbls molasses, Darby & Tremoulet—16 do J F Wright & Co—25 hhds sugar J N Jackson—6 do 46 bbls molasses S O Bleston & Co—75 do to Rotenford, Brown & Co—50 do Gilfoy, Smedley & Co—132 do Lobit & Charpentier—32 do 61 hhds sugar Bellew, Hobbes & Co—4 do 12 bbls Bolasses to John Watt & Co—3 do Wm Pelts & Co—13 do