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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 advance to their employers.

Notice to Auction Co-Buy.

By G. Lemonnier, Sienke & Co., at 10 o'clock, office 69 Carondelet street, dolls, dark cut hosiery.

By N. Vignie, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Carondelet and Exchange Place, work benches, tools, household furniture.

LIBERTY SPREADING.

When ABRAHAM LINCOLN undertook the Sysiphean labor of subjugating the South, he and his followers were confident of speedy success, because they believed that twenty millions of white men could not possibly fail to conquer little more than one-third their number. They knew that the States which had seceded had taken a large slave population, and every backed upon this as an element of weakness. They reckoned this struggle as one of twenty millions against eight, and therefore concluded that the South would soon discover the hopelessness of resistance, and that its feeble resources would be exhausted in a few months. This delusion prevailed for a long time—even beyond the date of the Federal defeat at Manassas. Like that other strange error of starving out the inhabitants of an agricultural country, in which the cities grow in population, and cents of every kind exist in abundance, this notion of our substantial weakness is hardly yet extinguished.

Still, however, the more intelligent among the Yankees begin to have a tolerably clear perception of the truth, and to understand that they have totally misconceived Southern power and resources. We have recently other novel two illustrations of the progress of knowledge amongst our benighted opponents, and, in addition, the paper which, after indulging the people of the North, now strives to lead them out of darkness into light. The Philadelphia *Ledger*—a tolerably intelligent, albeit rabid Republican sheet—publishes the discovery that the rebels are by no means weak, that their numbers are very large, and that the rebellion is only to be put down by the exertion of all the power which the North can possibly wield. This is an admission indeed, and contrasts singularly enough with the unqualified boasts of crushing us out in ninety days. The *Ledger* is waxing reasonable. Perhaps after the Federal troops shall have suffered two or three more signal defeats, that journal will begin to think not merely that the rebels are by no means weak, but that they are stronger than the Yankees. To whip the latter is the only certain method of opening their eyes. But for this panacea the Yankees would remain mad-blind to the power of the South.

But the action and opinions of the *Ledger* are of comparatively small importance to the broad and definite conclusions made by a New York sheet—either the *World* or the *Times*, we forget which. The print in question deprecated with much force of argument the Northern habit of underrating the power of the South, and says that the common but that the North has the most faint error in that respect. Here are some pregnant passages from its article:

We fail to make the resolute effort which the struggle demands because of a constantly lurking incredulity respecting the power of the rebels. Regarding it a struggle of twenty millions against eight, we cease to live in expectation that the rebels are to be the point of observing the helplessness of a struggle against such immense odds, and that their feeble resources will speedily give out. Even if a mortifying experience were not rapidly disabusing us, a very little reflection would be sufficient to correct the error that this is a contest of twenty millions against eight. The omission of the slaves from an estimate of the military strength of the South for no better reason than that the slaves do not bear arms, is a triple error. In the first place, no country ever armed its whole population; the industry of the majority who stay at home supplies the means of carrying on the war. The slaves, as laborers, are just as important an element of military strength as the same number of white labor would make. We think, accordingly, that the slaves in any correct estimate of the military power of the South, making the war, on the most superficial view, not a contest of twenty millions against eight, but of twenty millions against twelve. But we called their omission a triple error, and will now proceed to point out its second fault.

In the Northern States women are seldom put to work in labor, furnishing competition for men, who therefore can be kept at home. The South has wives and children of slaves are regularly worked in field hands, thus making the number of productive hands in the South, at the same number of white inhabitants of the Northern States. The four millions of Southern slaves, then, furnish about twice as many producers as an equal number of the population of the North. The four millions practically become eight, and the contest is, in this view, equivalent to matching twenty millions against sixteen. But, as already intimated, even this modification is too flattering, and we must make a third, dependent on the proportion between production and consumption in a slave population. The ability to maintain soldiers does not depend on the aggregate production, but on the surplus which is not consumed by the laborers themselves. Slaves being kept almost as cheaply as so many animals, their net earnings, over and above what they consume, are much greater than the net earnings of the same number of white laborers, thus furnishing a basis for maintaining a proportionately larger number of soldiers. Instead, then, of a contest of twenty millions against eight, it would seem to be if we left the slaves out of the calculation altogether, nor a contest of twenty millions against twelve, as it would appear if we were to take the slaves as adding four millions to the white population of the South, nor yet a contest equivalent to one of twenty millions against sixteen, as the fact that the women and children of slave producers would probably make it, but a contest of twenty millions against some number whose effective strength is larger than sixteen millions by reason of the fact that slave laborers are comparatively non-consumers.

At the outset of hostilities the Southern people strove earnestly to induce the Yankees to disregard that the practicality of state taken would augment materially our capability of sending armies into the field. But they exhibited a scornful scepticism which was proof against the most truthful experience. Now they begin to appreciate the philosophy of the matter, and to perceive that we have a laboring class which, by its obedience and trustworthy, is easily controlled, and therefore that, even during the hottest periods of the harvest, a very large proportion of the white rural population can safely enlist for the war, leaving the chosen to the management of overseers. The fact is, too, let the Yankees explain it as they may. Hence is in that there for the South has nearly, if not fully equaled, the display of military strength made by her enemies.

The Great Battle Near Columbus.

DETAILS AND INCIDENTS.

The Memphis papers continue to abound in accounts of the great battle of the 7th, and supply unusually thrilling incidents which occurred during the engagement. The *Avalanche* of Monday says:

We find but little to add to the detailed description of the battle in Saturday's *Avalanche*. All accounts agree in this—that the fight was unusual about 10 o'clock, between about 300 of our men and about 10,000 of the enemy that the enemy fought behind trees, while our troops were unprotected and in an open field that at first our men were almost overwhelmed by the superior numbers of the foe, but, after a period of intimidation, had to retreat to the river's edge; that the enemy burnt a portion of our cotton, captured our battery, set fire to the boat, and opened a brisk cannonade on the steamers to prevent their bringing over reinforcements; that shortly after our big guns at Columbus opened fire upon them and shelled the woods with General Polk's forces, firing the line about a mile up the river, forced the enemy, and compelled to give them cold shoulder when they broke cover and ran in great confusion. Mr. Jesse Magee, of Memphis, Miss., who was shot in the arm, and who was brought to this city on Saturday, says that the enemy's force was made up of the picked men in the Lincoln army, all of them Illinois men, athletic men, and farmers from Illinois and Iowa, who can handle the musket quite as well as our own men. He says their fought well behind trees and behind fallen timber, which were covered, but when the line was reformed, and platoons of Walker's and Wright's regiments succeeded to charge upon them and give them cold steel, they had to fall back. He says that the battle was won by Walker's and Wright's regiments. He speaks in the highest terms of his command, the Southern Illinois, which, he says, behaved unexceptionably throughout the hardest of the fight. He said upon the loss of Col. Wright's regiment is 27 killed, and the loss of the entire army is about 100 killed and from 300 to 400 wounded. We have 91 prisoners, and over 100 of their dead in our hands. He says that McCullough's brigade was found upon the battle field, which leads to the inference that the rebels understood that the plan of the enemy was to drive the Missouri side, and assist local. Some Quite seventeen rebel men were in sight when our cannon opened on them, and, after a short time, attack, take the place and capture Colonel Dorsey. From camp seven miles up, we hear that approach from the Kentucky side, and to fear the enemy outflanks their stronghold.

A correspondent of the *Avalanche* says: The battle throughout was exceedingly fatal. The fire on Hillsville's line in the first minutes was tremendous. The rebels fought with capital bravery. They had picked men—the very flower of the breed of the Mississippi—their best marksmen. Only our superior generalship and the desperate courage of our men gave us the victory.

The Iowa and Illinois troops suffered severely. Colonel Bryant says that the Twenty-seventh Iowa and Twenty-fourth Illinois regiments were cut to pieces. The surplus in these regiments, now was suggestionably the burial of the dead, stated that a corporal's guard could not be got out of the Iowa regiment. We quote from Col. Bryant's account:

But it was when they reached their boats and debarked on the L. M. Kallman, supported by their gunboats, that the battery was most terrible. Pushed together in the boat, lying on the shore, in open mass, Smith's regiment poured on them for half an hour, from a distance of only 30 yards, an unceasing fire. An immense number were killed and wounded, the others among the boat filled with terrapin of blood, which crimsoned the river around for a considerable distance, and the decks so slippery that the men could scarcely stand. Those who approached the wheel were shot down as fast as they appeared, so that they were compelled to move the boat into the stream—without guidance.

INCIDENTS.

Among the many acts of heroism held of those engaged in that of a mere youth, a little boy, who was attached to Tappan's Arkansas Regiment, and carried two minie flags, one in each hand. The regiment was driven to the water's edge and the enemy poured in a terrific volley, killing many of them, who fell into the river, and such as were not instantly killed sent a watery grave. Among those drunk was the little boy who bore the flags. Giving one his hand, which was cut short by the sickening flood of his young life, he waved the flags over his head, entered into the river, and was seen no more. The incident was witnessed by a whole regiment that was crossing the river at the time, and not one member of it but shed a tear at the sight.

Perhaps the most enlivening determination and courage upon the part of our men in Col. Pinkney's regiment was displayed by Capt. J. D. Lanyon, of the Liberty Guards. In the first charge, while standing in front of his men, who were loading and firing as fast as possible, he received a severe wound just beneath his left arm, the ball lodging in his body. His sword fell from his grasp, but he quickly recovered it, and, notwithstanding the severity of his hurt, fought the battle through, nor did he leave his post until he saw that his wounded were properly cared for at night. Such acts entitle a man to the name of hero. Capt. L. came to the city Saturday, and is now very ill from the effects of his wound, but it is sincerely to be hoped that it will not prove mortal.

Our young friend James B. Hatcher, at Mr. C. Kirk & Co's bookstore, a not very old nor remarkably large young gentleman, who was in the battle as an amateur fighter, succeeded in "carrying" a Lincolnite twice his size, and disarming him of his gun and knife, besides one of the Illinois officers he had captured from one of our men in Watson's Battery. The last named weapon he brought home with him, but was not permitted to take away the rest.

From Columbus the fight could be witnessed with ease. As our men retired to the river for protection, a gallant volunteering every inch of ground, the Federals in pursuit could be seen bayoneting the wounded left on the field. Not only this, they set fire to the town and to hospital, and the poor fellows confined in them were consumed by the flames. These acts of barbarity did not lessen the already awakened vengeance of our men, and we hear it stated that the most ample retaliation was made.

OTHER BATTLES EXPECTED.

A gentleman who left Columbus on Saturday night, informs us that our army there are anxiously expecting another engagement with the enemy—the report being that they are coming.

Another report prevailed there that Jeff. Thompson had a fight with the Federals last Friday, some twenty miles from New Madrid, and achieved a decided success.

Still another report is to the effect that the Federals are marching upon New Madrid, 20,000 strong, with nothing in their way but Jeff. Thompson and about 1100 men. We give these reports for what they are worth.

Late intelligence from Bowling Green leads us to expect an early collision in the vicinity of Green river, Kentucky.

The next few days may be big with important events.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN TENNESSEE—The following gentlemen have been elected to Congress:

D. M. Currin, 11th district; J. C. D. Atkins, 9th district; Thomas Menees, 8th district; Geo. W. Jones, 7th district; M. T. Ready, 6th district; H. S. Foote, 5th district; R. L. Gardenhire, 4th district; W. G. Swan, 3d district; J. B. Heiskell, 1st district.

This leaves the 2d and 10th districts still in doubt; but we are inclined to the opinion that A. O. Walker is elected in the 2d, and John V. Wright in the 10th.

KILLED—Mr. Dennis Cloutse, of the parish of St. Charles, was instantly killed by a kick from his horse. The accident occurred on the plantation of Capt. Trisdale, in the parish of West Baton Rouge, on Friday evening last.

PLAQUEMINES.—In the parish of Plaquemines 496 votes were cast for Davis and Stephens.

ASSUMPTION.—The Presidential candidates received 5600 votes.

CADDO—In Caddo parish Defrese had all the votes polled, and Peralta and Magruder large majorities. Butler is elected Senator, and Wright and McRady Representatives. The Presidential vote was 780. For Congress, Magruder 768, Lewis 19.

Among the items of intelligence brought by the Jura, at New York from Liverpool, October 26th, is the arrival at Liverpool of Captain Raphael Semmes, of the C. S. ship steamer Sumter, by the Edinburg.

OUR RELEASED PRISONERS FROM FORT LAFAYETTE—WHAT THEY SAY—A PROPOSITION MADE TO THEM TO JOIN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

Several of the prisoners taken at the capture of Fort Hatteras, and subsequently carried to Fort Lafayette, have been released and have arrived in Norfolk. The office of the Norfolk *Day Book* gives the following as a result of a visit and conversation with a number of them:

They represent much dissatisfaction among the Federal troops, and state that many of them endorse the action of the South, and hope for her ultimate success. In proof of the extreme of which a state of feeling, they relate that an attempt was made by some of the Federal soldiers at Old Point to blow up the magazine by means of a train of powder which they succeeded in laying, but which was discovered before an opportunity was had to fire it. They also state that quite a number of Northern soldiers expressed a desire on their departure to go South with them, and regretted exceedingly the circumstances which prevented them from doing so.

There are seven guns mounted on the Rip Raps—one of the rifled type, and the others Columbiads. The old Sawyer gun is mounted on the platform, and is used as a pivot gun. It was planted there by the Germans, and the works which they believe to be completed, and only waiting a favorable opportunity to make her appearance. The big Dahlgren is also in the Rip Raps, but is not mounted.

The number of men at the Point is estimated at 6000. At the Rip Raps there are but one hundred and seventy men. From overheard conversation among them, the fact was learned that an attempt is to be made by twenty men to apply sulphur to drive them from the fort, and fear very much an attempt on our part to do so. Before the prisoners, however, they were very careful in their expressions of what they had done and what they could do.

Among the various amusements for the men while at the Rip Raps, noted consist of phrases where men take the negro boatmen of the Northern delinquents with a ball and chain attached to their feet, rolling wheelbarrows of coal. One of them relates that a Colonel told them that he didn't believe they would do for him to the same way, whereupon he said that they would have to kill him first, and he added, "I mean it, too, for I should prefer death, any time to these-here things which my legs."

The notorious Charlie Ross Wright is at the Rip Raps—making around in his usual boasting manner. He had the impudence and lack of manliness to make a favorable proposition to our men there, which they were probably more properly meeting on account of the circumstances under which they were placed. Some of our men, however, and they the majority count when they will have an opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon him.

The proposition he made was rather mean, they say, and was addressed to the men with the Bonds, and "asking to soldiers under the stars and stripes." We are happy, however, to be able to say that, while the prisoners thought we were not as thirsty to reply as they would have been if they had been in opposition, yet they had the satisfaction of administering the mortification of Foster, contained by a promissory order from the officer in command of the Rip Raps, forbidding him to come in the barracks, and threatening that none but a coward would take such an occasion to make such a proposition.

Mr. J. Burnes, who was wounded in the leg, and who had to be carried to market the prisoners by Gen. Wool—with the officer Lieut. Dupuy, and other wards told the men to report such a suggestion if made to them.

Two deserters from the Yanks joined the conversation the Rip Raps without their leaves nor leave. One of them said he enlisted in Boston, and that he enlisted to be worthless, and "did it with the idea of his company is on the Hatteras prisoners for his 50 dollars." Falling in this, he returned to sell it for a dollar. It was found out and the larger, he, getting here Thursday, of the enlistment of feeling that he had made a good thing of it, inasmuch as he had received five dollars for one.

Mr. Jesse Magee, a native, is quite popular and admired by the Federal and they speak highly the idea of giving it up, and our valuables states that he is very ill. He was shot in the arm, while among them, in the 4. He regretted, with us, that he did not do so—introducing the Bonds affair to that time. By the way, speaking of that Bonds, we have not then rebels, our men were in Castle Williams, in New York, and engage on the boats would take occasion, when passing there, to mention them with cheers for Hatteras. They bore it patiently for some time, but finally, regarding forbearance as no longer a virtue, they replied to them, cheers, on, cell, in kind, by shouting out, "Three cheers for Jeff Davis!" After this boats passed as unmolested as a funeral procession, and no cheers were heard for Hatteras.

It seems that the Northern soldiers will take South by having the best offices, and offers no hesitation in assuming the cause whenever an opportunity presents. They have bestowed a new title upon Beauregard, and alluded to him as the "Old Brandy Fox," meaning by this, we suppose, that he is cunning enough to perplex all their plans, and wise enough to outwit them.

Every thing is represented as being earned on with the greatest activity at the Point. Positions are being added every day and every disposition is manifested to capture military honors, of which, of course, all the first opinion, result in a move, not, indeed, laid down by books, but, nevertheless, performed by his own wits as successful heretofore as known to have been the double-quick retreat.

The returned prisoners report that they left quite a number of their comrades sick, and state that there have been sixteen deaths among them since they left Hatteras, and that they have only four in a case of typhoid.

THANKSGIVING.

All hence to our Christmas bold—
Yet Heaven by thine Bill—
Who come to fight for gallery gold,
Wherever the sun comes by hold.

The farmer's shall commemorate plant,
The bitter death the bigots
That fight with glory our broad land,
And strike with dread our foes.

But there is One who, though unseen,
Those Christmas bid night—
Bright's the realm, with unspoke tears,
Introduces now to smile.

Unchecked Dagbolt who their dad,
Shielding our flag from harm,
The hem mother's efforts story'd,
Spread peals and charm.

Then bitter gladness millions shout—
Our grateful songs ascend,
Until the echo swelling out,
Strikes earth's remotest bound.

Paulsen's Blindfold Chess Play in England.

The arrival of Mr. Paulsen, the American chess player, in London, has already been noticed. Mr. Paulsen, it will be remembered, played against Paul Morphy at the chess tournament held in New York some time ago. He now appears in London as a blindfold player, beating no less than ten opponents double. Notwithstanding, the London *Star* has this account of his wonderful performances:

Mr. Paulsen offered to play, blindfolded, ten of the best players of this country, and carry on the games simultaneously. Mr. Paulsen had previously been victorious in a contest on the same terms with fifteen players; but they were not all first class, and he had to struggle hard to win. It was felt to be pitted against ten of the oldest players that could be produced. The match yesterday has excited great interest in chess circles since the preliminaries were arranged, when it commenced yesterday in a numerous company in the room, which, it is needless to say, consisted chiefly of chess players. The following are the names of the ten gentlemen who were Mr. Paulsen's opponents, viz. 1. Mr. Mackenzie, amateur; 2. Mr. Benjamin, Russian Embassy; 3. Mr. Maude, London Chess Club; 4. Mr. Howard, St. James' Club; 5. Mr. Horne, St. Stephen's Club; 6. Mr. Burden, amateur; 7. Mr. Campbell; 8. Mr. Robey; 9. Mr. Lamb, amateur; 10. Mr. Wormald, Hon. Secretary St. James's Club.

At two o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Paulsen made a platform in the room, put on his hat and seated himself in a chair. For the instruction of those who are unacquainted in chess matters it may be stated that literally he was not blindfolded—that is to say, he did not bind the bage round his eyes; but as his back was towards the players and his face directly towards the window, it was physically impossible that he could see any thing on the boards of his opponents. He was quite cool and collected, and appeared to contemplate the result without any misgiving. He had the first move in all the games, and he announced king's pawn 2 all all round. The game proceeded slowly, and it became apparent that, although Mr. Paulsen had undertaken to combat ten opponents, he was really playing against the most of the intelligence in the room. The match commenced with his opponents as to the tactics by which he could be defeated. The match was entirely for honor. Mr. Paulsen, indeed, had a small bet in his own favor by Mr. Mackenzie, but otherwise there was no betting. Now as to the result. At five o'clock Mr. Campbell was declared the victor in his game; at ten o'clock Mr. Sebourof was equally fortunate, and at half-past ten Mr. Mackenzie confessed himself beaten and resigned. About half-past twelve Mr. Robey offered to draw, which Mr. Paulsen agreed to, although he had the best of the game, and about five minutes after the game with Mr. Horne was also drawn. Shortly after one o'clock Mr. Lamb's game was also drawn. The remaining games were drawn.

During the contest, which lasted nearly twelve hours, Mr. Paulsen was out of his chair for about two minutes, and the only refreshment he partook of was a glass of water.

On the Etymology of Humbug.

The London *Welcome Guest* thus discusses that popular subject—humbug:

A great many regardless theorists have been vexedlated from time to time about the origin of this very familiar term. The most popular of these is that which ascribes it to a corruption of the word Hamburg, in which city, during some continental campaign, so many *canards* were fabricated relative to the fortunes of the rival forces, that at length it is said it became customary, when expressing incredulity on any statement, to remark, "That is from Hamburg," or, "That is Hamburg." But, as yet a new *erkes Trivolo*, as the Italians say, if not correct, this derivation is very well invented, a phrase which may likewise be applied to the hypothesis advanced by Scotland for the origin. Thus, it was, as the story goes, in "Auld Reekie" ages, "a family called Bogue, or Bong, in Berwickshire, a daughter of which married a son of Hume, whose representatives are still in existence. In time, in default of male issue, the Bogue estate reverted to one Geordie Hume, who was popularly called "Hume of the Bogue," or "Aum of the Bog," the name of Hume being then pronounced in the district of Scotland then called "The Hamme." This worthy so successfully rigged Baron Minchausen in his relations of the marvelous, that at length any extraordinary statement he had heard it was treated as "just a piece of the bog," afterwards contracted to humbug.

It is well known that the coinage issued by James II from the Dublin Mint was composed of such worthless materials that it was shortly after the battle of Boyne, ordered the crowns and half crowns to be legally recognized merely as pence and halfpence. This base metal was known to the Irish as *aim bog*, pronounced *oem bog*, and in the course of time gave rise to the phrase "that's a piece of aim bog, &c., were frequent, and are thought by many to have suggested humbug. Lord Ireland's claim to the paternity of the word should be disputed, a sufficiently etymologist has traced it to a Monsieur Humbug, a famous Parisian *marchande de danse*, who flourished in Cupid street, Dublin, in the year 1777, and whose advertisements appeared in all the journals of the period.

After all, notwithstanding the *remarkable* of some of the preceding hypotheses, the true source of the word is simple enough. Formerly, at public places, to fork was a popular mode of expressing approbation, and, if we mistake, we find the following notice of the habit in Harrison's "Slate Trinks of the Rebels of Charles II, in 1660." (Here the spectators hummed.) Lord Chief Baron "Gentlemen, this humming is not at all becoming the gravity of this court. It is more fitting for a stage play than for a court of justice."

Johnson also, in his "Life of Sprat," thus alludes to it: "Sprat prevailed in these days on indecent custom. When a preacher touched any favorite topic in a manner that delighted his audience, the approbation was expressed by a hum, consisting in the proportion, of their zeal or plaisance. When Sacheverell preached, his congregation hummed so loudly and so long that he sat down to enjoy it, and rubbed his face with his handkerchief. When Sprat approached, he likewise was honored with the like animating hum; but he stretched out his hand to the congregation and cried, 'Peace, peace! I pray you, peace.' The word was hence extended to imply cajoling, flattery, &c., as appears by the following distich from Brooke:

"Beauty, by ancient tradition we find,
Her delightful humbug the whole tribe of mankind."

In Grose's "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," to hum means to deceive, to which sense it is also employed by Peter Pindar:

"Ye Commons, a trope hum beyond compare
"Ye Brewers, you hum the Excise."

The word *hum* is of Celtic origin, and signifies some terrific spectre or goblin. Frequent references of its use by ghosts of the most distinguished authors might be adduced. In his "Dream of the Apothegm," Junot writes: "Yet were they but fools and middle-mannes, to think that either so mighty a person could be feared with *hugges* and *humbugs*." Ben Jonson, in the "Tuning of the Shrew":

"Hush! hush! fear boys with bugs."

Bug is the root of the Scotch bugle, and is probably identical with the Lodbrolie poet (*spectre-snake*.) Two other familiar expressions have also a connection with the word:

"As silly nations agree and hand their gage,
Hence, bugs, or the Gloucester humbugs."
—Poems, p. 17, Lond. 1777.

"Bugs and Hobgoblins, Spectres and Apparitions,
Spirits, Sylphs, Nymphs, Satyrs, Fauns and Dryads."
—Spectator, date Cent.

To humbug is, consequently, literally to deceive with imaginary spirits or appearances; hum is, with the exception of the letter h, identical, verbally the "humming song" by shepherd. At any rate, we Brooke in his "Epilogues on Humbugging," has observed:

"Of grounds of wit to repute of apparitions,
Humbugs to which the ancient Druids
Twing million and hyeles and Sons publicists,
Of Sorts and of authors the vital and vast,
Gentlemen, we stands!—who shall humbug the
Court, pr. ay stands!"

SOUTHERN MONARCH—Messrs. Rabb & Co., Exchange Place, have sent us the November number of Hunt's Rabbits Rabbit Bibliography. It appears to be a very valuable work, and is well and thoroughly handsome in both. We hope it will be liberally patronized.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Kentucky.

Louisville, November 12—The *Bryn Mawr* of this morning is informed by a gentleman from the interior that the bridges over Chickamauga creek were burned by disbanded bands, and not by Unionists as was supposed.

Federal Loss at Fort Royal is Killed.

A negro who escaped from Hilton Head says he heard that the Federal officers say their loss in the Fort Royal battle was 60 killed.

Movements of Federal Vessels.

The *Republican* publishes an extract from a letter dated St. Simon's Island, 9th, which says one Federal vessel passed the day previous and three more on the 9th, bound South; they also passed Fernandina.

Gen. Lee arrived in this city.

Nothing positive is known of the movements of the Federals.

From Nashville.

Governor Harris's Address to the People of Tennessee.

Nashville, November 12—The *Union and American* will publish an address to the people of Tennessee by Gov. Harris, calling upon them to furnish every field, military shot-gun and rifle they have, to arm the young now offering their services to the State. He says the State must be, and, to the full extent of its resources, shall be prepared, and declares he is resolved to extinguish every resistance of the State before a foot of the invaders shall pollute the soil of Tennessee.

Parties arrived to-day from East Tennessee report great excitement prevails there, and that there are constantly of a general outbreak. Five men have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the burning of the Blowsville bridge.

Two Federal Generals, Mitchell and Sherman, Resigned.

Advices received from Louisville state that General Mitchell, commanding the Department of Ohio and Kentucky, has resigned, because of unsatisfactory relations with General Sherman. General Sherman also has resigned, and the men assigned to his health.

From Memphis.

Official Report of the Killed and Wounded.

Memphis, November 12—Official report of the killed and wounded, viz:

Colonel Marks's Regiment: Killed—Major Butler, Sergeant Kelly, Lieutenant Alexander, Privates—Reed, Lowdy, Vinson, Cannon, Brown, Hoon, Williams, Edgar, Conway. Wounded—Lieutenants Miller and Dennison, Privates Murphy, Stanton, Dunn, Barnes, Woody, Kindman, Mitchell, Bass, Pratt, Myers, Hoore, Henry, Sergeant Weaver, J. Weaver, Mitchell, Mat Smith, Harmon, Brewster, Tilland, Donnelly, Hamilton, Carroll, Wiemeyer, Walsh, Moss, Brown, Magard, Smith, Sanders.

Stuart's Artillery: Killed—Corporal Wall, Madeline. Wounded—Dunn.

Watson's Battery: Killed—McCune and Clar. Wounded—Deal, Beaver, Ashworth and Lipat, Bell.

Miller's Cavalry. Wounded—Hendricks.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Common Council—There was not a quorum of the Board of Assistant Aldermen last evening, which brought forth severe strictures upon the absentees by the friends of Messrs. Arde and Hogan.

Messrs. Arde and Hogan, of Aldermen, Hogan, Inshbaker, White, Sickles, Weekes, Smith and Cox were present, and the first named presided. Permission was granted to Commodore Hollins to use the bottom in front of the Peoples' Bank for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Commodore Perry. The petition appropriating half a million dollars for the construction of iron way vessels was referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolution granting the use of the *Times-Picayune* for the corporate purposes of the city during the war, was adopted, with the amendment, by Mr. Delabarre, giving them permission to erect a shed in which to keep their battery.

The proposal connected with the Gas Company for lighting the streets longer every night was adopted, and the same scheme, which is a return to the former system, was referred to the Finance Committee. A resolution to pay for the refreshments of importance at the last election and to provide for the same in future, and to pay the Clerks 30 per day, was adopted. The free wood and coal ordinance was amended so as to limit the quantities of improvement for 6 to 20 days on those who did not pay their taxes. It was agreed to extend the city's portion of the wharfage dues from steamboats laid up during the blockade, if the wharf boats would do the same.

A Supposed Lincoln Spy—The arrest of Mr. Daniel Hook, a well known capitalist, supposed to be worth about one million dollars, at the St. Charles Hotel yesterday evening, caused some excitement on the part of the arrest was caused by a telegraphic dispatch from Charleston, Tennessee, stating that Mr. Hood was a Lincoln spy.

The whole affair, which is the bonds of detective Parrott, who seen had Mr. Hood in custody, and brought him to the Mayor's office, after affording him the opportunity with some friends, who accompanied him, to the residence of Mr. Hennen. Mr. Hood is a gentleman of education and fine deportment, some sixty years of age. He is the owner of property to the extent of one million dollars in Georgia and South Carolina, and some three years ago was a resident of Charleston, S. C., and of S. A. Williams & Co., of Charleston. He claims to be a citizen of Georgia, but has resided for the last three years in New York, where he owns property, though he asserts that his property there is not equal to his debts.

The Mayor called Mr. Hennen aside and asked him, and he said he came on business for S. A. Williams & Co., of Charleston, of which firm he claimed to be a partner, but Mr. Hollingsworth, their junior partner, who is here, says he has nothing more to do with them, and that he has no transactions with them. The Mayor said then that it was his duty to discharge the prisoner, but would read the state of counting here at once, a time from the North without an oath, and wanted to know what he was doing in New Orleans, when his property was in Georgia and South Carolina. He expected that he was here for Williams & Co., but would not say what their business was. One of the firm of S. A. & J. Levy, of this city, declared that he was ready to vouch for Mr. Hood, and give any security for him. The Mayor sent him and his friends before Governor Moore for examination.

Obtaining Goods on Forged Orders—Two identical Yankees on Saturday, two similar cases of petty forgery were brought to light here, and rather a serious manner. In the one case, a sub-driver named Roger Hester, forged an order from his former employer, Mr. T. W. Bethell, on Mr. Elder, the shoe merchant of Poydras street, for six pairs of gaiters, and in the other he was a young man named Mary Ann Ten Eyck, who forged orders of her employer, Mrs. D. W. Kenner, on the grocer, for money and goods, and on Mr. Gaudet, grocer and Justice of the peace, for money and goods. Both were successful, although the forgeries were not discovered for some time.

Mr. Bethell, the well-known undertaker, was presented with a bill yesterday for six pairs of gaiters, for which he, Mr. Bethell, by Elder, and finding out that he had not either ordered nor sent them, he went to the store to discover the meaning of such a bill, when he was shown a pretended order, with his name forged to it, purporting Hester to send Mr. Bethell, by the bearer, six pairs of gaiters. When Hester came with the money man who put them, Mr. Bethell knew him to be Hester, and sent after he was arrested. Hester, in the presence of Recorder Bell, confessed the crime.

Dangerous Character—(Oliver Kington last evening entered a dwelling house, who says he is just from Canada, and that his name is John Burke, who was trying to sell a diamond pin to a bystander at the corner of Poydras and Philippi streets. He had also in his possession a diamond ring of value.

Fine Market—The following distribution took place yesterday, three being 1765 families supplied 1765 loaves bread, 36 barrels corn meal, 11 do. grits, 6 do. cushions, 2 do. oatmeal, 8 horses, 2 mules each, 36 barrels sweet potatoes, 6 do. turnips, 11 kits mackerel, 2 do. salmon, tongues and squeals, 4 do. herring, 8 boxes codfish, 300 cabbages, 600 bunches ground, 400 do. leeks, 400 pumpkins.

Recorder Chastinel's Court—Kaffie Boehler, of No. 119 Exchange Alley, had to give security in $300 to appear before the First District Court to be tried for committing off speech and battery on his neighbor, D. Kaufmann.

Mrs. Hanks, who pounded Juliet Bankhum, had to pay a fine of $10 for having beaten the man.

Hamilton, the slave of Mr. Vignie, was held to answer the complaint of citizen A. P. Raymond, that the slave some owned beef from the Meat Market, last Sunday morning, belonging to Mr. Simon.

The case of Mr. Fitzpatrick, charged with breach of lunatic failing to secure to Ann Moore a double-barrelled shot-gun loaded when was dismissed.

On the charging of officer L. P. Patton, Colette Jolly and Christine Coolner were fined $10 each for disturbing 6th ward the peace.

Mrs. Barbara Whitman gave $200 bail to answer the complaint of her husband, Sam Williams, that she gave drink dad y, abuse him, and cursed him to blush by the aid of improper language. Wrecked man!

Hardy and Rita Forbank gave $200 bail to answer the charge of shooing Celestine Fernandez, and Mary Grandame furnished the same security, being accused of insulting Modeleine August. The case of D. Kalamazoo, who complained of being insulted by Peter Davis and E. F. Sombler, was dismissed for want of proof.

Another Kitchen Destroyed—At half past four o'clock yesterday morning another kitchen was destroyed by fire. It was situated on Franklin street, near Gaumont, and belonged to Mr. Benjamin T. Adams.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Wednesday Morning, Nov. 13, 1861.

COTTON—[illegible] bales sold to-day for future delivery, at the Street Mining.

TOBACCO—Nothing reported.

SUGAR—The supply is liberal, but the demand is very limited. About 275 hhds. sold at 2½@3c for Common to Good Common, 4½c for Fully Fair, 7@7½c for Clarified Yellow and 8@9c for Clarified White.

MOLASSES—The demand is good, and prices are firm. About 600 bbls. sold at 19@20c for Prime to Choice, and 500 bbls. at 22@23c for Prime to Choice.

FLOUR—[illegible] bbls. Superfine sold, in lots, at $11, 100 @ $11 25, and 200 Extra at $10 50@$10 [illegible]. Also, 200 bbls Superfine at $11, 300 Fine at $10, and 250 Unclassified at $10 50 bbl.

CORN—700 sacks White sold at 61@62c per bushel.

BRAN—[illegible] sacks sold at 62½@65c per ton.

HAY—[illegible] bales Cross Green sold at 62½ per ton.

WHISKEY—Supplied to retailing slowly at 21@[illegible] per gal.

PORK—Sales to retailing slowly at 24@[illegible] per bbl.

BACON—Sales Sides are retailing at 20c, and Shoulders at 16c per lb.

LARD—Prime to choice and in large to retailing at [illegible] per lb.

HAMS SACGING—Sales [illegible] bales at 20c per yard.

GUNNY BAGS—No sales on sale to-day.

Cattle Market,

Improved Steers Nov. 12, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 211 Texas Cattle, 28 Hogs and 110 Veal Calves. Previous to this, 28 Texas Cattle, 28 Hogs, and 70 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 239 Texas Cattle, 98 Hogs, 1135 Sheep and 36 Veal Calves. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle,	per 100 lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas "	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows	" head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Cattle,	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep,	" head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs,	" lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows,	" head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 13, 1861.

No clearances of the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Mode, Hollister, from Donaldsonville.
Empire Parish, Grant, from Lower Coast.
Plaza, Strickland, from Lower Coast.
Pontiac, Ro. S. Round, from Opelousas.

DESCRIPTIVE BY THE RIVER.

BONALDONSUPER BY THE RIVER.—Steamer Mode—25 hhds sugar 143 bbls molasses Lobit & Chappuzier—[illegible] do do Finley, Arnold & [illegible] W. F. Bonham—[illegible] do C. F. Lemaire—[illegible] J. W. Bonham—[illegible] do Lobit & Chappuzier—105 bbls molasses Tomlinson & Taylor—[illegible] do [illegible] do [illegible] do [