THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, mahogany and rosewood furniture.

By N. Vignie, at 11 o'clock, at Exchange Alley, corner of Conti street, diamond watches, clocks, ornaments silver plate, &c.

HOW IT WORKS.

The position assumed by Great Britain in reference to the outrage committed on board the steamer Trent affords a curious illustration of the unexpected mode in which our wishes and views are sometimes providentially promoted. When the war against the South began, a general impression prevailed among our people that England and France would be speedily impelled by their commercial interests to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, and to raise the blockade. Calm and thoughtful minds considered this idea at least highly problematical, and warned the people not to rely too confidently on foreign interference. Preaching, however, was for some time to very little purpose. Nearly everybody believed that England could not possibly get along without Southern cotton, and that no sooner would the scarcity begin to be felt by the manufacturers than she would forcibly open the principal cotton ports of the South, on the ground of the notorious inefficiency of the blockade. Time passed, however, and England and France did not move in the matter. As month after month rolled on without a manifestation of any purpose by the European powers to interfere in the blockade, the Southern people gradually learned to appreciate the good sense of those who had counseled them to place small faith in the efforts that might be made by foreign nations in their behalf, and to rely exclusively for the removal of the blockade, and the conquest of their independence, upon their own strong arms and resolute hearts. Just about the time when they had pretty much made up their minds to follow these wise suggestions, the Federal Government, by its stupid rancor and intense vindictiveness, precipitated an intervention which night otherwise have been indefinitely postponed.

That the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was effected with a predetermined purpose to provoke Great Britain we do not suppose. Far more probable is it that the arrogant and besotted leaders of Lincolnism really imagined they could offer an insult to the British flag with absolute impunity. They had for months been engaged, through their subservient presses, in bullying England. They had threatened her with war in case she should recognize the Confederate States; they had repeatedly boasted of their victories over her in previous wars, and had spoken as slightingly of her prowess and resources, and as confidently of their ability to whip her, as if the England of to-day had degenerated from her former greatness, had forfeited her ancient reputation for courage, and was willing tamely to submit to continuely and injurious. Indeed, the magnificent spirit in which the British press passed over with quiet sarcasm, and sometimes in contemptuous silence, the jeers and flings of Red Republicanism, encouraged among the self conceited Yankees the idea that under no circumstances whatever would Great Britain resent a wrong proffered her by them. Accordingly, when Capt. WILKES forcibly seized our Commissioners on board a British vessel, the Yankee dom exulted at the act, and soothed its fluttering nerves with the consolatory belief that the law was on the side of the Lincolnites, and that England would not dream of treating the affair in a serious light.

This was a grievous error of the Yankees, for just such a one as they were most likely to fall into. We have not a doubt that when a British steamer brought the intelligence that the outrage on the Trent was regarded as a gross national indignity, to be expiated only by the prompt liberation of the captives accompanied by a fitting apology, with the alternative of war in case of refusal, extreme surprise and disappointment must have been experienced, for they had calculated on a very different result. But Yankeedom is not to be bluffed off in so summary a way. The people of that moon struck region have persuaded themselves that they are a match for Great Britain and the South to boot. Their papers minister daily incense on the altar of national vanity, and the bloated fools snuff it up with unctuous delight. They deem themselves invincible on land and water. They hold themselves capable of coping successfully with any number of foes, and nothing will divest them of the delusion, save the most severe and repeated castigation.

The United States Government will not surrender Messrs SLIDELL and MASON. Of this we have a most profound conviction. It could not if it would, and we hardly think it would if it could. The entire radical party at the North—the majority—are dead against yielding, and were Mr. LINCOLN disposed to acquiesce in the demand of England, they would raise a storm about his ears which would frighten him into submission to their will. A decision to give up the Commissioners, we verily believe, would overwhelm the present Administration, and produce intense civil commotion at the North. No! England will meet with a refusal, probably in terms designed to lead to temporizing and delay, provided Lord LYONS's instructions enable him to enter upon a protracted controversy. We fancy, however, that the action of England will be positive and peremptory, and that her representative will insist upon a categorical reply. In that event the Federal Government will answer No! and once the acquiescence must be war, and such a war as Mr. LINCOLN does not dream of in his philosophy. This strikes us as the most likely solution of the problem

New Music.—Our thanks are due Messrs Werlein & Co., 5 Camp street, for the following new music:

Parade March and Quickstep. By T. L. Von Lallacha. A very spirited composition, dedicated to Capt Hodgson, of Company 5th, Washington Artillery.

"*Dreams*" and "You ask me why I'm lonely now"—two favorite songs.

Remembrance of Camp Lewis. A polka march, composed and dedicated to Col. A. Reichard and the Rifle Regiment, by J. Kirschenbleiter—a composition of considerable merit

God Defendeth the Right. A patriotic song by H Schreiner, words by Mrs. DuBose.

THE VOLUNTEERS' FRIEND.—An advance copy of the third number of this spicy little sheet has been laid on our table. It will be given to the public to-morrow, the 24th instant. The number before us is a decided improvement on its predecessors, and is a very pleasing, varied and sprightly production. We are glad to perceive that the advertising experiment has completely succeeded. The *Volunteers Friend* will be issued to the number of six thousand copies.

HOLIDAY PRESENTATION BOOKS, &c.—It will be perceived by reference to our advertising columns that Thos L. White, No 105 Canal street, offers for sale a superb collection of finely bound and beautifully illustrated works particularly suitable as Christmas and New Year's gifts, together with an assortment of writing desks, portfolios, chessmen, juvenile books, and the like. We are assured that every thing in Mr. White's establishment will be disposed of at very moderate prices.

CRESCENT CITY BANK.—The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Monday, 4th January next.

We are indebted to Messrs. Hollé & Co., No. Exchange Passage, for very late Western papers.

FLORIDA C. S. SENATORS.—On the 11th instant the Florida Legislature elected Messrs. James M. Baker and A. E. Maxwell C. S Senators.

THE PRIVATEERS NOT TO BE HARMED.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes

Months ago I expressed the conviction that the Government, from motives of policy, would not hang a single Southern privateer. I had good reason to know that such was the determination of both the President and Secretary of State. Subsequent events have only strengthened that determination. The whole civilized world would regard any other course as barbarous in the highest degree. Judge Grier, of Philadelphia, well expressed the popular feeling on that subject when he refused to try for their lives, last week, some privateers who had been brought before him. He said it was mockery to do so to prisoners captured on the sea, while prisoners captured on the land were either exchanged, or even released, on the administration of a simple oath, and that there was no justice in making such a distinction. They both subject under the same authority, and one were as much entitled to be regarded as prisoners of war as the other. It is not probable, therefore, that the Confederates will execute their threat of hanging some of our chief men in retaliation.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,266.

OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

What is the Federal Government fighting for? We take it that the state and wrecked pretext of preserving the Union is well nigh abandoned. The only journals which yet seem to cling to it as an apology for their baseness are the Lincoln sheets in Kentucky and Missouri. They no doubt, in common with all others who use their senses and intellects, are aware that the Union, as it was, has ceased to be a possibility, and that any Union involving the idea of equality of rights in the South is as completely out of the question as if it had never existed. The North has given up the idea of fighting for the Union. For what then is Yankeedom fighting?

There are but two possible replies to this interrogatory. First, for vengeance; second, for rapine. Let us explain: The North will never forgive the South for seceding, and thus destroying that immense and lucrative trade by which New York and Boston and Philadelphia had been enriched. Let the war terminate as it may, those cities have seen the scene of their prosperity, and must henceforth decline or remain stationary. This calamity will result from the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and from our determination to preserve as few commercial relations as possible with our enemies. The latter are furious, and swear in their wrath that if they must suffer, we in the South shall be ruined with them. This is the mode in which the vengeance motive operates.

But the war is frightfully expensive, and let it cease when it will, the Federal Government becomes burdened with a debt, of which the interest alone must be annually met by heavy taxation. The people, wearied and exhausted with sacrifices, will be in no condition at the end of a protracted contest to submit to new and onerous contributions. Somebody must pay the piper, and who so fit as the power which, according to Federal authority, provoked the war? The South has four millions of slaves, countless acres of fertile territory, and produces annually cotton to the value of two hundred millions, and sugar and tobacco to more than half that sum. The North has only to subjugate the South, and confiscate all this, together with houses and lands, and bank stock, and money, and cattle, and behold! the expenses of the war are paid. This is the mode in which the rapine motive operates.

Thus we see that the Yankees care nothing about the Union. It has even ceased to be a catchword. They make war on us because they are instigated by hatred and covetousness—sentiments in perfect keeping with their character, and worthy of their reputation.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Richmond, December 20—The Confederate Government consents to the exchange of Commissioner Ely for Mr. Faulkner, and Ely will soon be sent North.

Rumors are abundant here to-day, but nothing has been received in official quarters confirming any of them.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for the relief of the Charleston sufferers, and the bill will probably pass the Senate at an early day.

The report which is current all about of the collision of Federal regiments near Fairfax, and the capture of Federals by the Confederates, is unconfirmed.

Congressional business unimportant.

BATTLE NEAR DRANESVILLE—Richmond, December 21—A portion of our Potomac army suffered defeat on yesterday. At 4 o'clock on yesterday morning Gen. Stewart, with 150 cavalry, the Jeff. Davis Artillery, the First Kentucky Regiment, Tenth Alabama, Eleventh Virginia, and Sixth South Carolina Regiments—this force being a portion of Gen. Longstreet's brigade—left Centreville to attempt the capture of a Federal foraging party at Dranesville, six teen miles from Centreville. As they neared the place the Federals were discovered to be 10,000 strong. Gen. Stewart, with his 3000 men, attacked them, and the fight lasted the greater portion of the day, when the Confederates retired. Our loss was about thirty killed and an equal number wounded. Among the killed are Col Taylor, of the First Kentucky, and the Major of the same regiment.

The Eleventh Virginia, from Lynchburg, had 1 killed and 12 wounded. The third field officer was killed and another had his arm shot off in the engagement. The Davis Artillery were killed at their guns and several wounded. Gen. Stewart sent to headquarters for reinforcements, and last night the balance of Gen. Longstreet's brigade, comprising fourteen regiments, went down to give the Yankees another fight. Nothing heard of their operations to day.

From Nashville—Nashville, December 21—Reliable intelligence received here reports the Hessians, 9000 strong, as having crossed Green river on the 19th, and are marching on Hopkinsville, Ky. Our force there is only 3500, under Gen. Clark, of Mississippi, but reinforcements have been ordered from Clarksville to his support.

Passengers from Bowling Green report that 17,000 of the enemy crossed Green river yesterday.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Union and American*, in his letter dated 20th instant, says it is reported that pickets will be advanced upon from three sides simultaneously by a combined force of 50,000 men.

Since the work of repairing the railroad bridge commenced several pontoon bridges have been thrown across the river, upon which wagons and cannon can be easily crossed.

General Hindman, ten miles south of Green river, has been strongly reinforced, but it is surmised that no general engagement will take place beyond Bowling Green, where the stand will be made, and a decisive battle fought.

Intelligence from Eastern Kentucky reports the people rising in overwhelming numbers to join the standard of Gen. Humphrey Marshall, as he approaches the blue grass region.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned to day, to the 20th January, 1862.

From Augusta—Augusta, December 21—The Rome (Ga) *Southerner* of the 19th says there was an attempt to burn the State road bridge over Petsel's creek, on Monday night last. The timbers of the incendiary was caught and hung at Cartersville on Friday.

From Savannah—Savannah, December 21—The *News* of this morning says that seven sailing vessels were sunk in one of the Charleston channels yesterday.

From Norfolk, via Richmond.—Richmond, December 21—The Norfolk *Day Book* of Friday and Saturday reached here to-night, and the following is a synopsis of the news received:

The steamer Jura has arrived at Portland, with Liverpool dates to the 6th.

Advices received by this steamer say that England continued excited on the Mason and Slidell affair. Active preparations are marking in England for war with the United States should it become necessary.

Gen. Scott, in a letter to the Paris papers, denies that the Washington Cabinet had predetermined the capture of Mason and Slidell, and hopes that amicable relations with England may be preserved. Demonstrations hostile to the United States have been made in some of the English ports.

It is reported that Minister Adams regarded his recall as inevitable.

The press of Brussels and Paris are unanimously sustaining England in condemning the capture of Mason and Slidell.

A letter received in Washington says all the arms destined for the United States have been removed from the vessels, and no more will be shipped.

Lincoln hopes diplomatically to delay affairs with England until England will select France to mediate. If so, the United States will choose Russia. No result will follow, and Lincoln will continue the war unmolested with the Confederacy.

The New York *Herald* of the 19th says the Lincoln Cabinet has not determined what course to pursue in the Mason and Slidell affair, as the English messenger has not arrived.

FROM BATON ROUGE—*Louisiana Legislature*—Baton Rouge, December 21—In the Senate, the joint resolution from the House in thanks to Commodore Hollins was unanimously concurred in.

The vote defeating Mr. Gantt's bill to exempt from execution a certain amount of slave property was reconsidered, and the bill made the special order for Friday, the 10th of January next.

Messrs. Barrow, Dupuy and Tete were appointed a special committee to inquire into the closing of Bayou Plaquemine by the police jury of the parish of Iberville.

In the House, the bills from the Senate providing for the building of a navy and the organization of a naval force to repel invasion, with two bills reported by the House Naval Committee, having the same object in view, but upon quite a different plan, were taken up. After a warm discussion, on motion of Mr. McDonald, made the special order for Wednesday, the 8th of January next. Ayes 43, noes 33.

The Senate bill appropriating $2,500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Confederate war tax levied on the people of Louisiana, passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the settlers on public lands, who are or may be in the military or naval service of the State or Confederate States, to pay for said lands within three years after the termination of the war, passed.

The Senate bill making Confederate States bonds receivable for all public lands sold in the State, passed.

The bill for the relief of cotton planters is made the special order for Tuesday, the 7th of January.

A bill for the relief of the Poydras Asylum of New Orleans passed.

Mr. Morrison introduced a bill to create and extend privileges on crops, which was referred.

Adjourned to the 6th of January, 1862.

The Fight at Alleghany Mountain.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the subjoined particulars in regard to this brilliant affair:

The scene of the conflict was on the top of the Alleghany Mountain, where it is crossed by the turnpike road leading west from Staunton, through Monterey to Cheat Mountain. This point is about 15 miles beyond Monterey, and about 10 miles this side of the scene of the battle of Greenbrier, on the 3d of October. The enemy reached some of the camps on Cheat Mountain is about 7 miles beyond the Greenbrier river, and therefore 17 miles west of the scene of the battle on Friday last.

The troops of the enemy were supposed to number about 5000, and supposed also to be under the orders of Gen. Reynolds, the same who commanded at Greenbrier. The troops on our side consisted of two Georgia regiments, Col. Baldwin's Regiment of Virginia troops, and two Virginia battalions—one commanded by Lieut. Col. Hansbrough, of Taylor county, the other by Major Roger, of Barbour county. There were also two field batteries—one commanded by Capt. Anderson, the other the battery of Captain Rice. Our whole force numbered about 2000, and was under the command of Col. Edward Johnson, of the Georgia troops, a native of Chesterfield county, Va.

It has already been stated that our army had fallen back from their entrenched camp at Greenbrier river, the scene of their former glory; and that a portion of our troops had been transferred elsewhere. Encouraged by this, the enemy threw forward their column, and by a night march reached the present camp of our troops, on the Alleghany Mountain, on Friday morning. They commenced their attack about sunrise. The battle raged for seven hours, when the enemy, appalled by his heavy losses and the total failure of his efforts, beat a final retreat.

On our side twenty men fell upon the field. The wounded and missing will amount, it is supposed, to a hundred men. The loss of the enemy was very great. Their ambulances were busy throughout the fight, and all their rear was numbered they carried off a vast number of killed and wounded. Notwithstanding, when forced to yield in the field, they left a large number of their dead in our hands. Eighty had already been found at the date of our reports.

Among the slain on our side we are sorry to hear the name of Captain Anderson, of the artillery. Lieut. Colonel Hansbrough is among the wounded, but, we are happy to hear, not dangerously.

For the particulars, as above narrated, we are indebted to a gentleman who came hither from Monterey after the news of the battle had reached there. Since writing it, we have obtained a copy of a dispatch received here by the War Department. It is as follows:

STAUNTON, Dec. 14.

A dispatch from Colonel Johnson states that the enemy attacked him yesterday, five thousand strong, but was repulsed with great loss, after an engagement of seven hours. The battle commenced at seven o'clock, A. M. Johnson's force was twelve hundred.

W. W. LOBING, Brigadier General.

Interesting Correspondence.

The Protest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell—Wilkes's Reply.

The Northern papers contain the following protest from Messrs Mason, Slidell, Eustis and Macfarland against their arrest on board the British steamer Trent, at sea, November 8th. It was transmitted to the Federal Congress by Secretary Welles:

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, AT SEA,
November 9th, 1861.

Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N., Commanding San Jacinto:

SIR: We desire to communicate to you, by this memorandum, the facts attending our arrest yesterday on board the British mail steamer Trent, by your order, and our transfer to this ship.

We, the undersigned, embarked at Havana on the 7th inst., as passengers on board the Trent, Capt. Moir, bound to the Island of St Thomas—the Trent being one of the regular mail and passenger line of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company, running from Vera Cruz, via Havana, to St. Thomas, and thence to Southampton, England. We paid our passage money for the whole route from Havana to Southampton to the British Consul at Havana, who acts as the agent or representative of the said steamship company. Mr. Slidell brought on board his family, consisting of his wife, four children and a servant, and Mr. Eustis by his wife and servants.

The Trent left the port of Havana about 8 o'clock, A. M., on the morning of the 7th inst and pursued her voyage uninterruptedly until about 1 o'clock, when the U. S. steamer San Jacinto, under your command, on the day following (the 8th inst.) in the manner now to be related.

When the San Jacinto was observed several miles distant, the Trent was pursuing the usual course of her voyage along the old Bahama channel, by Nicholas channel, was about 240 miles from Havana, and in sight of the light-house of Fort Gordon Grance, the San Jacinto then lying station ary or nearly so, about the middle of the channel, and where it was some fifteen miles wide, as since shown us on the chart, the nationality of the ship being then unknown. When the Trent had approached near enough for her flag to be distinguished, it was hoisted at the peak and at the main, and so remained for a time. No flag was shown by the San Jacinto. When the Trent had approached within a mile of the San Jacinto, still pursuing the even course of her voyage, a shotted gun was fired from the latter ship across the course of the Trent, and the United States flag at the same time displayed at the peak.

The British flag was again immediately hoisted, as before, by the Trent, and so remained. When the Trent had approached still on her course, within two or three hundred yards of the San Jacinto, a second shotted gun was fired from your ship again across the course of the Trent. When the Trent got within hailing distance, her captain inquired what was wanted. The reply was understood to be that "They would send a boat." Both vessels were then stationary, with steam shut off. A boat was lowered from your ship, followed immediately by two other boats, with full crews and armed with muskets and side arms. A lieutenant, in the uniform of the United States navy, and with side arms, boarded the Trent, and, in the presence of most of the passengers, then assembled on the upper deck, said to Captain Moir that he came with orders to demand his passenger list. The Captain refused to produce it, and formally protested against any right to visit his ship for the purpose indicated. After some conversation, implying renewed protests on the part of the Captain against the alleged object of the visit, and on the part of the officer of the San Jacinto that he had only to execute his orders, the latter said:

"That two gentlemen, naming Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason, were known to be on board, and also two other gentlemen, naming Mr. Eustis and Mr. MacFarland, and that his orders were to take and carry them on board the San Jacinto." If should have been noticed that the first and dressing the Captain he announced himself as a Lieutenant of the United States steamer San Jacinto. The four gentlemen thus named being present, the Lieutenant addressed Mr. Slidell and afterwards Mr. Mason, repeating that his orders were to take them, together with Eustis and MacFarland, and carry them on board his ship. Mason, Slidell and Mason, in reply, protested in the presence of the Captain of the Trent, his officers and passengers, against such threatened violation of their persons and their rights, and informed the Lieutenant that they would not leave the ship they were on unless compelled by the employment of actual force greater than they could resist; and Messrs. Eustis and MacFarland united with them in expressing a like purpose. That officer stated that he hoped he would not be compelled to resort to the use of force, but if it would become necessary to employ it, in order to execute his orders, he was prepared to do so.

He was answered by the undersigned that they would submit to such a force alone. The Lieutenant, then went to the gangway, where his boats were, the undersigned going at the same time to their staterooms on the upper deck below, followed by Captain Moir and by the other passengers. The Lieutenant returned with a party of his men, a portion of whom were armed with side arms, and other appearing to be a squad of marines having muskets and bayonets. Mr. Slidell was in his stateroom immediately by and in full view. The Lieutenant then said to Mr. Mason that having his force now present he hoped to be relieved from the necessity of calling it into actual use. The gentleman again answered that he would only submit to actual force greater than he could overcome, when the Lieutenant said an order of his men, by his order, took hold of him, and in a manner and in numbers sufficient to make resistance fruitless; and Mr. Slidell joining the group at the same time, one or more of the armed party took like hold of him, and these gentlemen at once went into the boat.

During this scene many of the passengers became highly exasperated, and gave vent to the strongest expressions of indignation, refusing to indicate a purpose of resistance on their part, when a squad armed with muskets, with bayonets fixed, made sensible advance of one or two paces with their arms at a charge. No proposition was made, omitted in the course of the narration, that before the party left the upper deck, an officer of the Trent, named Williams, in the naval uniform of Great Britain, known to the passengers as having charge of the mails and accompanying them to England, said to the Lieutenant, that as the only person present representing his Government he felt called upon, in language as earnest and emphatic as he could compute, to denounce the whole proceeding as a piratical act.

Mr. Slidell said Mr Mason, together with Mr. Eustis and Mr. MacFarland, against whom force in the manner had been used, were taken to the San Jacinto as soon as they had entered the boat. When they reached your ship, you received them into the gangway, announcing yourself as Capt. Wilkes, commander of the ship, and conducted them to your cabin, which you placed at their disposal. When the undersigned came aboard, they found the men at their quarters and the guns bearing on the Trent. After some time occupied in bringing on board our baggage and effects, the San Jacinto proceeded to the northward, through the southern entrance of the Trent, having been detained from three to four hours.

The foregoing is believed to be a correct narrative in substance of the facts and circumstances attending our arrest and transfer from the British mail steamer to this ship under your command, and which we doubt not will be corroborated by the Lieutenant present, as well as by all who witnessed them.

The incidents here given in detail may not have been witnessed by each one of the undersigned, individually, but they were by one or more of them. As, for the most part, they did not pass under your notice, we have deemed it proper to present them in this form before you, expressing the wish, if considered correct in any part, the indication may be pointed out; with a respectful request that you will transmit a copy of the paper to the Government of the United States, together with your report of the transaction, to facilitate which a copy is here with inclosed.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

[Signed] JOHN SLIDELL,
J. M. MASON,
GEORGE EUSTIS,
J. S. MACFARLAND.

Reply of Captain Wilkes.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
AT SEA, Nov 12, 1861.

Gentlemen: Your letter, dated the 9th inst., was handed to me yesterday. I shall transmit it, agreeably to your request, to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, with my report of the transaction to which it refers.

In reply to your wish to have any insertence it may contain published, I deem it my duty to say the facts differ materially in respect to the time and circumstances.

The facts in my possession are derived from the log-book, (the official record of the ship) and from the reports, in writing, of all the officers who visited the Trent, all of which will form a part of my report.

I am, respectfully, your obd't serv't,
[Signed] CHARLES WILKES.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen—I enclose a few observations, which I beg you to publish, and which I deem of the highest importance to all true, good and patriotic Americans of those Confederate States. By publishing them, you will greatly oblige your most obedient servant,

ANTHONY FERNANDEZ,
President of the Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-15.

In times past, the eve of the 23d of December, 1814, anniversary of the first battle fought on Louisiana soil, was celebrated by the firing and booming of cannon. You are aware also that the ever-memorable anniversary of the glorious 8th of January, 1815, has been always celebrated; and that, by an act of the Legislature, it is imperative on the authorities to do so. It is therefore with astonishment that I have noticed a motion made by Mr. McDonald, of the Legislature, making it the order of the day on the 8th of January next to take into consideration certain bills, &c. Now, since the law makes the 8th of January a festival day—a day on which, by said law, the banks, courts, &c., are shut—how is it, said law not having been repealed, that the Legislature should presume to sit on the 8th of January? The battle of 1815 was fought in New Orleans by Louisianians, (who are now fighting our battles) Tennesseans, Kentuckians and Mississippians! It was a Southern victory, and the greatest achievement of Southern valor. Why, I ask, consign it to oblivion? Why not commemorate the motives which should prevent its celebration. Louisiana will see with indignation the forgetfulness of the glorious events of the past, embazoned in the pages of history.

New Orleans, December 23d, 1861.

FIGHT AT WOODSONVILLE.

FALL OF COLONEL TERRY—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The Nashville *Banner* has a full account of the fight in Kentucky, in the region of Green river, already reported by telegraph, from which we subjoin the following additional particulars:

At dawn on Tuesday morning, a body of men, consisting in part of Wolfe's Artillery and a fragment of Colonel Terry's Rangers, was ordered forward from Camp Boone, where we were encamped. They proceeded towards Woodsonville, and, after they had passed the bridge on the side of the depot and Dirt road bridge, they found a party of the enemy. It was in the outskirts of Woodsonville. They had learned that the enemy had boasted that they intended cutting off Terry and his dead-shots (sic). The Colonel determined to defeat by turning a gap in an adjacent line and unflanking them, but in this attempt was unsuccessful, as was also an effort to plant Wolfe's battery. Before other preparations could be made the fight had begun in earnest along the fence. The enemy was on both sides of it, extending in a line all from a hundred and fifty to two hundred yards in length and numbering six hundred strong. Our force did not exceed two hundred and seventy-five. Colonel Terry dashed on in advance, having said to Captain Walker, "Come Johnny, let's charge them and risk the consequences." Capt. Walker, Lieut. Cowan, Capt. Evans, Paulding, Anderson, and Orderly of Capt. Walker's company (whose name has escaped us) followed after a group, firing their six shooters with great effect as they proceeded, killing numbers on either side of the fence and scattering them to the right and left. They did not retreat, however. They stood up with intrepid firmness and courage.

THE SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

As Captain Walker rode round the fence, just after Colonel Terry, he saw a Yankee with a musket behind a forked tree. The place had been discharged, and its owner was reloading. The Captain saw in a moment that if he passed he would inevitably be shot. There was but one resource. Clubbing his pistol, he dashed directly on the soldier, firing where he supposed his head was. The enemy fired at the same moment. His ball cut off the left ear of the Captain's bowie-knife, ran round through his clothes, and inflicted a wound on his right arm. The Captain's shot loosed the Yankee for ever and ever.

COLONEL TERRY'S FALL.

The fight lasted in this way along the fence for fifteen minutes, when our boys had reached the extreme end of it. Just here Col. Terry—always in the front—discovered a nest of five of the enemy. He leaped from his saddle, waved his hat, and cried, "Come on, boys, here's another bird's nest." He fired and killed two of them. The other three fired simultaneously and one shot Colonel Terry through the ledger. Another shot killed him. He fell headlong from his horse, without a groan or a moan. He was killed instantly, the ball piercing his wind pipe and penetrating the lower part of the brain. At the same time Paulding, Anderson and Tom Cowan rode up and dispatched the remaining three of the enemy. The man who killed Col. Terry was a huge, raw boned German, well dressed, and armed with a fine Belgian musket.

THE END OF THE FIGHT.

The fight ended here. When Col. Terry's fall was announced it at once prostrated his men with grief. The enemy had fled. Sixty six of their dead lay upon the field. Of our's only five. Slowly they moved off, and our victorious troops fell back to a secure position. All in all this is one of the most desperate fights of the war. It was hand to hand from first to last. No men could be more desperately brave than the enemy. The Rangers were equally reckless. The result, mournful as it is in the loss of a brave and gallant soldier, a promising officer, the idol of his command, and a loved and honored citizen, adds another page to the history of our invincible arms. It opens the ball in lower Kentucky. Burring scenes may be expected hourly in that crowded quarter.

THE NASHVILLE IN ENGLAND.—The annexed telegram from Washington, dated the 11th, was dispatched to the New York *Times*:

The dispatches brought by Mr. Goodrich, special bearer, from our Ministers in Europe, are of the highest importance. The affair of the rebel steamer Nashville, now lying in at Southampton for repairs, had caused the greatest excitement, and was the subject of a diplomatic note from our Minister to Lord Russell. Mr. Adams, by the order of his Government, protested against her remaining, but the British Government had, it was understood, determined to let her complete her armament. Captain Pegram had arranged for the Nashville a complete gun deck, which would make her a most formidable war steamer, and she would be allowed to depart, without hindrance on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Free Gift Lottery at the St. Louis Hotel.—The public must know that it is this evening, at seven o'clock, that the Christmas and New Year Free Gift Lottery will be thrown open for the inspection of the public. During the days that the bazaar has been open hundreds upon hundreds have been thronged with visitors, and large sums have been realized from the refreshment tables. But what all of the numerous gifts recently received are admired and arranged to-day, and the affair is finally ready, it will be the grand promenading rendezvous for the best part of our population. The gifts, so far, amount to to $40,000 at a low valuation, and about $20,000 worth of tickets have been sold. The general opinion this year will be to substitute these lottery tickets for the usual holiday presents, and the parties receiving them will run their chances of drawing a valuable present. Contributions will be received until the 31st of December, but it is earnestly hoped that they will all arrive before that time.

The Pantechnoptomon.—The mimic representation of events in the present war, as shown at the Academy of Music in Lee Mallory's Pantechnoptomon, continues to be an attraction of the day. Such a wonderful and beautifully gotten up work of skillful illustration cannot fail to excite the interest and admiration of every one. Besides the evening exhibitions, which will be a great attraction during holiday week, there will be a matinee at 10 o'clock on Christmas and New Year's, and on the Saturday following.

The Bonnegrets Regiment.—The Bonnegrets Battalion having increased to a regiment, they have elected all their field officers. Our *confrere of the Courier*, Mr. Frank A. Bartlett, who we can say, in verity, is a fine soldier as he is also an accomplished writer, has been elected Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. R. Lewis was taken from the Davidson Guards, and Major Rufus L. Dolbear from the Orleans Cadets. The staff is composed as follows: Surgeon, Anthony Pasmiotos; Assistant Surgeon, J. A. Q. Hill; Quartermaster, J. M. Robinson; Paymaster, J. F. Thomas; Sergeant-Major, E. R. Randolph. The companies composing this regiment are the following:

1. Orleans Cadets, Co. E, Captain J. J. Plaudford.
2. Tirailleurs, Captain J. H. Probes.
3. Carondelet Light Infantry, Captain J. A. DeHart.
4. Walker Guards, Captain Leche.
5. City Guard, Captain Derickson.
6. Orleans Cadets, Company B, Captain Parmele.
7. Ed. Thompson Guards, Captain Baldecke.
8. Davidson Guards, Captain J. D. Hill.
9. The Belmont Guards, Captain Brown, will be attached to this regiment in a few days.

The Orpheon Native Guards.—Our office was surrounded on Saturday evening by the Orpheon Native Guards, Capt. Alcide Louyie and Lieutenant Manuel Cordelia.

The Late Colonel Terry.—The remains of Colonel Terry, of the Texas Rangers, who fell gloriously in an engagement with the enemy at Green river, Kentucky, reached the city Saturday by the Mobile and Ohio rail road, and were conveyed from the depot to the City Hall by two companies of the First Brigade, the Washington Guards and the Greenwood Rifles. The body was received by the Mayor's parlor, where it lay in state, guarded by a picket of soldiers, until 4 o'clock, when the First Brigade, the Greenwood Rifles, which had served the Sixteenth Union church, marched to the City Hall, and escorted the remains to the funeral honors of the Opelousas Guards, under command of officers belonging to various corps of the militia had joined this funeral procession.

Sad Affair.—About seven o'clock last evening Mrs. Blakely was seriously cut across the right arm, at the elbow, by her husband, George Blakely, in their residence on Perdido street. Mrs. Blakely was in her room, when her husband came in intoxicated. Knowing him to be reckless and violent when in liquor, she started to go past him, out of the room. He said to her "Don't you come near me or I'll cut you, and just as she was passing him, thinking he was about to strike her, she throw up her right arm to ward off the blow. He had a pocket-knife in his hand, with the large blade open, and with this inflicted a terrible gash down the bone of the elbow, severing the tendons, veins and arteries. Dr. Folwell was immediately sent for, and arrived just in time to save Mrs. Blakely from bleeding to death. Dr. Chaspin was also called in and dressed the wound. Sergeant Beahy arrested Blakely, who had the knife with which he did the cut up his coat sleeve.

The Price of Real Estate.—As an index to the price of real estate we give the sales of Gardner Smith & Co. during the past week. It will be seen with satisfaction that in spite of the war, the blockade, and other drawbacks, real estate is almost as much looked for now as it ever was:

Two vacant lots on Magazine, between Jackson and Philip streets (each) $4,500
One tenant lot on Delaware street, near Erato street (cash) 1,300
Four lots and buildings, corner of Gravier and Chatham streets (cash) 6,400
Two lots and buildings, corner of Dryades and Erato streets 4,000
Two lots and buildings on Magazine, between Milton and Adams streets (6725 each) 4,075
Six vacant lots on Magazine, between Antoine and Amelia streets (6725 each) 4,350

Counterfeiting Tickets No Crime.—It may be remembered that two young men, named Charles Domingo and Constantin Flaude, were arrested some time ago in the Third school, for selling counterfeit tickets. Their case was examined on Saturday by Recorder Gastinel, who, as it might have been foreseen, very properly decided he could not do any thing for the proceedings. It is yet to undert and that everybody has a right to make blue or red tickets, with a vignette representing an omnibus with two horses, a driver in the box and passengers inside. There is no counterfeiting in that. But now the question arises, what shall the omnibus and city railroad companies do to protect themselves against the imitations of their tickets?

A Policeman Stabbed.—On Friday night, at about 10 o'clock, officer L. Lafayette went to the steamboat landing to arrest an unknown man. He had scarcely grappled his prisoner, when a friend of the latter who was standing behind the officer assaulted him with a knife, without giving any warning of his intention, and inflicted an ugly stab near the right temple. Wolfe Lafayette, unprepared for this sudden attack, was recovering from his sudden surprise, the prisoner escaped from his hands and ran away, closely followed by his friend. A few minutes later the two had disappeared, and have not been heard of since.

Arrested as Spies.—There are now in the upper cells of the First District lockup four Italians, named Angelo Cone, Pascal Gindel, Antonio Sapienza and Pedro Page, who were arrested a few days ago by order of the Governor, on board the schooner Mathilde, now lying at the foot of Customhouse street. It is reported outside that these four men were making frequent trips down to the blockading fleet, and providing the latter with New Orleans papers and useful information.

Railroad Accident.—When the 11 o'clock train from Carrollton crossed Louisiana avenue yesterday morning, it ran over a boy ten years of age, breaking and horribly mangling his right leg. He was carried home in a hack.

Assault and Battery.—On Saturday, Messrs Hippolyte Gaudin and Leopold Porter were examined before Recorder Gastinel on the charge of assault and battery, committed upon Mr. Theodule Casnes, an old gentleman, about sixty years of age, on the levee, near the Second District ferry landing.

Alarm of Fire.—At six o'clock yesterday morning there was an alarm of fire for the second fire district, caused by the rising of smoke from among the slates of a house near the Magazine Market. The smoke had permeated through an imperfection of the chimney, and ascended through the roof.

Robbery.—Three denizens of Basin street, named Meg Elliott, Mary Call and Ellen Thompson, were arrested last evening by officer Delaney on the charge of having robbed John Gleason of twenty three dollars in their dens.

First District-Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—On Saturday R. K. Cutler, W. C. Cutler and Roe, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon, and found guilty for assault only, were sentenced to fine R. K. Cutler fined $10, or three days Parish Prison; W. C. Cutler $5, or two weeks Parish Prison; Scott $25, or one week Parish Prison.

James Bouton, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to one week imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Josephine and Joseph Bonds, Bridget Mechenie, Jos Garvin and Fanny Smith, were charged with larceny. Fanny pleaded guilty to the charge, and was given to Parish Prison, the others are put under bail in the sum of $500 each—and from this amount $50 are paid to Rec