The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,261.

THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEISSE & CO.
G. P. WEISSE, | E. B.
F. LIMET, | E. B.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)... $12
Country Paper, same on oddity... $5

In all cases, subscribers who do not give a week's notice in writing before they cap be considered as wishing to continue. Any person neglecting the above, through mistake, carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given at the office of the Bee.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17.

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.

By M. Bennett, Jr., and Grunsky & Co., at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, large amounts of real estate in the parishes of Jefferson, St. Tammany and Livingston, stocks, notes, &c., belonging to the succession of S. F. Stirling.

☞The sale of groceries, liquors, wines, &c., will be continued this day, at 10 o'clock, at W. L. Lenfer's, by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The *Planters' Banner*, published at Franklin, in the Parish of St. Mary, comes to us freighted with an interesting communication from Col. P. C. BETHEL, addressed to the sugar planters of that parish. Mr. B. himself is one of the largest sugar planters in the State, has several plantations yielding an average crop of 1,000 hogsheads. His position, therefore, gives him considerable influence over the minds of those who are engaged in similar pursuits. The upshot of Col. BETHEL's proposition is that all the planters should sign a written instrument donating all the sugar and molasses they make next year, over half an average crop for the last three years, to the Southern Confederacy, and pledging themselves to plant but half a crop. Col. B. reasons clearly and accurately in the premises. "The sugar crop of this year," he remarks, "is large, and at least a third of it will remain unconsumed at the beginning of the next sugar making. If we make full crops next year, the surplus of the present crop, and all that we make in 1862, will yield but meagre profits, or will hardly pay expenses. Half a crop next year would, beyond a doubt, give us better profits than a full harvest, and would result in no loss to support of our armies in the field. I can discover no means of preventing the evils of overcropping which threaten you and me alike, and indirectly all the inhabitants of the sugar parishes of this State, but by a general agreement among all the sugar planters to plant but half a crop of cane."

Colonel BETHEL therefore suggests that the movement should be inaugurated by the planters of St. Mary, as the most important sugar parish in the State, and that they should request planters in the other sugar parishes to cooperate with them. It is further proposed that a sugar planter's convention should be holden at Franklin, and that an agreement should be drawn up and signed by all the planters who will consent to do so, each pledging himself to ship to his merchant as a donation to the Southern Confederacy, all the sugar and molasses he may raise above an average of half a crop of the last three years. We quote the following passage from Colonel B.'s communication:

I further respectfully propose that at the same meeting we adopt measures to complete the arrangements for obtaining the signatures of the planters of St. Mary to the instrument, prepared by the convention, and to secure, if possible, the complete co-operation of all the other sugar parishes in the State. I am sensible of the urgency that whatever we do must be quickly done, since the time for planting cane is fast approaching.

But I wish it distinctly understood that I do not propose for the planters of St. Mary to bind themselves to these conditions only in the event that the other sugar parishes will assume the same obligations, which I have no doubt they will do if we take hold of the business promptly and in earnest.

My reasons for the opinions above expressed are numerous, and besides those already given, I conceive that there is a growing feeling entertained into by the planters generally would at once give an upward tendency to the present ruinous prices of sugar and molasses, and, faithfully carried out, would give the planters the coming year ample leisure to turn their attention to home manufacturing of various useful articles, such as negro clothing, leather, shoes, harness, and farming utensils, and to forming combinations and obtaining machinery for refining sugar and converting molasses into rum. The good sense of the planters generally will suggest to them various other reasons which I have not now time to enumerate.

We regard this movement as one of the most judicious and patriotic that could have been devised, and we are glad to perceive that it meets the unqualified favor and commendation of the intelligent editor of the *Planters' Banner*. The principle involved is precisely the same as that which underlies the proposition to plant little or no cotton in 1862. It is true we have no market for our present crop of cotton, while we have one for our sugar; but the immense yield of the latter staple, and the obstruction to the usual supplies furnished to the North, have reduced the price below the ordinary average, and will be certain to keep unconsumed a considerable proportion of the crop. With a moderate supply of sugar next year, prices will be sure to be maintained, just as we may expect the price of cotton to be kept high by the planters wisely abstaining from adding to the ample stores now accumulating in their granhouses. But there are still better and stronger reasons in support of the planting of neither cane nor cotton, and which are partly referred to at the close of Colonel BETHEL's letter. He recommends that the sugar planters employ the labor of their hands in the manufacture of negro clothing, leather, shoes, harness, farming utensils, &c. This is very good advice, and it applies with equal propriety to the cotton planters. Both classes, however, will be enabled to find profitable and patriotic occupation by directing the labor of their field-hands to the raising of meat and breadstuffs. Every acre of cane or cotton land, not planted during the coming year, should be sowed with corn, or beans, or peas, or potatoes, or other vegetables and esculents; while at the same time the planters would be doing a good work for themselves and the Southern Confederacy, by raising cattle and pork, and making butter and cheese. This is the only genuine and infallible method of rendering ourselves absolutely independent, without subjecting the people of the South to too many painful privations in the effort to attain the object.

We commend Col. BETHEL's views to the general attention of the planters of the State. They appear to us highly expedient and sensible, and will no doubt be considered with the deliberate judgment suitable to the gravity of the occasion.

STABAT MATER.—This sublime oratorio of Rossini will be given to morrow evening, at the Opera House, by a society of amateurs, with the assistance of a complete orchestra under the direction of Mr. G. Colignon. Not less than eighty of our ladies and gentlemen will be engaged in the execution of this magnificent work. It will doubtless prove a complete success.

THE HARMONIOUS.—The New York *Herald* says the views of the Secretary of War, on the disposition to be made of slaves in the South, are at variance with those entertained by Gen. McClellan, and expresses the opinion that any attempt to carry them out would lead to the resignation of the General, and the demoralization of the army. In this connection, we may mention that a Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* states that army officers in Kentucky say they will resign if the abolition of slavery is made an incident of the war.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Washington, says:

The deepest feeling and almost excitement prevails among the Union members of Congress from Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, in regard to the future policy of the Administration. The most prominent among them, and those who have labored most earnestly from beginning against the Southern rebellion, declare that the inauguration of the Abolition policy of the war, and the movement looking to the arming of the slaves, will instantly throw the three States named into the Southern Confederacy, and annihilate the great national armies of Kentucky and Missouri—in fact, all national organization west of the Alleghany mountains.

EXECUTION AT CENTERVILLE.—The Lynch hung *Virginian* of the 11th says: "Two men were hung at the New Orleans Tiger Rifles' wave meat at Centerville on Monday last, for insubordination."

EXTRAORDINARY DEMONSTRATION.—One evening last week there was a meeting of 2000 German women, wives of volunteers in the Yankee army, at St. Louis, who remonstrated at the failure of Government to pay their husbands the money owing them. They enlisted in August, and have never received a cent of pay, and their families are now suffering for food and clothing.

PREPARED!—Under this caption the *Planters' Banner* of Wednesday says:

We are happy to say that, by the enterprise of Judge Baker and the Committee of Defence, and Col. Barrow, our preparations for giving the enemy a rough reception at Berwick's Bay, have been completed. We now invite the Lincolnites to come on—10,000 or any larger number. They will find a vast difference between Berwick's Bay and Fort Royal.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A VESSEL WITH THIRTY LIVES.—Nothing has been heard of the packet schooner Melrose, running between Yarmouth and Boston, since the 20th ult., and it is supposed she has gone down with all on board—thirty-one souls, including several belonging to Boston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

INDICATIONS OF AN EARLY BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC.

Richmond, December 15.—In the Virginia Legislature measures are progressing to make appropriations for the relief of the Charleston sufferers.

The indications are strong again of a very early engagement at Manassas and other points on the Potomac, and possibly on the Peninsula.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 16.—Pliny Miles, of South Carolina, is exceedingly ill with pneumonia.

Marcy Greer is promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship.

Nothing new from the camps this afternoon.

From Baton Rouge.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, December 16.—In the Senate, the Banking Committee report two bills. The first is in relation to suits or proceedings for the forfeitures of the charters of the banks of this State. The second is in relation to the authorizing the free banks now existing to issue dreculating notes in accordance with an ordinance of the late State Convention.

A bill appropriating $3000 for the construction of Taylor's Repeating Battery was passed.

A bill was passed to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Education; ayes 19, noes 2.

Mr. Leath introduced a bill to appropriate $25,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Charleston fire, which was referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Leath also offered a bill to legalize the issuing of small notes by the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Cronan's House resolution of thanks to Gen. Beauregard passed unanimously.

The bill authorizing the Police Juries of the several parishes to levy taxes for war purposes, passed its final reading.

Mr. Texada offered a bill to assume the debts contracted on account of the war by the city of New Orleans and the several parishes.

In the House, the Committee on Banks made a report with two bills, which were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday.

A bill to reserve from sale the salt spring and saline waters passed.

A bill relative to the registry of voters in the city of New Orleans passed. This bill cancels the old books and directs the opening of new books.

The special committee on the bill for the relief of cotton planters reported favorably on the bill, and the report is ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Salomon—A bill to amend the act in relation to the collection of costs in cases of appeal from Justices' Courts in the Parish of Orleans, and another by the same member to modify the punishment for crimes in certain cases. Both bills were referred.

An important bill was offered by Mr. McDonald to prevent against the sacrifice of property by judicial process, and another by Mr. Moore to suspend for a limited period the forced collection of debts. Both bills were referred.

From Bowling Green.

Nashville, December 16.—The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Union and American* says the enemy's advance number, from 5000 to 6000 men. They are at Green river with some artillery, but they have shown no disposition to cross the river. They are repairing the bridge over the river.

Rebels advance represent Gen. Humphrey Marshall steadily advancing towards Lexington and meeting with little or no opposition.

A gentleman who left Paducah on the 11th instant says that Federals had only about 6000 troops there, 10,000 at Cairo and Bird's Point, and 700 at Smithland.

There are no indications at Cairo of a speedy movement down the Mississippi.

Lincoln's message and Cameron's report have produced a great change among the Union men about Smithland.

From Lincolnton via Nashville.

Indianapolis, December 9.—Several of our regiments have moved forward on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to make room for regiments constantly arriving, and if progress hinns means any thing, a forward movement will certainly take place at an early day.

Frankfort, Ky., December 9.—Col. Garrard writes from Loudon, Saturday afternoon, that Gen. Geo. B. Crittgedon is at Cumberland Gap with 5000 men, and 5000 more are at Nicholasville, coming to join him. He also says Crittenden has thirty days' rations, and fears he will invade Kentucky from that point.

The Tennessee Bridges and Col. Garrard's regiment having gone to Somerset, there are no troops left to check him (Crittenden.)

Cincinnati, December 10.—Gov. Magoffin is said to be much exasperated at the attempt of the rebels to set up a Provisional Government for Kentucky in the South western extent of the State, and it is believed he is willing to cooperate more heartily with the Union Legislature.

Richmond, December 16.—In Congress today, Henry C. Burnett and Judge Monroe were sworn in as members from Kentucky.

A large number of military appointments were confirmed, and will be published in the Army Register. Nothing from the camps.

THE FEDERAL NAVY.—We extract the following from the report of Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles:

When the vessels now building and purchased of every class are armed, equipped and ready for service, the condition of the navy will be as follows:

OLD NAVY.

Number of Vessels	Guns	Tons
8 Sidewheel steamers	36	10,024
7 Frigates	350	12,581
12 Sloops	247	14,996
2 Brigs	12	500
1 Store-ship, old	2	341
1 Receiving-ship, old	16	644
3 Screw frigates	272	21,600
4 Screw sloops	160	11,520
7 First-class side-wheel steam sloops	46	9,163
5 Second-class screw sloops	40	7,561
2 Third-class screw sloops	22	2,760
2 Third-class side-wheel steamers	4	1,886
2 Steam tenders	4	299
76	1,793	105,271

PURCHASED VESSELS.

Number of Vessels	Guns	Tons
9 Side-wheel steamers	154	12,902
42 Screw steamers	175	34,668
14 Ships	52	9,324
24 Schooners	60	2,554
10 Barks	70	6,482
2 Brigs	4	499
136	515	71,297

VESSELS CONSTRUCTED.

Number of Vessels	Guns	Tons
25 Screw sloops	50	19,767
14 Screw steamers	28	4,200
12 Side-wheel steamers	22	5,440
3 Iron-clad steamers	18	4,686
54	118	34,093

Making a total of 264 vessels, 2557 guns, and 228,016 tons. The aggregate number of seamen in the service on the 4th of March last was 7,900. The number is now not less than 22,000.

The Louisville Journal Still After Cameron.

[From the Louisville Journal of the 24.]

We find the following in one of the Washington dispatches of the 1st inst.:

"The entire article reprehensive of Cameron's speech was sent by some person without the knowledge of Prentice."

This statement refers to the remarks in the *Journal* of the 23d ult., on the opinion concerning slavery which Secretary Cameron expressed in a public dinner given by Col. Simmons to Mr. Prentice. It is hardly necessary to say that the statement is a ridiculous falsehood. The article in question, though of course prepared without the privity of Mr. Prentice, was printer by one authorized to write it, and, when in type, it expresses faithfully the unalterable views of the loyal men of Kentucky. If anybody at Washington or elsewhere fancies that the Louisville *Journal* can be moved to abandon those views, and to advocate or palliate the opposite views, he is strangely mistaken. The article which the telegraph correspondent refers to is the point of no originality. It appeared in the Louisville *Journal* as well as of the loyal men of Kentucky. This fact might as well be understood first as last.

A REVOLUTION.—The Knoxville *Register* of Saturday has the following cheering news:

A gentleman, who is fully informed and entirely reliable, writes us from Bradley county, that on the 11th instant, "since the message of Lincoln's message, have declared themselves strongly for the South. Wm. Hancock, formerly a Union man, is now raising a company for the Bradley Regiment. The other companies are in progress for the regiment are, Captain W. H. Gamble's, in East Tennessee; Capt. Frank Trigell's, (late Unionist), Capt. Chipman's, (late Union), and Jos. Fenton's, (late Union)."

Our correspondent's account of the good work that is going on in Bradley will cheer the heart of every true Southern heart in the State. May we not hope to hear similar accounts from every county in East Tennessee. God grant that my many yet be a band of brothers in defense of our rights against the encroachments of Northern despotism and abolition fanaticism.

FROM TYRE.—The captain of the *Ida* reports the same number of vessels off Tyre, to wit: six, one being a steamer, which arrived yesterday.

Tuesday night a fire was observed near King's place on Tybee Island, and conjectured the Yankees were still burning stuff. A skiff was sent from the fort, but with west edges it unknown. Yesterday morning about fifty men, accompanied by an officer, came down to King's place, when a shell was fired at them and they retired. About 4 o'clock the same party returned, when three more shells were fired at them, which caused a general stampede.—*Savannah Republican*, 13th.

[For the Bee.]

THE SEQUESTRATION ACT.

I have repeatedly heard that the above named law was chiefly designed to preclude "aid and comfort to the enemy" by the payment of debts due them by our citizens, and not by any means to oppress and ruin the latter. I was therefore amazed when a friend expressed his opinion that judgment could be forthwith obtained against these, respectively, who, in their returns to the Confederate States Court, admitted their indebtedness to aliens.

I am convinced that no member of Congress who voted for that act contemplated a proceeding involving the ruin of a large majority of our commercial men, as would such an execution of the law referred to.

Supposing communication with our enemies to be still open, and no Sequestration law in existence, one of our citizens, being indebted to four aliens, advises them that being unable to make sales or collections, he cannot pay and needs an extension. They would all probably grant the solicited favor. But should one of them refuse, and resort to coercive measures, the debtor, unless in the west stupid enough to confess judgment, could materially defer judgment and execution by availing himself of the law's delay.

But I judge from an article which recently appeared in the *Picayune*, that the Court and the Receivers give an interpretation to the act fit question widely different from that upon which I have commented. If they do not, it is fortunate that Congress is deliberating upon such modifications of that law as experience has suggested. If our community MUST be crushed, let the blow come from the enemy—not from the acts of our own rulers.

JUSTICE.

The Enemy's Account.

The amazed letter from Louisville to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* will be read with interest. The writer pretends to be exceedingly well posted in regard to the movements of Gen. Johnston, and the number and disation of the militia and Confederate troops at Nashville. He also informs us as to the feeling of the Union men at Louisville regarding Old Abe's slavery policy as indicated in his message, and of this he no doubt speaks correctly:

LOUISVILLE, December 5.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

The arrival and departure of troops has made quite a stir in this city during the past few days. Regiments after regiment is daily arriving, and after temporary encampment in the suburbs of the city, are removed further into the interior, toward Bowling Green. At Lebanon, Columbia, New Haven, Camp Meyrin and other points, our troops are encamping in large numbers. The Second and Ninth Ohio move to-day; the Twenty-third Ohio and several Indiana regiments leave to-morrow. For want of transportation, the Eighteenth Regiment (Indiana) did not get away yesterday, and have remained on board the Telegraph. Yesterday afternoon the regiment, in full dress, paraded the principal streets of the city, and created much applause. This afternoon the regiment will go through dress parade on the levee, and in the morning will leave for Lebanon. The Thirteenth Ohio Regiment is at Jeffersonville. This regiment was the regiment which, at the Rebels, instead of the Tenth, Col. Lytle. This regiment is wonderfully behind time, and their delay is elicting much disapprobation at headquarters. The Ninth Ohio Regiment is also still in ranks, but the Sixth lacks two hundred of being up to the regimental number. These latter have only two more days to return before being pressed as deserters. Gen. Neoll's body guard, from Pennsylvania, are expected here this evening.

The present encampment near Louisville is a disgrace to the State. The ground selected is low, marshy, and the mud knee deep. In this slush the troops sleep, eat and march, and already a large proportion of them are in the hospitals, confined by sickness. From all the information I can learn, I fear the army will have a rough and disagreeable time in passing through Kentucky. The roads are in a bad condition, and but little progress can be made by a day's march. To Bowling Green is a journey seventy-five miles, but the different circuits laid out for the various divisions to move will make the distance to that place between one hundred and one hundred and fifty miles. Although the Confederates have fortified their present position at Bowling Green, there is intelligence in the city to-day that they will fall back toward Nashville, where, in the forts, and 5000 men in the town, coming to join him. He also says Crittenden has thirty days' rations, and fears he will invade Kentucky from that point.

The Tennessee Bridges and Col. Garrard's regiment having gone to Somerset, there are no troops left to check him (Crittenden.)

Cincinnati, December 10.—Gov. Magoffin is said to be much exasperated at the attempt of the rebels to set up a Provisional Government for Kentucky in the South western extent of the State, and it is believed he is willing to cooperate more heartily with the Union Legislature.

Richmond, December 16.—In Congress today, Henry C. Burnett and Judge Monroe were sworn in as members from Kentucky.

A large number of military appointments were confirmed, and will be published in the Army Register. Nothing from the camps.

THE FEDERAL NAVY.—We extract the following from the report of Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles:

When the vessels now building and purchased of every class are armed, equipped and ready for service, the condition of the navy will be as follows:

OLD NAVY.

Number of Vessels	Guns	Tons
8 Sidewheel steamers	36	10,024
7 Frigates	350	12,581
12 Sloops	247	14,996
2 Brigs	12	500
1 Store-ship, old	2	341
1 Receiving-ship, old	16	644
3 Screw frigates	272	21,600
4 Screw sloops	160	11,520
7 First-class side-wheel steam sloops	46	9,163
5 Second-class screw sloops	40	7,561
2 Third-class screw sloops	22	2,760
2 Third-class side-wheel steamers	4	1,886
2 Steam tenders	4	299
76	1,793	105,271

PURCHASED VESSELS.

Number of Vessels	Guns	Tons
9 Side-wheel steamers	154	12,902
42 Screw steamers	175	34,668
14 Ships	52	9,324
24 Schooners	60	2,554
10 Barks	70	6,482
2 Brigs	4	499
136	515	71,297

VESSELS CONSTRUCTED.

Number of Vessels	Guns	Tons
25 Screw sloops	50	19,767
14 Screw steamers	28	4,200
12 Side-wheel steamers	22	5,440
3 Iron-clad steamers	18	4,686
54	118	34,093

Making a total of 264 vessels, 2557 guns, and 228,016 tons. The aggregate number of seamen in the service on the 4th of March last was 7,900. The number is now not less than 22,000.

The Louisville Journal Still After Cameron.

[From the Louisville Journal of the 24.]

We find the following in one of the Washington dispatches of the 1st inst.:

"The entire article reprehensive of Cameron's speech was sent by some person without the knowledge of Prentice."

This statement refers to the remarks in the *Journal* of the 23d ult., on the opinion concerning slavery which Secretary Cameron expressed in a public dinner given by Col. Simmons to Mr. Prentice. It is hardly necessary to say that the statement is a ridiculous falsehood. The article in question, though of course prepared without the privity of Mr. Prentice, was printer by one authorized to write it, and, when in type, it expresses faithfully the unalterable views of the loyal men of Kentucky. If anybody at Washington or elsewhere fancies that the Louisville *Journal* can be moved to abandon those views, and to advocate or palliate the opposite views, he is strangely mistaken. The article which the telegraph correspondent refers to is the point of no originality. It appeared in the Louisville *Journal* as well as of the loyal men of Kentucky. This fact might as well be understood first as last.

A REVOLUTION.—The Knoxville *Register* of Saturday has the following cheering news:

A gentleman, who is fully informed and entirely reliable, writes us from Bradley county, that on the 11th instant, "since the message of Lincoln's message, have declared themselves strongly for the South. Wm. Hancock, formerly a Union man, is now raising a company for the Bradley Regiment. The other companies are in progress for the regiment are, Captain W. H. Gamble's, in East Tennessee; Capt. Frank Trigell's, (late Unionist), Capt. Chipman's, (late Union), and Jos. Fenton's, (late Union)."

Our correspondent's account of the good work that is going on in Bradley will cheer the heart of every true Southern heart in the State. May we not hope to hear similar accounts from every county in East Tennessee. God grant that my many yet be a band of brothers in defense of our rights against the encroachments of Northern despotism and abolition fanaticism.

FROM TYRE.—The captain of the *Ida* reports the same number of vessels off Tybee, to wit: six, one being a steamer, which arrived yesterday.

Tuesday night a fire was observed near King's place on Tybee Island, and conjectured the Yankees were still burning stuff. A skiff was sent from the fort, but with west edges it unknown. Yesterday morning about fifty men, accompanied by an officer, came down to King's place, when a shell was fired at them and they retired. About 4 o'clock the same party returned, when three more shells were fired at them, which caused a general stampede.—*Savannah Republican*, 13th.

JOSIAH R. GIDDINGS—*His Foolish Conduct, The Montreal* (Canada) *Advertiser* of Saturday last contains the following:

Colonel Dawson, an English gentleman of wealth and position, now staying in this city, recently applied to Mr. Giddings, the United States Consul, for a passport to pass through the United States *en route* for Halifax, to visit his daughter, married to an officer of one of the regiments there. Mr. Giddings, not content with refusing a passport, did so in the most offensive manner, telling Colonel Dawson that British subjects had no right to expect favors from the Government of the United States, when they give aid and sympathy to the Confederates; and finally getting into furious passion, the Consul declared if England wanted to fight, that she might come on, the United States was ready for her.

Remarking on the above, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

Giddings ought to be removed from office at once for such rude and unbecoming conduct, outrageous at any time, but especially at this considering the delicate state of our foreign relations. When Giddings was sent to Canada, the reason given was that we should be rid of his mischievous agitation, who would be harmless in a foreign mission, but would be dangerous if he remained at home. But it seems "Old Gid" is as troublesome in the former capacity as in the latter, and even more so. The Canada papers from which we quote adds:

It is quite evident that Mr. Giddings is insane: the excitement of recent events has been too much for his mind; and his friends should remove him to an asylum before he does himself some mischief.

We have thought Giddings was insane for many years, but it must be confessed there is "method in his madness." It is high time that the Administration closed his career in Canada.

A "CONTRABAND" AT THE BATTLE OF BELMONT—*How he "Skulped" a "Hesham."*—Among the numerous incidents occurring during the battle of Belmont is one communicated to us by a member of the Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment, which we deem altogether too good to be lost. Lieutenant of one of the companies of the Fifteenth has a negro servant named Jim, who, on the morning of the battle, was strictly enjoined to remain in camp. "All right, massa," replied Jim, and the regiment started. Jim upon reflection, preparatory to crossing the river, the "contraband" myself volunteered up, armed with a musket, and well equipped for either a fight or a foot race. Upon reaching the opposite bank Jim debouched in a crowd to himself, and was soon heard of again until the regiment was returning from the pursuit, when he was discovered seated on the ground, coolly and quietly preparing to scalp a full grown Lincolnite, whom he had just shot. "Hello—you d—n black rascal, what are you doing?" shouted the Lieutenant, horror struck at the barbarous exhibition.

Sculpin' a Hesham," quietly answered Jim, as he "planted" his victim's top knot, preparatory to inserting the "scalping knife."

Jim was soon "persuaded" that it would be to his interest to abandon the "skulping" process, and returned to camp with the Lieutenant's watch and jack knife, which were fairly his by right of conquest, he felt into line and returned to camp with the regiment.

"What you got in your head to skin the fellow, Jim?" inquired the Lieutenant the next time the darkey approached him.

"De fact is, massa, 'fore we left Mayfield on dis 'ar bloody war—and he'd gib one hundred dollars for a Linkum skalp, and dis white wanted dat mush berry bad."

Jim is now known among the boys as the "Linkum skalper."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Orleans Tirailleurs.—The second company of Orleans Tirailleurs, Capt. Pinsan, went through the imposing ceremonies of the benediction of its flag on Sunday last, at the Cathedral. The company was full and in good order, and the flag was presented amidst the beaming of the officers and privates. It was escorted by a detachment of the Orleans Guards Artillery. The Orleans Tirailleurs are really one of the finest of our home companies, and with respect to discipline are inferior to no other corps.

A Statement.—We are requested by Mr. Audler to state that the report of the difficulty between him and Mr. J. Solomon, published last Saturday, is not entirely correct. Audler declares that he did assail Mr. Solomon with a cowhide, but alleges that he was induced to resort to this mode of settling the matter on account of the coloring which Solomon made a gross, unprovoked, personal attack on Mr. Audler's daughter. We give this statement simply at the request of Mr. Audler, and without the slightest idea of taking sides in this unpleasant affair.

Fire on the Levee.—An half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the rear of the back building, or warehouse, of F. Sauvinet, cabinet manufactory of vermicelli, macaroni and chocolate, No. 108 Old Levee street. Mr. Sauvinet was away at dinner at the time and the origin of the fire is not positively known, although it is supposed to have originated in the room where the burned with great obstinacy before it was got under control by the firemen, and the neighboring property was pretty well wet down, although no damage of consequence followed, by the water. The loss of Mr. Sauvinet, which will amount to several thousand dollars, covered by insurance, although his ovens, and cannot be replaced.

Between ten and eleven o'clock Sunday night an incipient and accidental fire was discovered and put out in the premises of Mr. Sauvinet, No. 108 Rampart street. The damage was but slight.

A Keen Operation.—A lot of guns, of all shapes and makes, went off in an extraordinary manner last Saturday morning at the Opelousas Railroad depot. A spectator had been mourning the sceptre to buy them and after considering together but without stocks and trendy whole cases, for trifling amounts. He was busily engaged in packing them here to have them fixed up for a few dollars a piece and sold at an enormous profit. He arrived Friday evening, and left them on the boat all night, designing to begin his mitigation Saturday morning. But some sharp fellow who thought it a pity to have to interrupt such a nice little speculation, went up Wright and early in the Rev. B. B. Sweet the Government agents, and said them to him for the Confederacy at a very moderate figure, saying that he had looted them for the sake of patriotism, and only wanted to get his expenses back. He got his money and the thanks of Mr. Dana, to whom he gave an order for them, and the guns were delivered to him. When the guns came to be examined it was found that the purchaser had expended about one hundred dollars on them, and he found them gone—not one knew whither. He applied to the police, and searched all over the city. Yesterday he discovered to whose hands they were, and his friends advised him to let them go as a donation to the Government, which he consented to, but with a wry face.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Cotten. Martha Harris, f. w. c., was tried yesterday for harboring a runaway slave girl, and was acquitted. A compromise had brought the girl to her home and paid her wages for the time she was out.

The following three cases were dismissed by nol. pros.: Emile Houillion, charged with passing counterfeit notes; Michael Dunn, charged with trespass; John Hartigan, charged with swindling.

DRY SALTED MEAT.

3 CASES Ham, Sides and Shoulders, received per steamer Ratchet, for sale by
GABRIEL PASCAL,
dec17 St 97 Old Levee st.

For Sale.

ONE SUGAR KETTLE,
of 50 inches diameter.
Apply to
dec17 2t 62 GOTH,
No. 74 Canal street.

CIGARS—500,000 Cheroots for sale by
AVET BROS.,
dec17 Cor. Bienville and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee.

MOLASSES—4200 puncheons for sale by
AVET BROTHERS,
dec17 Cor. Bienville and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee.

BRUNES—120 cases for sale by
AVET BROTHERS,
dec17 Cor. Bienville and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee.

SUGAR—500 packages for sale by
AVET BROS.,
dec17 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee, cor. Bienville.

FIRE CRACKERS—300 boxes for sale by
AVET BROS.,
dec17 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee, cor. Bienville.

CLARET BOTTLES—75 hampers, of 100 and 120 each, in stock and for sale by
QUEYSOUZE BROTHERS.
dec17 82 to 86 St. Louis st.

CUISONIER D'ARGONE—35 boxes, imported (I from Bordeaux), for sale by
QUEYSOUZE BROS.
dec17 82 to 86 St. Louis st.

SUDDRIES—30 sacks Hawana Coffee; 5 do Mocha; 500 bags Rice; 50 tierces do; 250 boxes Candles, various qualities; 500 barrels Flour, select, superfine and fine; 100 bbls. Sugar, various qualities; 100 tierces Molasses; 300 sacks Cracked Corn; 40 tierces Northern do; 200 sacks Corn Meal; 20 do Salt; 100 do Bran and Stock; in store and for sale by
FREDERICK AVET,
dec16 1m Nos. 52 and 54 Old Levee st.

ABSINTH AND VERMOUTH—50 boxes P. Ramand Fils & Co. in store and for sale by
A. M. COUTURIE,
dec16 First & Co. in store and for sale by

CLARET—52 casks ordinary; 50 do handy; in store and for sale by
A. M. COUTURIE,
dec16 91 and 93 Gravier st.

CLARET—500 boxes St. Estephe, St. Julien, Larose, Margaux and Leoville. For sale by
A. M. COUTURIE, 91 and 93 Gravier st.

WHITE WINE—50 half casks and 200 boxes (qrs) for sale by
A. M. COUTURIE, 91 and 93 Gravier st.
dec16

CHAMPAGNE—150 barrels Bitters, quarts and pints, in store and for sale by
A. M. COUTURIE,
dec 16 91 and 93 Gravier st

CHAMPAGNE—50 boxes Vin Imperial, Rosaled Pere & Fils & Perard, vintages of 1857, in quarts and pints; 50 barrels Bitters; Grand Monument, 1859, for sale by
LOUIS F. MARENT, 50 Toulouse st.
nov7

VILLEMILION AINE RECOLTE WINES—50 boxes of La Villemion, 1854, 12 bottles each; 15 do do, 1854, 24 half bottles each; 25 do Grecourt 1857, 12 bottles each; 15 do do, 1857, 24 half bottles each. For sale by
J. N. CURIEN, 50 Toulouse st.
dec16

OIL—200 boxes olive oil for sale by
J. V. VARDON,
dec11 62 Old Levee st.

CATALONIA WINE—50 casks and 50 half do, for sale by
J. N. CURIEN,
dec16 50 Toulouse st.

CALUM, MOSS, HORNS and HORSE Hair—in store and for sale by the undersigned, 3 bales horse hair, 3 bales moss, 1 bale cattle horns, 1 bale horse hair.
dec6 6 to 14 St. Louis st.
QUEYSOUZE BROTHERS.

A LBUMEN AND FILBERTS—20 boxes, of 50 lbs., in store and for sale by the undersigned, 20 sacks Filberts; for sale by
LAMAZA BROTHERS.
dec6 and 11 Jefferson st.

CLARS AND EARTHEN WARE—Rockingham Empty Bottles, 100 gallon; 50 cases Manchine do, 100 each; 30 cases Claret Bottles, 1/4 do; for sale by
LAMAZA BROTHERS.
dec6 and 11 Jefferson st.

STEARINE CANDLES—A few boxes Candles, in store and for sale by
QUEYSOUZE BROS.
nov26 6 to 14 St. Louis st.

WHEELBARROW BOAT—For sale, in store and for sale by
QUEYSOUZE BROS.
nov26 6 to 14 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, in store, 1000 Cedar, Indian, Ash Rods, Falconets, Bi-Chel Rods, Cedar Poles, &c.
E. J. HART & CO.,
dec17 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAMS—25 Hermon Dodd'd & Hoyt's sugar-cured hams, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
dec17 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, Dec. 16, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—With liberal receipts and a limited demand the market is dull and drooping. The sales are confined to about 700 hhds. Prices are too irregular and unsettled to admit of quotations.

MOLASSES.—The demand is freely met at a material decline in prices, the sales embracing about 800 hhds. at 18¢@19¢c for Fermenting, according to quality, and 19½@20c for Prime to Choice, some small lots of the latter commanding 19c. About 500 half bbls. sold at 19½@20c for Fermenting, and 22½@23c for Choice.

FLOUR—100 bags Superfine sold at $3 12½, and 200 bbls. Choice Extra, in lots at $3 25 @ bbl. The market is dull and drooping. Purchasers offer $3 10 @ bbl. for choice lots of Superfine.

CORN—120 sacks White sold at 38c @ bushel.

BRAN—350 sacks sold at 62½ @ 100 lbs.

RYE—15 sacks sold at 91 50 @ bushel.

BACON—Shoulders are retailing slowly at 25c., Hogged Sides 28c., Clear Sides 29½@30c., Plain Hams 32@35c., and Sugar-cured 38 @ lb.

WHISKEY—Rectified is retailing at the advanced rates of $1 19@$1 15 @ gallon

PORK—Mess is retailing slowly at $14 @$15 @ bbl.

LARD—Prime in kegs is retailing at 22@23c. @ lb.

Cattle Market,

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 17, 1861.

Arrived yesterday, 264 Texas Beeves, and 48 Goats, which were sold at $7 per head. Amount of stock sold was 646 Texas Cattle, 242 Hogs and 30 Veal Cattle. Stock remaining on sale is 272 Texas Cattle, 75 Western Cattle, 365 Hogs, 466 Sheep and 201 Veal Cattle.

We quote

Western Beef Cattle,	@ 100 lbs.,	1st qly.	@3 00@3 50
" "	"	2d "	@2 50@3 00
Texas "	"	1st "	@2 50@3 00
" "	"	2d "	@2 00@2 50
Veal Cattle,		1st "	@3 00@3 50
"		2d "	@2 50@3 00
Sheep,		1st "	@3 00@3 50
"		2d "	@2 50@3