The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1862. Vol. XVII.—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,292.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED VIA THE NEW ORLEANS AND

From Lincolnton,

Via Mobile and Montgomery.

Richmond, January 24.—The Norfolk news seems quite at a standstill. The Yorktown affair is still in dispute. Lincoln's and Massachusetts and other Senator's that number of troops can be furnished within a week. The Federal Troops are all unable to get ordinary clothes. The Washington correspondent says "Is the back of the national Congress."

The expedition from Norfolk is a failure. The boats had troops scattered without sailing orders. It is reported in Baltimore that two thousand of the Burnside expedition proceeded to Pamlico Sound, and were burnt to prevent the Confederates capturing them.

Fredericksburg, January 20.—Gen. Jackson is at Romney with 17,000 men, and Longstreet has retired on the Cumberland river. The Baltimore Sun says a large steamer with troops was boarded on the South Carolina coast, and burned. The crew and troops were saved. Three coal vessels have also been boarded and burned.

Fortress Monroe, January 22.—Four thousand troops are expected here from Perryville. The Northern papers continue to doubt the Federal victory at Fishing Creek. A bill has been reported in the Lincoln Congress to refuse to Territorial condition after Southern States, excepting Texas, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

The *Herald* says the battle of Fishing Creek is officially confirmed at Washington—that 200 dead and wounded Confederates were found on the field; that Gen. Zollicoffer was found in a wagon, mortally wounded. The Yankee loss is not stated, but it is believed to be considerable.

The rebels in Texas threaten an attack on Fort Craig. 500 Texans and several pieces of artillery are marching on Fort Craig, and are within thirty miles of the fort, and south from the fort have been in a severe battle.

Great excitement prevails at Santa Fé. Martial law is declared.

It is stated at Fortress Monroe that the steamer Louisiana of the Bermuda expedition is lost, with 700 troops.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been authorized to issue small notes, bearing interest.

General Zollicoffer's dispatch indorses Bulwer's report of the rebellion by the flank of May.

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Gen. Sherman's expedition and operations and a speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Another naval expedition is contemplated.

Joseph Jackson, of Virginia, has been refused a seat in the Lincoln Congress.

MILITARY DISPATCHES.

Details of the Fishing Creek Battle.

Richmond, January 24.—The Petersburg *Express* has the following special from a friend in Kentucky:

General Crittenden began the attack about seven o'clock Sunday morning. The enemy was supposed to be 15,000 strong, but found to be 14,000 strong. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed early in the action, and Gen. Crittenden was wounded, when Gen. Carroll assumed command and recrossed the Cumberland. Our loss is 500, and the enemy's loss is 400 or 500.

The Fifteenth Mississippi, and White's and Battle's regiments protected our rear while crossing the river.

Smallegue's and McCleary's batteries were lost. We marched nine miles to attack the enemy who was repulsed three times, and fell back in their fortifications. Then they outflanked us and we retreated to our breastworks, and were surrounded. We determined to recross the Cumberland river, which we did, under the enemy's fire. This was about 9 o'clock Sunday night. We had lost horses, foam, equipment, and eleven guns spiked or thrown into the river. It is not known whether the enemy has crossed the river.

Gen. Powell, Battle, Statham and Cummings are wounded. Sergeants Morton, Dulany and Cliff are prisoners. Our regiments were all engaged.

Rason Forg and Shields are wounded, the former in the hip. Gen. Zollicoffer's body was not recovered. Our forces numbered 6000 men. We are still falling back.

From Nashville.

Additional Details of the Battle.

Nashville, January 24.—The most reliable information received here is to the effect that the Federals lost 2000 in killed and wounded, and Col. Statham's Mississippi were engaged in the fight near Mill Spring.

The estimate of the killed, wounded and missing of our forces ranges from one to five hundred.

General Crittenden, with nearly all his force, is now at Monticello. Stores and equipments are being sent him. The Confederates spiked their cannon and threw them into the river. The enemy got but one cannon, but they also got about 2000 horses and mules, and 300 wagons. All our stores were burned to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy. Reports returning from the conflict speak very freely regarding the cause of this disaster. Intense excitement and indignation exist here in consequence.

The reports from Bowling Green confirm the washing away of the pontoon bridge and the nearly continued portion of the Green river bridge, and the late freshet.

Beall is reported to have evacuated Murfreesboro and some no one knows whither.

From Wilmington.

Wilmington, January 24.—A heavy wind from east northeast prevailed all night and to-day up to 8 o'clock this evening. Nothing new from the coast, except an apparent wreck drifting shoreward this morning, 15 miles east of New Inlet.

Interesting Correspondence.

We have been favored with copies of the annexed correspondence between the Executive of South Carolina and Gen. Beauregard. It is in the highest degree creditable to both parties:

> 1st Governor Assembly S. C.,
> November 28, 1861.
>
> Resolved, That the Governor of the State of South Carolina, in grateful recognition of the distinguished services of Gen. G. T. Beauregard in the cause of Southern independence, hereby tenders him the privilege of sending two cadets to be educated, at the military schools of this State, and the Board of Visitors are hereby authorized and requested to receive the cadets appointed under this resolution, without reference to the rule that excludes non-residents of the State.
>
> Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to Gen. G. T. Beauregard.
>
> STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
> *Headquarters, Charleston, December 31, 1861.*
>
> *My Dear Sir:* The pleasant duty has been assigned me of forwarding to you the enclosed resolution, which was passed unanimously at the recent session of the General Assembly of this State. I hope that the invitation accepted therein will be accepted, and that you will think it proper and find a expedient to have your nominee from the State of South Carolina, or, if a vacancy should occur, in the case of all others, is so deeply and gloriously identified with your military career in this, and that single aim for independence.
>
> Very truly and sincerely yours,
> H. V. PICKENS.
>
> HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
> *Centreville, Va., January 3, 1862.*
>
> *Dear Governor:* I perceived by the note of the General Assembly of South Carolina that the Legislature has no power to confer upon me the privilege of appointing two cadets any one and nephew in the military academy of the State.
>
> I beg, through you, to tender my acknowledgments to that honorable Assembly for so distinguished an honor. I hope these two young men will every appreciate the great favor thus conferred upon them, and I will always be ready to shed the last drop of their blood in the defence of the rights of South Carolina.
>
> I hope you will be mindful my honorable friend for the commission of First Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery you have been kind enough to confer on my eldest son, now in camp in the Confederate service. From his manly bearing and my knowledge of his character, I confidently expect your Excellency that should the occasion arise he will prove himself worthy of that appointment, and do his duty to the noble and to his adopted State. He is at present in good health and spirits.
>
> I remain with great respect,
> Your most obedient servant and friend,
> G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Famous "Quarter" on the Tennessee River.

At least one Yankee paper, and that the pick and cream of them all, has had the virtue and manliness to denounce the infamous project of Lincoln to "chastise the gunpowder of secession" in the South. After setting forth the iniquities, it then enters its protest:

We can only pray and recommend against it the earnest remonstrance. The scheme is more than blackest. What a old Cato exclaimed in the days of every opinion his personal friends even in a Roman senate there was a Rubicon to pass, "And my opinion is cast and Carthage must be destroyed."

We deal with people, not with Cotton. But even in the course of the equal and impartial war, the cotton is a bulwark of the enemy. It is destroyed by necessary measures, and we must and be other measures, if not now, the cotton of southern property and humanity. The cotton is the property of the enemy, and is a bulwark of the enemy. They hate not fire to the cotton, and after a night of truth and the cotton is the property of the enemy