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The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

(Continued.)

Richmond, December 30.—Mr. Davis with all his Cabinet, Senators and Members, excepting those opposed and unconditional in tone.

Mr. Davis's report of the battle of Dranesville was called to be published.

Gloom still more disappointed in tone and effect, of course the superior to only informed.

From Lexington via Richmond.

Richmond, December 30.—A New York Herald of the 24th says Gen. Scott did not much in New York in the range until Thursday night.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of this morning says a boarder from a gentleman from "Saint Louis" that the Gunboat Lexington has been fitted up, but the report needs better confirmation.

The Lexington was seized by the Federal courts in the Sunday attack on the Sea Bird and the bluffers at Sewall's Point and Creney Island, fitting those boats and that was the Lexington, which was under at Sewall's Point.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says, the Mexican imbroglio is beginning to assume a serious aspect. The United States refused to join the tri-partite treaty, but proposed to pay the interest on the Mexican bonds held by England and France. The English and French Ministers say this is insufficient, and that their Governments are determined to restore law and order in Mexico, securing foreign interests thereafter. The Federal Government is much embarrassed with this matter.

Two committees of the Houses of Congress are employed in the investigation of the conduct of the war. They are quite hampered in their operations by the opposition to the forward movement, and much trouble is indeed anticipated.

The new tariff act passed Congress duty on tea of 20 cents per pound; on coffee, 5 cents per pound; raw sugars 2½ cents per pound; refined sugars 3 cents per pound; molasses 6 cents per gallon; raw sugars 2½ cents per pound; refined 5 cents per pound; molasses 6 cents per gallon.

The Secretary, in his dispatches to the Foreign Minister in London, says France must make the case of the Trent substantially her own.

Troops at Ship Island.

Richmond, December 30.—Private dispatches from Mobile inferred here say recently two Federal vessels are landing troops at Ship Island.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, December 31.—The report of yesterday that Federal troops were in possession of Gloucester railroads is renewed. The bridges are all rebuilt.

The rising of persons through the country is prolonging, and the prices of all things are enormously increased.

Richmond, December 31.—A Baltimore gentleman dated Centreville, Stat. states Seward has released Rhodes and Mahon.

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 31.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of this morning publishes the proceedings of the meeting of the British residents of Norfolk held on the Queen's birthday. Resolutions were adopted of confidence with the Queen and British people on the death of Prince Albert.

From Lincoln.

A New York dispatch says the Hudson River Steamboats Effect on Ice Stop.

One hundred and sixty thousand sacks of meal are unloaded at New York but fresh, mostly from German ports.

Almost two hundred English vessels now in port of New York have their colors at half mast for the death of Prince Albert.

The recent Pennsylvania Bank suspension caused considerable uneasiness of sugar and coffee.

A flag of truce reached Norfolk on Monday night and brought a dispatch to Commodore Goldsborough from Gen. Wool, the purport of which is not yet known.

The mode adopted was to transport the prisoners down the James river to Newport News.

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 31.—In Congress the business was transacted in secret session. Nothing made public to-day.

Intelligence has been taken at Petersburg since the 1st of September, owing to the prices of Government transportation on the railways. The market has declined recently. North Carolina, in which so extensive a trade in the sale of the Southern confederacy, is quoted at 10 cents.

From Richmond.

Richmond Sporting Wheel of Wear.

Richmond, December 31.—A gentleman just arrived in Baltimore says the people there, as well as in Norfolk, are getting very tired of war, and those only favor it who are contractors or under the Lincoln Government.

Gold in New York is six per cent. premium and the banks have generally suspended.

From Nashville.

New Prospect of an Early Engagement.

Nashville, December 26.—The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Dispatch* writes from yesterday: After retreating to Rocky Cave, the Federals have withdrawn to Mammoth Cave.

The Confederate forces have fallen back to Bowling Green, and are now near Bell's Tavern, still moving south, demanding the rail road bridge at Bell's Tavern. The bridge at Green City was blown up on the 27th instant, by order of the military authorities, and the railroad track destroyed for several miles. The Federals are removing the rails from the track south of Green City, and obstructing the different roads leading to Mammoth Cave with trees and other obstructions.

An early engagement is no more probable than it was two months ago.

Tom Crittenden has fallen back to Lebanon, where, it is reported, he is preparing to go into winter quarters.

Nashville Shreveport and Lone other the Potomac—The Plan of the Wheelbey Campaign.

In the annexed statement it will be seen that the correspondent of the *Times* acknowledges the falsehood of Federal reports in regard to the result of engagements and skirmishes. Movements we have not a doubt and the Federals have pushed their lying Yankee Bulletins to the extent of their ability, and passed them off on its readers as authentic and trustworthy. Any General rule the Federals claim every engagement as a victory.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes, in one of his recent letters, as follows:

"The readers of the Times are no doubt anxious to have some explanation of the unfavorable and serious intelligence which the Times has published, which, commencing on the 23rd, the Battle of Dranesville, Gen. McClellan's troops have been kept upwards of a day or two over the Potomac, and have not yet left it.

The Celebration was perfectly well appointed that this great review was going to take place. They even knew the number of the regiments that would be on the ground, and those regiments had been ordered to take their rounds of ammunition and provisions for the occasion. Even that we did not, and could not, appreciate the utter folly and desperate wickedness of the man who could put in a serious as a serious pro-ject. Since then, Mr. Seward has done every thing in his power to insult and exasperate Great Britain; he has encouraged the piratical seizure of our ships; he has coddled the illegal arbiter of Secretary Cass; he has diplomatic his covert or foreign courts to revile and menace us. All this we have borne a little too quietly; the patience has endured it with the patience of a tempt; the Government, with an indecisive vacillation, to American cries, looked like the irresolution of fear. The *Herald* has more than once the conduct of the Secretary of State, and it might be expected from such a man, yet it is right, and necessary in the head of a nation which has no respect for law or right, and no idea of the appropriate dignity and fitness of the great occasion between nations. But we confess we were hardly prepared for a crime so wanton, so carrying us further and so unpardonable, as has just been perpetrated under the orders of the Cabinet at Washington. Unless Mr. Seward be simply out of his senses with rage, fear and helplessness, he must be intoxicated with the idea that he can do what he pleases, that he can wantonly insult and be aware that England can, before the present month is passed, destroy or take possession of every seaport in the Northern States, blockade the whole Atlantic coast, and relieve the cotton coast of the Federal fleet. And yet, with this knowledge, he has ventured on an outrage which ought to be resented by the Government and people of Britain, first in the Channel, bringing the alienation of instant repudiation, or—war.

"The disappointment which the offending Government will receive will, we trust, be severe enough, without the stimulus of this additional severity to rouse the indignation of Britain and Europe, and excite in Mr. Seward the fiercest indignation. We are glad to know that the Queen in charge of the mails wanted the Minister in a tone which quited the occasion and the right. We hope the Queen of Commander Wilkes, R. N., will, we trust, be equally *enforced by the still stronger protest of a British fleet*, conveying even to Mr. Seward's self sensitiveness and Mr. Lincoln's bewildered brain, a proper sense of the consequences which follow the participation on board a British vessel of "an act in violation of blockade." Mr. Seward has no right to plead ignorance, and the sensible and the "means of defence, the Americans would not have dared to attempt."

"We hope that there will be no delay in giving satisfactory explanation, given in the sense of American innocence. We trust that no hesitation will give the country reason to suppose that in his manifold schemes on our behalf, Mr. Seward has been overreaching him, whom Seward has been encouraged by a belief that there were in the British Ministry men whose patience might be tested to endure any outrage on them, and whose dignity might be made to devise in any quarrel a plausible case for their country's fee. Even the explanation of Mr. Gladstone and Sir Robert Peel, as "wanton piracy;" even Mr. Bright's tone, let investors must fail to defer a Ministry from prompt prompness of a course in which the nation would be sure to follow the lead of the Government and people. Opposition to the vindication of the national honour will only expose to quite political inexpedience the Ministers who venture to attempt it; and we trust and hope that there is not a man in Britain capable of apologizing for the piratical outrage of the San Jacinto. What we have to do is sufficiently clear. It is the duty of our Government to demand the immediate surrender of the gentlemen stolen from under our flag, in honorable guise, together with an ample apology for a flagrant act of piratical violence and impropriety for the rejection of such a demand by dispatching forthwith to the American coast such a naval force as may ensure the total destruction of all Lincoln's navy and the complete blockade of all the other Northern ports, if the satisfaction be not given without delay. We give it no small measure to the vacillation of our Foreign Secretary that such an outrage has been sustained; it is for the Cabinet promptly to redeem the disgrace their colleague has brought upon them by the most effective measure for the vindication of our British flag.

Mobile the Bloody.

From passengers just arrived from the North via the Potomac, we learn that Federal troops in the whole Maryland there, 2500 cavalry in St. Mary's county, and yet there is a way of escape for the Rebels, and Mr. Lincoln's Bickles. They report that the drowed of the Yankee gunboat that "was with Ex-Gov. Hicks and about two old men, don't pay. No doubt and counsel and is." And, if they be interrupted, they will soon have affairs in such confusion that Virginia will speedily become the pay. They find the Rebels at the state prison in Baltimore, Gen. Dix, and forced in imaginary bills on the possession of the citizen and friend of Virginia. Their only fear seems to be that, when they advance, the Virginians will tumble, and avoid consideration. They say it is "heavenly climate," then this spectacle of a winter, and that they will never winter in any locality in North Carolina. They really begin to feel the number of "disgusted" accounts arriving from Richmond, and express a hope that the "Secretary of the South will treat the Yankee prisoner more kindly." Seward is to be "Begin the Conqueror."

These gentlemen from the North have furnished us with Baltimore papers of a recent date.

The *Sun* of the 21st says "the belief entertained and deepens that there will be no war with England." The Fernandina expedition had had been abandoned. Gen. Sherman and colonel the Yankee reporter home from Port Royal. Gen. Wright's brigade complete Tybee Island.

We are gladdened by paragraphs just arrived from beyond the Potomac, who have not been able to secure of our Cabinet, that a portion of Burnside's expedition, amounting to 15,000 men, is destined to assist Norfolk landing. A force so on to attack the city in the rear. Another portion is to attack Newbern, N. C. All plans they mean to occupy permanently if they can.

It is also stated by these gentlemen that confidence are to be made against Augusta, Memphis and Knoxville.

Hardy's Rebel Regiment has proceeded to Washington. What is it for?

The *Sun* has been a bit of "Union Canadian Hour" for the army, consisting of nothing death-dance of drinking and money. The latter is name of two dollars and three dollars. This is a poor imitation of our "partizan entertainment" replicated at the passport office, amounting to more than $100,000 per month.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.—The United States gunboat Connecticut arrived at New York on the 23d from Port Pickens, having on board a number of Confederate prisoners, mostly captured in Mississippi Sound. The papers publish the subjoined list: The following is the crew of the rebel dispatch schooner Adelaide, captured by the frigate St. Lawrence: J. H. Tarbell, Gen. Gardner, master of the schooner, well known as "Barber's Theatre;" J. Robertson, Wm. Robertson, Benjamin McLeod, Henry Johnson, William Johnson, John Q. A. Butler (negro), John Wilson, Sam. Wilson, Wm. Walsh.

Crew of the rebel steamer Lewis, captured by the Lockwood: Lieut. Wm. Hall; Lieut. Andrew J. Withers, Wm. Brown, Andrew Miller, Benjamin Adams.

Crew of the rebel schooner Sea Bird, captured by the Brooklyn: Lieut. Wm. Hall; Lieut. Andrew J. Withers, Wm. Brown, Andrew Miller, Benjamin Adams.

Crew of the rebel schooner Sea Bird, Bernard Adams.

Lieutenant Baker, David Gaston and John Gaston, captured from Gen. Bragg's corps of artillery.

Corporal Gaston, a United States soldier, who was discovered giving information to the rebels while he was employed at Fort Makinchoney, in New Orleans.

The following is the crew list of the British bark Kingston, captured with 600 bags of coffee on the Mississippi by the sloop of Lieutenant Commander Pennock, on the 18th of December: Thos. Robinson, A. Wardale, J. Cuffin, Wm. Walsh, Michael O'Brien, J. Hodgson, J. Wilson.

The Rebel Ram Virginia.

Norfolk Herald.—The Rebel ram Virginia, formerly the Merrimac, was seen on Monday morning last, while lying in front of the Navy yard, in this town, and had her bow and stern in a suspicious state, they emitting thick black smoke, which seemed to the opinion which both Commander and carriage were prepared, from the deliver was prophesied by the Lenthy the carriage contained no component at the time this occurred.

CITY NEWS.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BATTLE OF DRANESVILLE.

News from the Coast.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 27th has the following further particulars of Friday morning by telegraph:

Our community were surprised yesterday morning by the receipt of several very alarming reports of the battle of Dranesville, in the direction of Pipes Inlet, which led to an impression of an engagement between our land forces and the enemy, or a raid upon Wadmalaw or Johns Island.

A gentleman who left Jenne's Island at half past four, and arrived in this city at eleven o'clock last evening, reports that the heavy firing was caused by the enemy, who made a demonstration and exchanged a few shots with our battery on Cole's Island, with a view, as it was assumed, of testing the range of our guns. The attack was repulsed and the enemy with one gunboat and two barges drawn a quarter to three o'clock, and had sunset, when our informant left. No damage was done to our side, the shots all falling short. It was the enemy sustained any injury is not known.

Dispatches were also received in the city yesterday afternoon stating that in Bend it twelve guns and a mortar in North Edisto, in Edisto, the fort at White Point, and had made a demonstration on our forces under the command of Gen. Evans. The latter had telegraphed for reinforcements, and the Charleston troops ordered to him both from General Lee and Gen. Ripley.

The fight at that point is inconclusive, as it is said the enemy's intention was to cut the connection of the railroad about eight miles distant.

Passengers by the Savannah road Thursday afternoon report the enemy as having attempted a landing Wednesday night at Hudson's Landing, Bull Bluff and Mar's Bluff, under cover of their gunboats. Our pickets at Hudson's Landing were reported to have been driven in, and the enemy landed a force of about 250 men.

A detachment of the North Carolina Artillery and Col. DeSaussure's regiment had been ordered to reinforce our troops in that direction.

We also learn from passengers by the Savannah road of the crippling of another of the enemy's gunboats Wednesday afternoon. A detachment of Gen. Moore's North Carolina Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Baker, fired on one of these roving crafts at Buckingham Point, with good effect, and inflicting serious damage. The shot struck a boiler, which was knocked away, and the splinters were seen to fly in every direction. This vessel afterwards drifted with the tide towards Hilton Head shore, and is now lying up high and dry, completely disabled. After running on shore, the crew left the vessel, and hoisted a signal of distress. The enemy crew reserved our fire for a time, but withdrew during any damage.

LATER.—Since writing the above we learn that the first mentioned attack on Cole's Island at a late hour in the evening, in company with four others, and anchored immediately opposite Cole's Island. It is supposed that an attack is planned this morning.

From the Petersburg *Register* of the 30th ult. we take the following:

The only item of striking moment from this place we can gather is the fact that on Monday evening, the 23d ult., the Yankees left the town which there is near more efficient in the Southern service, opened near Mathias Point on an upward bound steamboat (supposed Commodore), and in some five or six minutes sunkind in sinking her. Our informant was able to say whether the crew was saved, but it is certain that the sinking of the vessel.

Shortly after this occurrence a freshwater came running down and opened upon the battery, but after some fifteen or twenty well directed shots from our side, the vessel was compelled to retreat in good order to the deep land shore.

We learn in a conversation with refugees on furlough from Evansport that a few days ago a large steamer attempted to pass up, but, like she was fired upon by our rifled guns and forced to put back down the stream.

The Yankees are now in small vessel attempted to pass down, though she was fourteen days twenty or more times.

Yesterday every thing was quiet, so far as we could hear, at Evansport and also at Aquia Creek.

We find the following special dispatch in the *Mobile Advertiser*:

Richmond, December 27, Night.—Newspapers of the 25th, received, that that provoke state of Lord Lyons's delay in taking demand that the nation is caused by the steamer Trent, and the Government is preparing instructions as to the Trent outrage to England. These explanations, addressed directly to his Government, having been due in England subsequent to the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, Lord Lyons waits to hear of their reception, and receive further instructions before acting on such as he may have already received.

The New York *Times* of the 25th says that Lincoln has as yet made no decision as to what course he will pursue in reference to the demands of England.

The late foreign advices indicate unmistakably that the sentiment in England is violently on the side of the South.

The New York money market is in a state of feverish uncertainty. The decline of specie in the banks for the week was six millions of dollars, and the Government has drawn from the banks nine million, and shipped to Europe. Suspension of specie payments also occurring.

FROM SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of Monday has the following:

Adjutant General Pickett R. Lee, chief Gen. Zollicoffer's command, reached Knoxville on Sunday night, and brought a refute definition of the Cincinnati *Commercial's* report about the advance of Gen. Schoepf. The truth is on the other side. Zollicoffer, instead of being driven back, is in position of Schoepf to advance upon him tomorrow by the foreback and made a forced march towards his camp. Schoepf heard of his approach and had sent all possible hands, and had fired his coffee pot to his encampment he was right behind ahead of him.

Gen Zollicoffer is now securely entrenched, the strongest point is not necessary to be known, and we learn that in the portion of Kentucky in which our army has been stationed, the sympathies of the better class are with our cause. Gen. Zollicoffer's proclamation, which is in one for the extermination of slavery, has given much dissatisfaction, and it is said that the officers in the Federal army in that section of the country evidently sympathize with it.

Gen. Crittenden has gone to join Gen. Zollicoffer, and we judge from all we hear that a forward movement may be confidently anticipated in the near future. But for manifest reasons of those in command, in not affording proper facilities, we are led to believe that Gen. Zollicoffer would now have been in Lexington.

The Concordia *Intelligencer* of Friday has the following:

The good people of our quiet little village were very much astonished at the discovery of the body of a man hung to the limb of a tree in the Cemetery, on Friday last, about 12 o'clock. It proved to be the body of A. J. Watt, late of Tensas parish, who had been forcibly taken from our jail during the night and hung. He had been arrested by the order of Mr. Stone with the crime of entering the sleeping room of Mrs. Tyson, at the dead hour of night, and attempting violence of her sleeping infant child and dealing a murderous blow upon the head of the mother, besides inflicting a mortal wound upon a servant girl, with a hatchet, leaving the house in a state of confusion of more shocking nature. The wretch is guilty of a fearful day to record. He had sailing two weeks since been transferred from the parish jail of Tensas to our parish jail for safe keeping, but he met the awful doom which we have related. An inquest was immediately held upon the body, which is verdict that "the deceased came to his death by being hung by persons unknown to jury." His body was removed to Natchez and by the relatives for interment. The melancholy affair has made a gloom over the feelings of some of our people, who have known the unfortunate deceased for many years.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Unexpected Treat—Our friendly neighbor, Mr. F. Sou bin, of 149 Chartres street, took us quite by surprise last evening, in inviting the employes of our establishment, as well as ourselves, to partake of a supper in honor of the departing year. The supper proved to be a savory feast, one to which the only pinch did ample justice.

The same disposition was made of the supper one as by our friend Mott, of 48 Chartres street.

The Concert.—Ole Bull seems to have met last evening, but on account of its being New Year's Eve it was not attended as it should have been.

Melancholy Accident.—As a gentleman passing of stock just opposite a mechanic accident has fallen off a lumber yard, opposite South, by which a man named J. V. Reid lost his life. He was standing at the time, and of ship-builder, pulmonary, aged, when a gentleman who was standing by, fell from the lumber, and unfortunate brother. Reid fell to the ground, struck the back of his head, causing contusion of skull, and ultimate death. The gentleman who slipped the ladder was arrested for a time, but claim being drifted up against him, he was discharged.

Free Market.—The following distribution took place yesterday, there being 1781 distributed: 1000 loaves of bread, 140 bushels corn meal, 11 barrels potatoes, 12 do. molasses, 10 barrels, 4 half barrels molasses, 2 barrels sugar, 10 sides pork, 100 sacks sweet potatoes, 30 do. turnips, 400 cabbages, 200 bunches green onions, 500 pumpkins.

An Engaging Chase.—Officers Gish Mellon and Fitzgerald had an exciting chase after a company of men last evening, when they came across one Gish street, near Canal. After subduing them both, one of the party, named J. R. Conrad, made his escape.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, AND GENERAL DISORDERS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

One of the best preparations for the above diseases, is the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Combined with Phosphoric Tincture, a speedy Restorative Strength, unrivalled in curing the system, or any impediment that can be handled to the due application. They may be employed by the most delicate of the most sensitive, and cheaper for obtaining and giving strength to the system, and may be used as freely as nourishing food, without any injurious effect.

For sale by Druggists and others.

J. HUNGERFORD & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 149 Water street.

Chemistry, or order ordinary, for sale by all druggists.

CHEMISTRY—Chemistry, in class form, for sale by AM. COURIER, 84 and 86 Gravier st.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday, P. M., Jan. 1, 1862.

Cotton.—Since our last there has been a fair business done in cotton, and the market has ruled quite firm, the sales reaching 2,000 bales, at 32 to 33c for Middling, and 32½c for Fair. The sales to-day are 500 bales, at 32½c for Middling.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is quiet, but firm, and we hear of sales of 300 hhds. of Sugar at 7½c for Fair, and 7½c for Choice. Molasses is quiet, and we hear of sales of 100 hhds. at 22c for Prime, and 23c for Choice.

PORK.—Sales reported.

CORN.—Sales of 2,000 bushels White sold at 61 to 62c.

OATS.—Sales of 1,000 bushels sold at 31 to 32c.

WHISKY.—Sales to-day of 100 bbls. Rectified at 17c.

BACON.—Sales reported.

LARD.—Sales reported.

RICE.—Sales reported.

FREIGHTS.—Sales of 1,000 bbls. Flour to Havana at 50c.

Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1, 1861.

Arrived yesterday, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 American, of which 500 were taken by speculators and exporters. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 American, of which 500 were taken by speculators and exporters. Prices of American have declined 1-16d. Other sorts unchanged.

Quote Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.

Fair	7	Fair	7
Mid. Fair	6 15-16	Mid. Fair	6 15-16
Middling	6 15-16	Middling	6 15-16
Low Mid.	6 13-16	Low Mid.	6 13-16
Ordinary	6	Ordinary	6

Sales of the week 50,000 bales, including 1,000 American, of which 500 were taken by speculators and exporters. Prices of American have declined 1-16d. Other sorts unchanged.

Stock on hand 1,000 bales, including 1,000 American, of which 500 were taken by speculators and exporters. Prices of American have declined 1-16d. Other sorts unchanged.