The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Fort Henry Taken by the Federals.

Washington, February 7.—A special despatch to the Army and Navy Journal, dated Clarksville, the 6th inst., says Fort Henry has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Our troops retreated on Fort Donelson. Gunboats are at Dover. The rise on the Tennessee river, and the bridge at that place has been destroyed by the Federals. No further particulars.

From Memphis.

Memphis, February 7.—Fort Henry was surrendered by the Federals on yesterday, after two days' fighting. The Federals have advanced seven miles beyond the river bridge, three miles south of the Tennessee river bridge, there meeting our commanders between Columbus and Bowling Green. No particulars yet.

From Richmond.

Richmond, February 7.—While the President Congress synchron their business in secret session, the candidates are busy arranging for the organization of the permanent Congress. Hon. Thos. S. Bocock is spoken of for Speaker of the House, with Mr. Meredith and Gen. W. Jones, of Tennessee; Mr. Bocock, of Virginia; Mr. Curry, of Alabama; Mr. Keaton, of Louisiana; and Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi.

For Clerk of the House, Mr. Dixon, of Georgia, and Mr. McClinksy, of Tennessee, are the prominent candidates.

Joseph Hooper, the present Clerk of Congress, is unanimously spoken of as Secretary of the Senate, although several other candidates are already.

The streets of Richmond are now dark at night, in consequence of trouble with the returns at the gas office, but the returns will by all signs by Inauguration Day.

From Lincolnton, via Norfolk.

Norfolk, February 6.—A flag of truce to-day brings from Old Point Northern papers of the 5th inst. The following is a summary of the news:

A party of Federals advanced to Centerton on Monday last, and had a brush with the Confederate pickets. It is stated four of the latter were killed.

President Davis has informed Lincoln, by flag of truce, that if the civilians hereafter in Richmond are thrown into dungeons in Fort Lafayette, Wilkes, Lee and others will be thrown in retaliation.

Great difficulty is experienced in raising men for the Confederate army. Wood is cutting down, and has appointed a committee to provide or their further wants.

In the Senate, Sumner has reported a bill establishing the appointment of diplomatic representatives to Liberia and Hayti.

Sickle's brigade has moved to the Cumberland River.

A number of artillerymen, to guard the coast, is being formed in New York. Scott has not left that city.

The Philadelphians are actively engaged in fitting the naval expedition to be fitted out there for the Southern coast.

There was a great display of fashion at the White House last night, and dashing and delightful.

Dr. Jaisville has gone to Washington.

Midnight is to be fortified at the expense of the States to be reimbursed by the Federal Government.

The House has passed a bill authorizing the construction of 20 plated frigates.

An expedition numbering twelve vessels left Cairo on the 3d inst., to be joined at another point by a military force.

The citizens of New York ask for the repeal of the treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

The *Herald* says the guns of the frigates in Hampton Roads are double-shotted, and they are not afraid of the Merrimac.

A letter to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, also Gen. Castillo, has been discovered.

Greek swindling has been developed by the examination of the Lincoln Government.

Hilary Abell is now spoken of as Cabinet Minister.

The Legislature held a meeting at Faneuil Hall to take measures for the release of Gen. Stone.

Cotton is in great trouble, and urges Congress to prompt action, and says the Treasury is nearly empty.

Foreign exchange is 114. Stocks unsettled.

We invite attention to the subjoined article from the *Memphis Appeal* of Thursday. The capture of Fort Henry invests it with additional interest, and imparts increased weight to its forcible questions:

The Emergency—Our People Must Be Aroused.

A plain statement of facts is all that is necessary to superinduce in the public mind a full realization of the dangers through which we are to pass before the year is ended. The key of the West is in our hands, and we would have a full and abounding faith that we must awake from our apathy and battle ourselves like men.

It is known that the North has an army of at least three hundred thousand soldiers, a half million of whom are in active service. Of these, about 150,000 are concentred with the different expeditionary and stationary places of the enemy. At Washington and along the Potomac, in McClellan's division, there are nearly 125,000, leaving 225,000 otherwise distributed. Two army fronts have already been presented to Kentucky. At Paris, Lexington, and confronting Gen. Marshall, in the mountain section of that State, there is a force of some 10,000. From Louisville to Green river, under Buell, about 90,000. At Columbia, Somerset, and on the upper Cumberland, there are 20,000 under Thomas, and his command is being augmented daily. At Cairo, and on the Ohio and Tennessee river, 10,000. The residue are at Shiloh, Paducah, Cairo, and in Missouri.

Of these have a land frontier extending from the Mississippi line of Virginia to Kansas, manned by an army of upwards of two hundred thousand well armed and well appointed soldiers. Fortunately for us the weather has so far rendered the roads impassable to bodies of men and artillery. But whenever this difficulty is removed, we may look with confidence for their immense forces to be precipitated upon us. This hour has not, will be by river and by land. The enemy's supplies will be brought with them. In this respect the invasion by the land frontier can be self-sustained without the hazard to supplies by wheels and waves, and the distance with which their naval expeditions are liable to be embarrassed. If they break through our lines, or turn our strong positions, then we must face all the horrors of invasion.

They are now ready for an advance, and nothing denies them, we repeat, but the roads and the weather. The season of country through which they must pass to reach us is now at its worst. With the early from Pedmont and Cairo to depend to us, Gen. Smith's recent abortive movement has demonstrated to be wholly unsuited for winter campaigning. It is reasonable to suppose that the other army corps are for the present inactive for the same reason. What are our preparations to resist these immense numbers?

We do not deem it proper to publish in a newspaper either our numbers or the disposition of our troops, but we feel authorized to say to the people of the Southwest, we need more soldiers. Seventy-five thousand men, with thousands and tens of thousands more than we have. We must have men enough to guard every point where the enemy may attempt an invasion. We have a brilliant and gallant and spirited generals, but it is idle to rely upon their skill if we do not furnish them with men enough to meet the emergency. The people must prepare for the conflict. We have men enough in the field if we go promptly and energetically to work. It must be done and done at once.

The Texas Congress has passed a law to meet the occasion. It provides for the receiving individual volunteers as they may offer their services, without, as heretofore, requiring a whole company to be formed and mustered in before they could be mustered into service. The advantages of this change in providing for the emergency and pay from the day of enlistment are obvious. Additional inducements are also held out to those who will arm, equipment, battalions, or regiments. The army of Congress has been well performed, and all that remains for the people of the South to secure their liberty and nationality is to act upon this law with patriotism and promptitude.

We appeal to the Governors of the States in this immediate vicinity to call out the militia to the permanency of the land. That portion of our people, who may at home, can avail themselves of the [illegible] term made for a brief time from their various avocations, and repair to the call of their country. We must go to battle at Nashville, carry our guns, and have a fight for the capital of Tennessee, as we have for the city. The transfer of Beauregard from the Potomac to Columbus, and the following, which comes to us from other portions of the country, we cannot but believe, and which more than the country is aware of. We repeat, now is the time for every patriot to carry his devotion, and let him do so before it is too late.

Preparations to Resume Trade with the South.—The London *Herald* of January 9th has the following:

Already houses in London and Liverpool, convinced that the subjugation of the Southern States is impracticable, are making their preparations for re-establishing their connection with New Orleans, Charleston and Norfolk the moment trade with those ports shall be re-opened.

French houses at Lyons and Paris are also preparing for similar direct intercourse with the South.

Large establishments have been established by enterprising parties with large resources at Liverpool for the establishment of two lines of first class steamers, one to Charleston and the other to New Orleans. A third line to Norfolk in consequence of the fleabound and Eastern Railway, by which cotton from North Carolina and Tennessee can be laid down there as cheaply as at New Orleans) is also in contemplation.

Mixed Old Corn.—Two copper coins were found by a negro man, on the 27th January, in the first square of the Chalmette Battle Ground, and near on them the hand-sewed fragments of Kaughlan Cloth. They bore evidence of the [illegible] and have stolen in time, as though from Thermopylæ or Pompeii.

Who knows but which the metal has been in the pockets of the Acadian—promising that pockets were worn in that day.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

The streets of our city are again in an awful condition; the mud is at least three feet deep in many places, and still increasing, in depth.

[Columbus News.

The Great Mississippi Fleet.

Perhaps no establishment—not even that near along the coast of the Southern States—has, during the present war, been projected, or is so completed with great results, as the one now in progress at Cairo and St. Louis for the construction of an iron-clad fleet of gunboats on the Mississippi. A more formidable fleet never rode American waters, nor was there one ever started on this continent which had before it a work so gigantic, nor which, if commanded, could produce results so immediate and immense in good to the Union, in evil to the disloyal.

The possession of Columbus and Memphis, which is promised us by this undertaking, and the consequent holding of the terrain of some of our largest and most important railroads inland, the penetration into the very heart of the Secessionists, with all the material and moral effects which will naturally accompany such a result—the possession of the mighty Mississippi—the introduction of a loyal element into such towns as Memphis and others, given over to the devil of disunion—are among a few of the results promised by the success of the gunboat undertaking.

The magnitude of the preparation may, to some extent, be inferred, when it is known that the salaries of the officers reach the amount of $40,000 per month; that 500 bolts of cord have been used in Cairo, and other war materials beyond all computation.

The grade of the officers, the gunners, pilots, and all other classes necessary to man the boats, are arranged practical for the navy of the United States. The number of men required on each boat cannot be given without affording information to the enemy.

So confident are some of the naval officers in the strength of the gunboats that several of them have offered to take the Boston and lay her under the batteries of Columbus, confident that her immense strength will resist the heaviest metal in the possession of the Confederates. The pieces upon the gunboats were submitted to severe tests, and evinced almost miraculous strength. Heavy rifled shots were fired at them at a distance of only one hundred and six yards, and in every case they were either entirely slightly indented, or they shivered the shots into innumerable fragments, or turned them harmlessly aside.—*N. Y. Times.*

Gen. Van Dorn Calls for Ten Thousand Men.—The Little Rock *Gazette*, noticing the arrival of Gen. Van Dorn at that place, says:

Preparatory to taking its command Gen. Van Dorn issues an address to the people of the State of Arkansas, calling upon them to rally around the military authorities of the State. The result of this conference with the Governor was entirely satisfactory. A proclamation has been issued by him throughout the State to rendezvous at Pocahontas. Any man is authorized to raise a company, and have immediate transportation to the place of general rendezvous. Each company as soon as organized, a regiment will be organized, and an election held for field officers. If volunteers are thereupon they will be received for twelve months. If mustered, they will be received and armed and equipped by the Confederate Government, and mustered into the service for three years, receiving a bounty of fifty dollars in advance, which will be of benefit to their families until they draw their first pay.

Barbarous Conduct of the Enemy.—The following extract of a letter, received here from an entirely reliable source, details a deed of barbarity so revolting that it is difficult to conceive however the demons who are warring upon us could have the heart to do it! I shudder the blood boil to read it! It tells of the treatment of the corpse of a Northwest Virginian, who was killed in battle at the battle of Manassas, and carried by the repulsed enemy to Colesburg, Ohio, where he died.

"January 4th was a gloomy day at Fairmont. The body of George T. Morgan was conveyed over the river on the cars, directed to his brother-in-law, Dr. Dimmick, for burial. Of it I shall not the Yankees told them of it, laughing and taunting them! They had not washed or dressed the dead man; he was bareheaded, and had on no shoes when he came to his home upon his wife, poor woman is nearly crazy. His friends are afraid to attend his funeral, for fear of being insulted.

Mr. Morgan was brought to the bar charged with stealing a dog from Leopold Bruning, was discharged, on the dog proved to be her property.

The case of Wm. Abadie, charged by Thomas Pengally with giving the change of a dollar only for a ten-dollar bill, was discharged.

Christian Martin was fined $4 for withdrawing a charge of assault and battery he had made against Jos. Campbell. Mr. Chambrette had to pay $6 fine and give bonds, for breaking Mrs. Martin. The case of Joseph Fabacher, for violation of the city ordinance, assault and battery, was dismissed.

Miss Ellen Ellard gave bail to answer the charge of shooting Maria Mocco.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, Feb. 7, 1862.

There has been less activity in the Cotton market during the past week, and the transactions have been confined to small lots, chiefly during the past week, and for actual wants. The demand for which is still obtained by the want of facilities for shipment or transportation, and the difficulty of procuring freights, prices for the staple were nominal at, with little change from last week's quotations. Stocks have been some inquiry for Tobacco, but the reported sales are confined to small lots to the city trade at full prices. Sugar and Molasses have been in good demand, and the transactions have advanced. Corn and Oats are nearly exhausted, and are frequently declined to that week's closing prices. The Provision market continues confined to the supply of the trade.

COTTON.—There has been but little inquiry during the past week, and not a transaction has been reported. The stock in store is light, and the unsettled condition of the public relating the conditions of sale and the difficulty of procuring freights, prevents holders from offering for future delivery, and it is quoted at 10½@11c. Middling is nominally quoted at 11c.

TOBACCO.—There has been more activity, but we have heard of no sales, excepting a few lots, taken for city consumption, at full prices. We quote as follows for common only:

Planters Leaf	7@8c
Planters Inferior to Common	6@7c
Good to Fine Leaf	8@9c
Fine Leaf	10@11c
Fancy Leaf and Wrapping	12@15c

SUGAR.—The receipts have been fair, and the demand for the article has been active, and prices have advanced 1c per lb. Sales of 1,000 hhds. at 5½@6½c per lb. for Common to Fair, and 6½@7c for Prime to Choice.

MOLASSES.—The receipts have been light, and the demand active, and prices have advanced 1c per gallon. Sales of 1,000 bbls. at 23@25c per gallon.

CORN.—The receipts have been light, and the demand active, and prices have advanced 5c per bushel. Sales of 10,000 bushels at 45@50c per bushel.

OATS.—The receipts have been light, and the demand active, and prices have advanced 5c per bushel. Sales of 5,000 bushels at 30@35c per bushel.

BRAN.—The receipts have been light, and the demand active, and prices have advanced 5c per bushel. Sales of 1,000 bushels at 60@65c per bushel.

HAY.—We quote Northern Hay at $20@22 per ton, and Western at $18@20 per ton. Sales of 100 bales Northern Hay at $20@22 per ton.

LARD.—The receipts have been more liberal. Demand moderate, the usual demand at the close for future, and 9@9½c for immediate. We have heard of small sales of Tierces and a lot of 100 Barrels at 10c P lb.

BEEF.—The receipts have been light, and more liberal, but the demand is limited. The recent receipts have been mostly packed on private terms and conditions. Mess is nominally retail at $25@26 per bbl. The stock at the inspection warehouses on the 1st inst. was all scrap Beef.

Week's receipts, 500 bbls. and 6 tierces.

PORK.—There is very little stock on sale. A lot of 30 bbls. Mess sold from first hand yesterday at $14. It is retailing at $16@17 bbl. The stock at the inspection warehouses on the 1st instant is all scrap stock.

Week's receipts, 30 bbls. and 1 tierce.

BACON.—The stock is very light. Shoulders are retailing at 9c., Ribbed Sides 10c., Clear Sides and Clear Middle Meats 11c. per lb., and Sugar-cured Hams 12@13c per lb.

Week's receipts, 17 hhds sold — hhds.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.—The supply of Western Hams is nearly exhausted, and they are retailing at 12@13c per lb. There is no Southern Cheese in the market.

LARD.—The supply of Western Lard is light, and is retailing at 9@9½c per lb. Stock on the 1st instant, 1,000 kegs and bbls.

Week's receipts, — bbls.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky by Bagging, at retail at 23@25c per yard; cash for lots; Bale Rope for hand bales, at 9@9½c per lb. Stock on the 1st instant, 1,297 pieces, in lots; Bagging in retail lots at 25c; and Bale Rope for hand bales, at 9@9½c per lb. Stock on the 1st instant, 1,297 pieces, in lots; Bagging in retail lots at 25c; and Bale Rope for hand bales and machine use