THE DAILY BEE.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE WEEK

The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXIV—Whole No. 12,308.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

Latest from Lincolnism.

GENERAL THOMAS TO INVADE EAST TENNESSEE.

SUPPLIES TO BE CUT OFF.

THE REBELS TO BE FLANKED AT NORFOLK.

Another Expedition to Albemarle Sound.

Richmond, February 11.—The New York Herald of the 10th is received, containing the following intelligence:

The gunboats of the Burnside expedition had 9-inch guns, 100-pounder rifled guns, 8-inch shell guns, and 32-pounders.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial states that Gen. Thomas is about to invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously, and march on Knoxville, and, if necessary, take possession of the railroad.

A letter from the Dominican Territory, dated Jacmel, Hayti, says the Republic is virtually freed, and the island only a Spanish province. Gen. Santa Anna ruled as Captain-General in the name of the Queen of Spain.

Representatives from Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia, had arrived at Wheeling.

Bennett says the rascally contractors have pocketed $50,000,000 of the public funds in nine months.

The position and official authority of General McClellan remain in no way modified, since the advent of Secretary Stanton.

The etiquette question at the French Court is viewed as quite very serious consideration, and of no political significance.

Lincoln is laboring hard to facilitate preparation for an instant attack on all points at any moment.

The Herald says the object in taking Roanoke Island is to seize other points on the railroads running to Richmond, to cut off supplies and stop inland coast navigation in Carolina; also, to threaten, if deemed advisable, flanking the rebel army at Norfolk, or accomplishing the capture of Norfolk, and cutting off Norfolk from all connection, by water or rail, with other parts of the country.

Rolla, February 8.—Preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly completed.

The Federal gunboat Claxenge sailed from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 7th inst., on a cruise to look after the Sumter.

Halifax, February 1.—No signs of the steamship America, now over due.

The Herald says the paper money scheme will not relieve the Treasury if the tax bill be delayed.

Cotton—Middling Uplands 30c.

Norfolk, February 11.—Intelligence is received of a fight yesterday of the Confederate field gunboats; the conflict was short and decisive. Com. Lynch was dangerously wounded, and is a prisoner. Three of our gunboats were saved. The loss of life is not reported.

Large Confederate forces are at most of the exposed points, and the enemy will meet with determined resistance. It is stated that our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is 1700. Four hundred escaped from the island. Elizabeth City was shelled by the Yankees without notice being given to remove the women and children.

Heavy firing was heard last night, and it was supposed to be in the direction of Edenton.

The Federal pickets are reported to be fifteen miles north of Elizabeth City.

Gen. Wise has arrived at Currituck Bridge.

Three hundred and ninety-five prisoners, principally taken at Hatteras, arrived this afternoon from Fort Warren via Fortress Monroe, by flag of truce, at Norfolk.

Three steamers left Hampton Roads this morning, and went to sea.

Seventeen schooners are getting ready to leave, and their probable destination is Albemarle Sound.

Various reports are current about the affair at Roanoke Island, but as the facts are all in possession of the enemy, we must wait for the Northern reports. It is reported, however, that Commodore Lynch was wounded and is a prisoner.

Gen. Wise is expected at Norfolk this evening. Gen. Huntington is at Edenton.

The Federals landed at two points on Roanoke Island, and at one point they waded up to their waists. Lieut. Selden, in charge of the howitzers, was killed.

From Richmond.

Railroad from Danville to Greensboro'.

Richmond, February 11.—Congress has passed, and the President has approved, an act authorizing the construction of a railway from Danville to Greensboro', on the ground of its being a military necessity.

From Memphis.

Latest from the Tennessee River.

Memphis, February 12.—The latest advices from the Tennessee river report Gen. Pillow has got the Federal force hemmed in near Fort Donelson, and the river still rising. Fort Henry is submerged, and has been abandoned by the Federals. One Federal gunboat returned to the Tennessee river bridge from Florence, and the bridge is guarded by 500 Federals. A large Confederate cavalry force is between them and Paris. The Union men in Weakly county are cheering for Lincoln, and the people of Paris are preparing to leave.

The latest advices from Paducah say boats are constantly arriving with forces for the Tennessee river. Fourteen have already gone towards Fort Donelson with troops. Heavy firing was heard in that direction on yesterday.

The Confederate loss at Fort Henry was 5 killed and 10 wounded. Gen. Tilghman and 54 privates surrendered. Gen. Tilghman was a prisoner at Paducah. The gunboat Essex was injured, and 12 were scalded to death on board of her. The aggregate Federal loss is 100 killed and wounded.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Norfolk.

Commodore Lynch, Officers and Men All Safe.

Norfolk, February 12.—Five vessels left Old Point this morning, loaded with troops, bound South, evidently to reinforce Burnside.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Monday morning by seven Federal gunboats.

Flag Officer Lynch defended the city to the last. Three steamers under this command reached Dismal Swamp Canal, and are safe. One steamer of his fleet was burned by himself, and two captured by the enemy.

During the engagement one Federal gunboat was sunk.

Flag Officer Lynch, officers and men are all safe, and have arrived at Norfolk.

Norfolk, February 12.—Nothing important from Carolina to day. The Confederate steamer Raleigh has arrived this afternoon with the sick and Midshipman Chaunc, who lost an arm at the battle of Roanoke Island.

Several transport steamers left Fort Monroe yesterday and to-day with troops, it is supposed, for Roanoke Island.

No flag of truce from Fort Monroe to-day.

KEY TO CHARLESTON.—The following is an extract from the correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, written on board a blockading vessel off Charleston:

We are now lying off Stono Inlet, which place we have been blockading since we saw the stone fleet safely moored and sunk in the main ship channel leading to Charleston.

Stono Inlet, which we are now blockading, is the key to Charleston among the sea islands in this vicinity. It is well fortified, as we learn from four deserters who came on board of us to-day in an old boat, being pursued by a boat filled with men who were unable to overhaul them. Had they been taken, they say they would have been shot to-morrow morning. The fortifications extend from east to west. Fort Marion has two 32's and one 8-inch columbiad. Fort Ripley three 42 pounders and one 10-inch. Fort Palmetto four 32-pounders, two of them rifled, and one 10-inch in rear of bastion, which mounts two 18-pounders. One and one-half mile back of this, on Stono river, stands Fort Pickens, mounting three 24-pounders.

I think vessels drawing five or six feet of water, of good speed, might easily drive them from their batteries, and open the way to Charleston, as Fort Pickens can be shelled from Stono batteries.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of the 17th ultimo, writes:

Let me urge on you again and again not to place reliance upon any good will that France may be supposed to feel towards you. Her present rulers are your enemies! Beware of France. She will supply not with England against you. Any one in America will see how great is the enmity of the English Government by the conflict in the case of the Tuscarora.

Again:

I am in possession of information which establishes beyond a doubt that this Government is bent upon a recognition of the South. It has within the last two weeks repeatedly urged this course upon England, and may succeed in persuading the Palmerston Cabinet to meet its views. The Washington Government must arm at once, lest disasters must be attended to, and above all, a strong, efficient navy be at once equipped.

WHAT ARMY MULES EAT.—A letter from Sherman's brigade, Camp Morton, near Bardstown, Kentucky, January 6th, says:

Besides having to waste of the men of the regiment to supply, we have seventy-eight mules and eleven horses to take care of. The mules cause us more trouble than all else, for the scoundrels will break loose and wander away, which causes a good deal of trouble in the morning. They will eat anything. If they get out of hay they will eat wagons. One of our mules ate up a pair of gloves belonging to one of the men. The other night they ate up a pair of pantaloons belonging to another man. I think there is good.

THE CRISIS.

We have little or no fault to find with the tone of the press in reference to the recent disasters of the Confederates. There may be some ground for censure the Government at Richmond for apparent neglect, and we cuddily believe that blame attaches somewhere—perhaps quite as much to the authorities of Tennessee for overlooking a system of defenses for the Cumberland River which traverses the State, as to the Confederate Administration. But complaint of the slackness, and an overweening confidence which have cost us dearly, avails little after the misfortune has occurred. There is no earthly use in endeavoring to discover exactly where to place the responsibility for our reverses, as yet it be as a warning for the future. Mere lamentation is ignoble and unmanly, and indiscriminate severity of comment can only provoke uncomfortable controversy, and destroy the harmony of thought and action, now more than ever essential to our success. For the most part the press seems tacitly to adopt this view, and leaving the past to take care of itself, is devoted to the consideration of the best and most expeditious means of avoiding a recurrence of calamity, and of converting the triumph of our enemies into the bitterness of defeat.

The universal impression is that the South is now passing through a fiery furnace of tribulation. The most critical period of the war is upon us. The Yankee Government of Abraham Lincoln is bound by the stringency of its laws specially to obtain such marked advantages over us, with such prospects of continued success, as shall encourage the people, and induce them for a while longer to submit to the grinding financial pressure to which they are subjected. If this is not done—if the people of Yankeedom fail to perceive a living chance of subjugating the South, and thus, by the application of the principles of confiscation and taxation, of paying with Southern wealth and Southern labor the hundreds of millions of the Northern war debt, they will assuredly sicken of a struggle which will seem to them fraught with inevitable ruin. This, then, is the chief motive of the elaborate, costly, formidable and desperate campaign just inaugurated by the Lincoln fleets and armies. The prestige of victory is indispensable to their further prosecution of the war, and south to say they have accomplished enough to inspirit them to the highest degree, and to delude them into the belief that the hour of their full and final triumph is not far distant. Cheered by their recent success, we may expect them to press forward with additional vigor and determination, and to spare no effort and no expense, as well to maintain their present advantages of position, as to secure others.

Now the consciousness of peril may appal the coward, but only braces the nerves and strengthens the unconquerable resolve of the truly brave. We of the South are in earnest. Whatever we may have previously thought, to what unfortunate extent soever past victories had filled us with confidence, and almost produced the conviction that the war was hardly more than a pastime for us, we now know that it is impossible to conquer our independence, to repulse the foe, and to compel him to retire from the conflict, save by the most untiring exertions, unflinching bravery, unanimous action, and extraordinary sacrifices. It has been well remarked that in this exigency the South should be a living camp; that every able-bodied man should be a soldier; that all of us should be ready to march towards any point where our services might benefit the country. The policy henceforth to be pursued must be stern, unwavering, vigorous and bold. We cannot afford to dilly-dally behind earthworks and entrenchments, and wait for the enemy's movements. We must seek him, fight him, and route him wherever he pollutes the soil of the South with his presence. To effect this we need more men. Reinforcements promptly detailed to the points threatened by his armies may, and probably will, suffice to check his progress, and protect the Southwest from a hostile raid. Kentucky and Tennessee are now the theatres of a bloody drama, in which, if we are overpowered, calamities of the most serious character may be apprehended. We have every confidence that our military leaders in those States will represent the danger in its true light to the Government, and will spur the sluggish energies of the Administration to the necessity of straining every nerve to avert it. Any display of energy by the Government will meet with a ready and enthusiastic response from the Southwest. We appreciate the emergency, and are ready to meet it. Let us fervently hope that the President, the Cabinet, and Congress will echo the popular will, and that such a course of action will be adopted as will satisfy the South that henceforth we shall meet the enemy on equal terms.

Yesterday's mail was a sorry concern. We received no papers from Bowling Green, Columbus, or Nashville, and have to thank Mr. Coburn, the bookseller, for a Memphis paper of Tuesday.

WHOLESALE THIEVING.—The New York Tribune expresses the opinion that within the last ten months the Union treasury has been robbed of a hundred millions of dollars by corruption in the public service.

Thomas L. Price, a brother of Gen. Price, the hero of Missouri, has been elected to the Lincoln Congress from the Fifth Congressional district of Missouri. He is an intense Lincolnite.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.—The accounts by the Africa advise that England is progressing with her preparations for an immense naval and military display in North America. Twelve hundred tons of shot and shell were shipped at Woolwich on the 17th ult. for Canada, and a number of transports were lying off in order to take a like freight on board. Orders had been given for the manufacture of two millions of Minie bullets weekly at Woolwich, to go on until countermanded.

A northern correspondent says that the latest means of communication between Virginia and Maryland Confederates is by kite, the letters forming bobs. The cord is cut after the wind has wafted it far enough in the desired direction.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A letter from Washington of the 2d inst. communicates the subsequent information:

On Friday last the Secretary of State directed the release from Fort Lafayette of all the persons taken from on board of the vessels violating the blockade, which order has been undoubtedly executed. It is true, as has been stated, that Gen. Wool, under instructions, asked Gen. Huger whether, if Smith, the pirate, were delivered to him at Norfolk, Col. Corcoran would be restored to liberty and exchange. The answer in the negative was for the ground of a difference in rank as to the two persons.

Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress from New York, late prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Secretary Seward yesterday, and it has been determined to place the relief prisoners now in New York and Philadelphia upon a footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued removing them to military prisons, with a view to their exchange for prisoners of the United States captured in the South. This important and humane course on the part of the Government may result in the return of Colo Corcoran, Lieut. Cogswell, Wyckoff, Wilcox, Yeager, and the other officers now held as hostages for these privateers. A general exchange of all the prisoners will, it is believed, specially follow. The release of Mr. Ely is occasioned with several of his associate members of the House of Representatives, who are only interesting but as private citizens.

Hon. Edward Coles, of the Sixty-third Illinois regiment, prisoner of war, has arrived at Washington. He reports the health of the prisoners at Richmond as good.

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Office, 75 Chartres st.

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SUPPLIES TO BE CUT OFF.

Another Expedition to Albemarle Sound.

Railroads Running to Richmond to be Taken.

THE REBELS TO BE FLANKED AT NORFOLK.

THE CRISIS.

Wheat Indescription the South Must Look to England.

Mail for Europe, via New York.

Wanted.

Notice to Volunteer Organizations Throughout the State.

State Tax Collector's Office, Third District.

Second-Hand Furniture Store.

STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Female Collegiate Institute.

Leonard's Distillery.

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

Greatest Discovery of the Age!

Notice.

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Notice.