The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Lynchburg.

MOST DESPERATE BATTLE OF THE WAR.

2500 Confederates Against 9000 Federals.

FEDERALS MAKE HULL ROW THERE.

Lynchburg, January 16.—Intelligence received by the Tennessee train states that a fight took place a few miles beyond Prestonsburg, between Gen. Marshall, with 2500 men, and the Federals, numbering 9000.

Gen. Marshall was retreating when attacked. The battle commenced upon him in a narrow gorge, when an engagement ensued, which is represented to have been the most desperate of the war.

Gen. Moore's regiment charged the enemy sword in hand, and a terrific conflict ensued, lasting half an hour. The Federals fought gallantly, but, finally broke and ran in full confusion.

Gen. Marshall's force was much exhausted, and being much smaller than the enemy's, so fell back to Prestonsburg. The Confederates had in twenty-five killed and fifteen wounded, and the enemy's loss is over one hundred killed and wounded. This news was brought to Abingdon by participants in the battle.

From Richmond.

Congressional.

Richmond, January 15.—Congress has ordered the publication of the official report of all the battles that have been fought, and the Hon. Charles Scarborough and Johnston's report of the battle of the 21st of July last.

There is nothing otherwise made public of the proceedings to-day.

From Baton Rouge.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, January 16.—In the Senate, no business of consequence was done, except an extended discussion of the cotton planter's bill for relief, but no vote was taken up to the time of adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Speaker Olivier submitted a joint resolution for the adoption by the State of Horse Nathalie, the only child of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles D. Drouz, deceased, and Mary Amanda Haynes. The resolution was not acted upon on account of Mr. Olivier's physical inability.

Favorable report was made by the Committee on Commerce, &c., on the bill to prohibit the exportation of cotton from any port or place in the State.

A favorable report by substitute was made on the Senate bill authorizing the Governor to proclaim martial law and suspend the writ of habeas corpus when occasion may require.

The bill was made the special order, and was made the special order for Monday next.

The special committee reported favorably upon Mr. Kiam's bill to charge the revenue law 15 cents upon a number of taxable objects so as to include money, stocks, bills receivable, &c.

The special order was the bill of the Finance Committee to raise money for the State Treasury, and substituted offered by Mr. McDonald.

It was discussed at length, and the substitute were adopted: ayes 49, noes 22.

One of the substitutes provides for extending the act to enforce every species of property taxed for war purposes by the Confederate States.

In the evening session, the Senate bill authorizing the issuing of State bonds to certain railroad companies, in accordance with the ordinance No. 29 of the State Convention of 1861, was ordered to be engrossed for a final reading.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill organizing the police of New Orleans and establishing a police board, was concurred in and the act now only requires the Governor's signature.

Mr. McDonald's substitute bill—one to provide for the payment of the war tax assessed by the State, and the other to provide for the deficiency in the State Treasury—were both ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a large majority.

The first of the above two bills appropriates two million five hundred thousand dollars, and the last for one million dollars in State bonds. The Senate bill for the reorganization of the State militia is now under consideration.

From Wilmington.

Wilmington, January 16.—All is quiet at the ferry, and a heavy sea is outside, with thick, foggy weather. There was no shipping in sight yesterday or early this morning.

NAMING OF VESSELS.—Commodore Hollins has named the two gunboats formerly called the Lizzie Simmons and the Grosse Tete, the Maurepas and Sidell, respectively. He has also decided to name the two boats now building on the Bayou St. John, the Tyrrel and the Bienville.

SPEMARISE.—The Cairo correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing under date of the 4th inst., says: "Information was received here to-day that the rebels experimented with their submarine batteries on a barge near Columbus a few days since, with entire success, the explosion shattering the barge into atoms."

FROM THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the following letter, dated Strasburg, the 9th instant:

Gen. Jackson has certainly been to Bath, driven the rebel enemy, taken some plunder there and captured, it is said, a large amount of stores at the depot opposite Hancock. He also destroyed much of the railroad there, did the work handsomely and left. He is said to have sent a flag of truce to Hancock, saying that he was going to take possession of the stores there, (worth $200,000) and that if fired upon he would shell the town. Some do not believe that they will attempt to burn a part of the town, and therefore he must have been fired upon.

Gen. Jackson is now running Gen Jackson was a skirmish at Cape Rocks, fifteen miles this side of Bath, going—no one knew whither.

The affair at Hanging Rock was a shameful surprise of entire regiments. The enemy attacked in two directions. There were no sentinels out, or they were taken.

We learn, says the *Enquirer*, that among those who fell on our side at Hanging Rock was Capt. Absalom, of Pace county. He was mortally wounded.

LATEST FROM COLUMBUS.—The Columbus correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* telegraphs the following under date of the 15th instant:

Columbus, Ky., January 11.—I have come into possession of the Chicago *Tribune* of the 11th inst., which has just been brought in by any "grape-vine line."

It states that twenty-eight gunboats, with transports, sufficient to carry sixty thousand troops, have been prepared for an early advance up the Tennessee river. Gen. Smith, who has for some time past been in command in Paducah, is to have immediate charge of a column to move from that point. General Payne is to command the forces at Rock's Point, and the grand central expeditionary forces is to be under the command of Gen. Grant, who is to be accompanied by McClernand and Wallace.

Yankee papers of recent date assert that a war between England and the United States must cease at an early date, as Federal foreign securities are now more complimented.

The weather still continues cold here at Columbus—heavy icebergs floating in the river.

There are no indications of the enemy being near to-day, or of their immediate approach.

Arkansas Intelligence.

From the Little Rock Journal, Jan. 11.]

A large lot of clothing, shoes and blankets, for the army, was received at the Government storeroom, Main street, yesterday.

STORMS FOR PRICE.—Several flatboats have passed up to Van Buren within the past few days, with stores and munitions for Price's army.

STILL ANOTHER.—Colonel Dawson has just organized a regiment of valiant Arkansians at Pocahontas.

From the Democrat.]

ANOTHER REGIMENT.—On the 2d instant Pocahontas was organized and mustered into the Confederate service at Camden, in this State. Three troops are armed with double arms of the country until the next battle, and they will have arms of the improved pattern bear in the hands of Lincoln soldiers. The officers elected are: Colonel, J. M. Gee; Lieutenant-Colonel, John C. Wright; Major, P. Lynch Lee.

It is reported that Stanley Price has been made Major-General, and McIntosh Brigadier. Both these appointments are admirable. Some opposition may be made by the militia officers in Missouri, who will lose rank by the transfer of the troops to the Confederacy, but we hope it will not amount to much. If a one hundred bargee going up the river with stores and munitions for Price's command, and we hope every one will get through in the power of the enemy and of the State will be given to him in order to enable him to carry the war into the heart of Missouri.

From the Fort Smith News.]

Colonel Gee's regiment passed through this place yesterday, having a large complement of officers that were captured in the battle of Chustenahlah, and also a number of recruits.

Chustenahlah is the name of the battle recently fought between Colonel McIntosh's command, the Creeks and Seminoles under Opothleyahola and Hallock Tustennuggee. The word is Choctaw, and means the place or ground where a pecan grows.

The headquarters of the division commanded by Col. James McIntosh has been transferred from Van Buren to Fort Smith. The Quartermaster and Commissary's stores are at Van Buren, and Capt. Cabell and Major Johnson will not be removed.

We learn that Col. Cooper had a little brush the other day with some of Opothleyahola's forces, killing six and taking a few prisoners.

Northern Intelligence.

On the 1st inst. Moses Y. Beach, the resident editor of the New York Sun, published a valedictory announcing his return to the editorship and proprietorship of that journal. His object, he says, is "to be a spectator in the work of suppressing the insurrection." "Blow your nose," Hiram.

The *National Intelligencer* says that the rumor respecting the health of Gen. McClellan was greatly exaggerated. He was confined to his quarters by a severe cold, brought on by much exposure, night and day, in the field, but expected to be at work in a few days.

The St. Louis *Republican* denies the report in regard to the arrest of a military officer at Washington. There is, however, evidently something "reason," for the same paper states that "matters of importance, in the shape of a correspondence, have been discovered, but in connection with parties entirely different from the officer named in the rumors now current. All the parties implicated are now under arrest. The city is full of conjectures, and the excitement, in high social positions. The time has arrived when they must be vigorously dealt with."

The assistant of the New York banks for the week ending January 4th shows a decrease of their specie, notwithstanding the suspensions, of about a quarter of a million of dollars. The exact figures are: Decrease in loans, $434,000; decrease in specie, $5,379,834; decrease in deposits, $4,088,000; decrease in circulation, $146,753.

Intelligence has been received at the North, from Santa Fe, New Mexico, as late as the 22d ult. There is no news of importance. Fort Wise is garrisoned by three companies of Federal troops. The enemy lost 24 in burying the whole Territory, and is extremely fatal to children. Specie is very scarce in the Territory. The weather is very cold on the plains. There are large numbers of Indians on the road, but they are friendly.

A special dispatch from Cairo says: Information has been received that a spy, named J. L. Emmery, passed through here a few days ago, on his way East, to obtain drawings of gun-making machinery. His destination is Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The Secretary at Cairo are reported so far completed that they can be put in service in a few days.

The Provost Marshal of St. Louis has issued an order prohibiting the shipments of printers' ink, and book, manila, news or other paper for printing purposes, from that city to all points in the State of Missouri.

The Rebel Legislature of Kansas met on the first Monday in January. A letter from Leavenworth, dated the 25th ult., says: "Warm times are anticipated. The first question that will come before the Legislature will be the Governorship contest between the Governors. Both Governor—Robinson, who holds, and Crawford, who wants to hold, will, in all probability, send messages to the Legislature, and whichever is received first will be the man. The result of the election on the whole line of the Lake Huron Railroad, demonstrated by firing of guns of every description, and the punishment of large quantities of liquor.

Gen. Totten reports the harbor fortifications of Philadelphia as in readiness to receive their armament of heavy guns. These are Fort Delaware, on Pea Patch Island, 135 guns, and Fort Mifflin, 47 guns.

The Sunken Ships at Norfolk.

Already several of the vessels which the Yankees endeavored to destroy on their retreat from the Gosport navy yard have been repaired, and are ready for active service. The Yorktown, now the Patrick Henry, the United States, now known as the Stateas and the Merrimac, which has been converted into an iron-mon, and nearly invulnerable ram, are among the number. What the Confederates are doing with the sunken ships is thus told by a Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*:

The Bakers, wreckers of Norfolk, are now engaged in raising the hull of the old Pennsylvania, which lies on the bottom of the James. The Yankee Vandals just on the eve of their hasty retreat from the Gosport navy yard. The Columbia and Raritan, frigates, of 1726 tons each, carrying 24 guns, were also cut up. The Columbia was built in Washington, and the Raritan in Philadelphia. The Columbia in 1836, and the Raritan in 1843. Both of these vessels are perfectly sound, and will prove quite an acquisition to our navy. Neither of these vessels were burnt by the Yankees, but some of their guns were taken out and then sunk. The brig Dolphin, or what remains of her, has been gotten up, and the copper from her, and that taken from the Pennsylvania, will be worth an immense amount to the Confederate Government.

It is the intention of the Government also to raise the Columbus and Delaware, two ships-of-the line, which the Lincolnites sunk on the Craney Island flats. The Columbus was also built in Washington, in 1819, is 2246 tons burden, and carried eighty guns. The Delaware carries eighty-four guns, 2633 tons, and was built at Gosport in 1820. These two ships have been in commission for several years. I do not know what their present condition is, but they are of some value.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Union and American.]

Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 6, 1862.

Notwithstanding the excitement that prevailed in this section some two weeks since, in consequence of the moving forward of our troops and the fight that followed near Somerville, the prospects of a general engagement taking place immediately are not as strong as they then were. Gen. Johnston fired under Generals Hindman and Breckinridge, and still near Cave City and at Oakland; though it is reported this morning that the former has fallen back to the former place with his command blocking-up. Our army here has increased in numbers and it has attained to an immense strength. Every man in this vicinity is fortified, and every avenue to the place carefully guarded. All the fords, bridges and passes across Barren river, which passes this town just on the north side, are guarded by fortifications and obstructed by timber, which has been felled in every direction. Every precaution has been taken, and the utmost vigilance exercised by our officers to make the defenses of the place impregnable. It is the opinion of many that an early advance of the enemy is contemplated. This may or may not be the case. If it is a subject upon which all speculation is utterly vain. You shall be promptly advised of any movement indicating such an advance.

Late and almost direct news has been received from the enemy above, which confirms the truth of previous intelligence obtained of the disaffection in their ranks. Their men, especially the Kentuckians among them, are deserting in large numbers. Hundreds would leave the service and return to their homes if opportunity offered. The spirit of the State rescinded within the Federal lines, since the Lincoln usurpation become so unmistakably apparent, would rate as one man for the Secession, if the Yankee hordes who infest them were withdrawn and put out of the country. Continued disputations and jealousies between the native soldiers and their British allies, while the foreign generals are by no means popular with the Kentucky troops. They fear to advance upon this place, and many of their officers, high in command, admit the impossibility of taking it. So it would seem that the grand flank movement proposed to hold in your goodly city is for the present postponed.

Some days ago Rousseau with his brigade ventured this side of Green river, and took some observations. He was careful, however, to keep out of reach of our brave men, and soon recrossed. On the 5th instant Gen. Hindman, with a part of his command, made a reconnoissance to within four miles of Green river. Seeing none of the enemy, he returned to his camp. The Yankees have no doubt completed the repairs of Green river bridge. They are also in small force this side of the stream. They scour over, sometimes a whole brigade, and again only by regiments, pretend to fortify, but as a few big guns, and one hundred rounds of useful to keep the river between them and us.

The latest and most direct information from Cumberland's command shows the same spirit of dissatisfaction and insubordination that prevails above. Desertions are of daily occurrence, and bitter denunciations of the acts of the Lincoln Congress uttered openly in the presence of privates. Several who have deserted have succeeded in making their way within federal pickets, and at Hopkinsville, Ky. The Vandals at Paducah have also come to grief. The Columbia was built in Washington, and the Harrison in Philadelphia; the Columbia in 1836, and the Harrison in 1843. Both of these vessels are perfectly sound, and will prove quite an acquisition to our navy. Neither of these vessels were burnt by the Yankees, but some of their guns were taken out and then sunk. The brig Dolphin, or what remains of her, has been gotten up, and the copper from her, and that taken from the Pennsylvania, will be worth an immense amount to the Confederate Government.

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There has been a great deal of needless alarm

along the Mississippi coast, to our bathing of the inevitable occasionally witness here or at Mobile, to announce the presence of the enemy at Ship Island. Soon a party who are very lately the recipient of Yankee hospitality and marked attention on the island, intelligence comes to us that the number of troops there is very little, if any thing, over two thousand instead of admitting a descent on the main land, they are trembling and sick for fear for their own safety, and are looking for an attack every moment. We are not at liberty to mention the source of our information. Let it suffice that it is such as to be relied upon.

We have it in our power calmly to contradict the foregoing from yesterday's *Delta*. Our authority for the truth of the statement is absolutely unimpeachable.

News from the Coast.

We find the following in the Charleston *Courier* of the 11th inst:

Passengers by the Savannah train report all quiet yesterday along the foreign posts. A report prevailed of an intended demonstration of the enemy in force on Stono, and several regiments had received orders to hold themselves in readiness.

We learn that the bearers of the flag of truce from the enemy, in relation to the exchange of the prisoner taken on the 1st instant, expressed much anxiety as to his fate, and upon learning of his death were very desirous of securing his remains to send them to his home in Michigan. His name was John Quincy Adams. He visited Savannah, and was one of the party deployed as skirmishers. The enemy succeeded in only one killed on the field besides Adams in the late engagement. This account, however, does not agree with the number of new made graves discovered by our men after the enemy had retired, and must therefore be taken with the usual allowance.

From a participant in the fight we learn that the enemy after firing a volley would immediately fall to the ground to avoid the efforts of our men.

Upon their first landing, and while the disembarkation of the enemy were advancing, our men were posted behind a thicket, concealed from observation and quietly waiting for the enemy to come within easy range of their guns. The moment the first boat-load of Federal troops were within easy range of our men they opened a gun in the hands of one of our men went off accidentally, which at once put the enemy on the alert. It had been agreed upon that it is thought the whole advancing party would have been killed or captured.

The officer bearing the flag of truce, a lieutenant Elliott, of a New York regiment, seemed very desirous of having a parley with our men. When asked why he was desecrating the soil of South Carolina and fighting against our institutions, his reply was that they were under the stripes. Upon his being intimated that they had thrown away the most favorable opportunity for redeeming their honor by refusing Mason and Slidell, the officer said that was foreign to the subject and the conversation dropped.

It was rumored that Gen. Sherman had sent another flag of truce yesterday to General Lee in relation to the negroes on Port Royal Island, asking their removal from the island in consequence of the small-pox having broken out among them. We could not trace this however, to a reliable source.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Shot at the Arm.—A woman named Blanche Dearwood was accidentally shot in the arm and is likely to result in the loss of the arm. Dr. Beckwith's office, on Third street, near Bienville. A man of color, who had been left in charge by a neighboring speculator, and had drawn a his revolver with the intention only of frightening the woman, accidentally pulled the trigger, and the ball happened to enter her arm. He is now in the hands of the police, but not seen the occasion but was with him that evening. The arm was severed, and is doing well. Yesterday they were made to give up the woman has declared the shooting to have been accidental, and that she did not wish to prosecute.

Incendiary Fire.—At half-past four o'clock yesterday morning a small kitchen on Goodchildren street, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle streets, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames were burned to the ground, although the adjoining property was saved from injury. The kitchen belonged to Mr. Smart. The fire was evidently the work of incendiaries.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collins. W. L. Brahe, was charged with assault and battery, was discharged by not. pros.

A not. pros. was also entered in favor of Joe Stanton, likewise accused of assault and battery.

Misses Myers and Mrs. Myers were tried for assault and battery, and found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, January 16, 1862.

COTTON.—No trades sold to-day for early delivery. We hear of cotton negotiations pending, and some sold at 32c, but no sales are reported.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The market is dull, and prices are nominally unchanged. Sales embrace about 100 hhds Fair to Fully Fair at 3½@3¾c.

MOLASSES.—The demand is moderate, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of Superior at about 19½c, sold at 17½c for Forwarding, and the 20c Prime to Choice. Also, 300 half bbls. at 21½c for Fermenting, and 24@25c for Prime.

FLOUR.—About 600 bbls sold, in lots, at $5 @ $5 for Superfine and $11 @ $11 for Extra.

CORN.—50 sacks White sold, in lots, at 55c @ sack.

HAY.—100 bales Prairie Grass sold at $ 45, and 50 do. at $ 50 @ 100 lbs.

LARD.—We hear of small sales of logs and tierces at 22.@.3c @ lb, according to quality.

BEEF & PORK.—Hog round is small for may be quoted at 15@16c @ lb.

PORK AND BACON.—The supply is exhausted.

WHISKY.—Nothing to quote at $1 @ $ 25 @ Gal.

SALT.—500 sacks Liverpool Coarse sold at 75 @ sack.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan 17 [illegible]

Arrived yesterday, 19 Texas Steers and 26 Cows. Amount of sales—Texas Steers, 19 @ $ 3 50 @ 4 00; Cows, 26 @ $ 2 50 @ 3 00; 24 Milch Cows, 24 @ $ 35 @ 45; 2 Hogs, at Calves sold at $ 3 @ 4 00.

Western Beef Cattle, @ lb. 1st quality.....

Texas " " Prime.....

" " Choice, @ " 1st.....

Veal Cattle, " " 1st.....

Sheep, " " 1st.....

Hogs, @ 100 lbs., gross. 1st.....

Milch Cows, @ head, 1st.....

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Sam Kerr—2 bales cotton; 1 do rope; 2 do bagging; 1 do rags; 1 do bacon; 1 do hides; 1 do tobacco; 1 do whisky; 1 do sundries; 1 do hides; 1 do bacon; 1 do sundries; 1 do hides; 1 do bacon; 1 do sundries; 1 do hides; 1 do bacon