THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISER & CO.
G. F. WEISER,
F. LIMET.

Daily Price, one year in advance.....
Country Paper, one year in advance.....
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

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The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of $5 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Notice to Advertisers To-Day.

By D. B. Morphy, 56 Chartres street, at No. 57 Magazine street, hardware, stationery, cutlery, &c.

HARDING MORE RE-BLOCKADED.

The last European Intelligence conveys an intimation that England and France are on the eve of combining with a view to an armed intervention in American affairs. We should not be too eager in crediting reports of so favorable an aspect. For the last sixty or perhaps ninety days hardly an arrival from Europe has taken place without bringing rumors of similar significance. We think we have told over and over again that England and France went on the point of breaking the blockade and recognizing the Confederate States, and all sorts of ingenious reasons have been alleged to show that it could be possibly otherwise. Nevertheless, it has proved otherwise. Disappointment has followed each successive prediction. The blockade was indubitably twice broken by the first of November, then by the beginning of January, then by the first of February, and now the sanguine waiters on Providence assure us that Great Britain and France have made all their arrangements for the accomplishment of this great work immediately after the prorogation or organization of the Confederate Government—that is, on or about the 22d instant. We confess our clinging belief despite the hopeful predictions of the prophets JALLYAND who, instead of failing into their mouths the hopeful provender they have been craving for so long a time, have nothing else but the dreaded blockade, have been nothing else but the dreaded their anxious vision across the Atlantic, expecting Europe to hasten for us what we should long ago have accomplished for ourselves.

We are far from doubting the possibility of a European intervention for the purpose of opening to the world the commerce of the South. The immense profits and inducements for such a course at the present time which were wanting a few months ago. It might have been reasonably presumed then that any interference by Great Britain with the blockade would have provoked war with the United States, as that Government does not honor every of its threats of regarding such interference as a legitimate cause of hostilities. But since then the British Ministry have felt the pulse of Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet. They had boasted just as loftily of their intention to keep Mason and SLIDELL, and to treat with contempt and defiance a demand for their liberation, yet they surrendered them with prompt and eager humiliation soonest than inside the slightest risk of war. If they could fight to retain the rebel Commissioners what a world of swaggering, the English and the pretty much *all other factors* they will take in case of fighting, should Great Britain and France unite to send an end to the blockade. To our mind, and to that of every rational and thinking man, there is not the remotest danger of the Federal Government rushing into the Quixotism of a war against the only most formidable Empire on earth, when experience proves that with all its efforts it has failed down in attempting to subjugate a people less than one-third as numerous as those subject to its sway.

There are other motives probably at work influencing the policy of the principal powers of Europe. The United States Government has rendered itself utterly formidable abroad. In systematic violations of every principle of humanity, of every kindly usage of civilization in the war with the Confederates: its rapine and arson; its imprisonment of females; its savage raids on the unprotected; and the defendless; its efforts to obliterate our harbors; its arrogance and insolence exhibited towards foreign nations; its alternate bravado and cowardice, have gradually alienated every particle of sympathy it might once have obtained, and raised it up a host of enemies who regard it as a public peg for nuisance. Hence, if good reasons exist for joining a period to an illegal and ineffective blockade, we are sure that interested in the business will be deterred by the slightest respect or esteem for a Government which has forfeited every friend it once possessed.

But after all the political philanthropy of the age is far more theoretical than practical. England and France may and probably do thoroughly despise the hideous of the Federal Government, and would rejoice to see it humiliated and chastised. But they cannot be expected, like the knight-errant of old to take up arms in behalf of the oppressed against the tyrant and despot. The heroic intervention of the Government in the affairs of another is now-a-days regulated by the magnitude of the interests at stake. How far are the commerce and manufactures of England and France injured by the war and the blockade? To what extent is the thriving industry of those nations completed and impaired, and how far does this misfortune affect public prosperity? These are the considerations which will outweigh all others with these Governments, and which may ultimately tippel them up a policy so eminently destined by the South. It should not be forgotten that England has no special love for us, though she has some little dislike for the dislike of the North. Reason may be friendly to us, but not so emphatic as to justify her in departing from a line of neutrality which suddenly came. Whenever these two nations find their interests gravely involved, and arrive at the conclusion that it is time to terminate a blockade which hinders our trade and entails suffering on millions of their population, they will do so. When will that be? Perhaps soon; perhaps never. *Quien sabe?*

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GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—A letter from Knoxville informs us that General Beauregard arrived at that place about noon Sunday, and was enthusiastically greeted by an immense concourse of citizens and soldiers. He was formally welcomed by Governor Harris, and came to his new field of labor. Hon. Theodore O. Haynes, of Knoxville, received General Beauregard at the railroad depot, and in a very appropriate speech introduced Gov. Harris of Tennessee to the honorable gentleman. General Beauregard made a brief but pertinent response. He said a fight is before us, and we must meet it. Manassas has crowned the gentlemen covered, and hoped that in his new field of labor he should have the same co-operation and the same success. He pressed to the ranks the necessity of the union of effort in Kentucky, from which he was informed, by a number of his officers, that he intended to fight the enemy wherever he could find him. He had no fear of the result. He came for a few days, as he supposed, but already a week had elapsed, but he was determined to remain at the post till the work was done. He had come to fight for Southern independence, and he hoped to have the honor of firing the first gun.

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Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,304.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—A private despatch from West Point to-day says the enemy have shown fresh vigor, but no damage resulted.

From Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, February 5.—On Sunday last Lieutenant-Colonel Wynn, Tennessee cavalry, with about two hundred troops, attacked a force of Lincoln cavalry, numbering, estimated at from one hundred to three hundred strong, on a scouting expedition. Col. Wynn charged the enemy, routing them, and killing their Major, Capt. Dimond, Lieutenant Allen, and Sergeant Major Hall, of the Unionists, killed his man twice, when he was shot through the head and killed, by J. Roberts, a lad fifteen years old, whose brother had been recently killed by a Kentucky Unionist, and the enemy, completely routed, fled in confusion. Seven dead Lincolnites were found on the field, and one prisoner was captured.

The above is published to Capt. McClenny's company killed among the Lincolnites.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—A gentleman direct from Fort Donelson reports that four gunboats attacked Fort Henry on Tuesday, killing three Confederate. One of the gunboats was disabled and abandoned, and hauled off.

Yesterday a despatch from Fort Henry said: "Eight gunboats are coming up the river. The pickets stationed sixteen miles below Fort Henry have reported twenty steamboat Federals passing.

The water is rising rapidly in the Tennessee river.

Reinforcements have been ordered to the Tennessee river from Memphis.

[NIGHT DESPATCHES.]

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, February 6.—The Senate Tuesday passed a bill to re-enlist for the war. The enlistments have been rapidly following the volunteer regiment's example.

Gen. Jackson has taken command from Kyle county, in the late Governor Floyd's force, numbering from 5,000 to 6,000 troops, and moved from Hatteras yesterday, and sailed in the direction of Roanoke Island.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—A despatch from Danville, dated 5 o'clock, P. M., states that firing commenced at Fort Henry at 12 M. One battery and four gun boats have fired. The result is not known. The firing had ceased.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, January 6.—The Federal General Smith, U. S. A., is reported to have resigned, and Hascon Denver has been appointed in the command at Cheat Mountain. No intelligence of a general advance are received in that quarter.

The New York Herald of Saturday says that the Federals about Greenbrier river fear much an attack, the Federals being afraid to venture any much more their regular at Valley Mountain, Kanawha.

The Federal force, about 7000 strong, under General Lander, which left Romney on the approach of the Confederates, is now at Spring-field. They are reported to be in a state of *terror-fusion*; their will into the rear of Spring-field, should Great Britain and France unite to put an end to the blockade. To our mind, and to that of every rational and thinking man, there is not the remotest danger of the Federal Government rushing into the Quixotism of a war against the only most formidable Empire on earth, when experience proves that with all its efforts it has failed down in attempting to subjugate a people less than one-third as numerous as those subject to its sway.

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Fresh Troops.

Major-General Polk has ordered to Memphis from Fort Henry, Tenn., 5,000 troops, and Brigadier-General Pillow, with 5,000 troops, from Columbus.