New Orleans Daily Crescent.
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1861.

Local Intelligence.

THE BEAUREGARD REGIMENT.—In compliance with an order from the Headquarters of Louisiana Legion, the commissioned officers of the Beauregard Regiment on last Saturday night held an election for field officers, with the following result:

Colonel, Frank A. Bartlett; Lieutenant-Colonel, George S. Lacey; Major, Rufus L. Dolbear.

The election passed off most harmoniously, the two first officers being elected by acclamation and the last by ballot, getting a large majority. The Beauregard Regiment is composed of the following companies, all of which are fine bodies of men: Orleans Cadets, Company E, Capt. Planchard; Orleans Cadets, Company D, Capt. Parmele; Pickwicks, Capt. Frobus; Davidson Guards, Capt. Hill; Clay Guards, Capt. Derickson; Carondelet Light Infantry, Capt. DeHart; Edward Thompson Guards, Capt. Buddecke; and the Wallace Guards, Capt. Locke. The Belmont Guards, Capt. Browne, will also be attached to the regiment as soon as it is fully organized, which will make nine companies in the regiment.

THE SHERIDAN REGIMENT.—This regiment, whose fine appearance on drill, Friday afternoon, attracted so much attention, perfected its organization on the same night by the election of Capt. G. A. Breaux, Colonel; Capt. Thos. H. Shields, Lieut.-Colonel; and Capt. Charles Bell, Major.

THE BELMONT GUARD.—This is the name adopted by the new company, the organization of which we mentioned last Saturday. Mr. R. H. Browne, formerly First Lieutenant of the Beauregard Rifles, was unanimously elected Captain at the meeting on Saturday night, and Mr. Andrew Jackson Orderly Sergeant. These are the only officers that the company will elect until the roll is full, and these will commence drilling the men immediately, so as to lose no time. We would advise young men who would like to attach themselves to a crack company to attend the meeting of the Belmont Guards, which will be held to-night at No. 57 St. Charles street, and sign the roll. They could not do better, as the members are all determined to make their corps one of the best in the city.

THE REMAINS OF COL. TERRY.—The body of this brave and unfortunate soldier, who fell while gloriously leading his men into action on Green river, in Kentucky, arrived by the morning train on Saturday, and was kept in state at the City Hall till the afternoon, when it was escorted to the depot of the Opelousas Railroad by the Crescent Regiment, under command of Col. Marshall J. Smith, and followed by a large number of officials, civil and military, and private citizens. The fall of Col. Terry was deeply felt in this city, and a general feeling of sympathy for his family and man prevails. May he rest in peace.

THE FREE GIFT LOTTERY.—We went to the St. Louis Hotel on Saturday morning, and looked through the bazaar where is displayed all the things given by our generous citizens to the above-named enterprise. The large room used by the hotel for the ladies' ordinary is the grand show room. Here, upon tables and in show-cases are the goods, each kind together in lots, and each article marked with the donor's name. At the end of the room facing Royal street, are fine pieces of furniture, such as rosewood work-tables, fancy work-stands, and fine secretaries and bookcases, and papier maché goods of all descriptions. Next come show-cases, filled with fine jewelry, watches and clocks, table cutlery, etc., etc.; then cases of splendid laces, ready made children's dresses, ladies' embroidered collars, handkerchiefs, military goods, swords, pistols, daggers, officers' scarfs, belts, etc., and then more furniture.

On each side of the room are large tables and glass-cases, upon and in which are a vast variety of costly and beautiful goods, such as services of silver, sets of glass, porcelain and china ware, bronze, marble, alabaster and porcelain statues, statuettes and ornaments of every description. Among these are some very valuable works of art by famous masters, both in bronze and marble, and around the walls are hung several magnificent paintings which would grace a palace.

On some of these tables are also collections of valuable books, standard and miscellaneous, and we remarked two objects in the way of curiosities which seemed to us miracles of art. The first was a miniature steamer, perfect in every respect, with engines, cabins, guns, rigging, and everything just as complete as if she were ready for a voyage; the other, a little sailing vessel, just as pretty and complete.

The goods are all of a fine and tasty description; we saw nothing common in the room, and it really seemed to us that the donors had called from their possessions the choicest and most expensive to send as offerings to their country. The room, though large, appeared as if far too small to contain all that was there and what was constantly coming in. Indeed, so profuse has the public been that the original plans for showing the goods had to be modified, and the committee forced to close doors to-day, to give themselves time to arrange to better advantage.

We found upon inquiry that the number of gifts was seventeen hundred, and that they were actually worth the immense sum of $40,000. Therefore, it is a fixed fact that this enterprise will realize a larger amount for the great cause than any yet, and that even if the committee should succeed in disposing of tickets to the value of $120,000, the chances for winning something by ticket holders will be a thousand times greater than in any lottery we ever heard of.

But the committee have not confined themselves alone to disposing of tickets. Each person who enters the room pays 25 cents, and there is in the rotunda booths where ladies and gentlemen are furnished with every kind of refreshments at a moderate price.

Everything has been systematized in conducting their labor by the committee. There are rooms where gifts are received and valued by ladies, who do nothing else. Another where the articles are labeled with the giver's name, and prepared for display in the bazaar—entered in a book with a full description and probable value. Then there is the room where all the cash arrangements are attended to, here will be found the treasurer and other officers, and it is to them that all matters involving money are referred. Next comes the large show-room; this is presided over entirely by ladies, they assort the goods and arrange them in the cases and on the tables with the taste alone possessed by them. The refreshment room is also under their direction.

The whole affair is conducted admirably, and must succeed if our citizens generally are but a hundredth part as liberal in buying tickets as others have been in giving and doing.

LETTERS from our absent volunteers, which may be had by parties applying in person, or by written order, at this office, as follows:

Mrs. Kate Barton, S. B. Bennett, A. Brown & Co., Miss M. A. Barlunge, John Condon, M. Conway, J. H. Dampf, Miss E. M. Fogarty, Mrs. Georgiana Graham (2), Miss M. Gayan (2), C. Heno, Miss R. Hertz, C. J. Hagood, Mrs. A. Higgins, Miss L. Hooper, Mrs. Margaret Haughery, Gasper James, Pat. Kinney, Mrs. Mary Kelly, John Holmes, James Moss, Mrs. A. H. Miller, Mrs. F. Mead (2), W. Moore, J. H. Phelps, E. Pickand, George Prasflin, A. J. Phelps, D. Rosenburg, H. Reynolds, A. P. Stevens, Miss E. B. Tobin, John Wagner, Miss Jane Wise (3).

ACCIDENT ON THE CARROLLTON RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning as the down train was about leaving the station at Louisiana avenue, a negro boy, belonging to Mr. L. B. Levy, attempted to jump from one of the cars and fell with his leg under the wheels. Before the train could be stopped it passed over him, cutting his right foot completely off. He was put on the cars, brought down to the city and sent to the Charity Hospital.

A CHANCE FOR ENTERPRISING MEN.—It was decided by Recorder Gastinel on Saturday, in the case of Charles Domingo and Couchette Flande, accused of counterfeiting the city railroad tickets, that as these tickets were only printed, it was not a crime to print others like them, and therefore the accused were guiltless in the premises. If such is really the law, what a splendid chance there is for somebody to make money. All he would have to do is to get a lot of card boards and an omnibus cut, and go into the manufacture of tickets. What the railroad company will do is a matter of no little interest.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Hippolyte and Hurbide Fortier were committed for trial before the First District Court by Recorder Gastinel, on Saturday, upon the accusation of having assaulted and beaten Mr. Theodule Camus. This case is said to be one of those which deserves the closest attention on the part of the Court, as the assault is alleged to have been both savage and unprovoked, upon a man whose age should have protected him.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Officer Lafayette came near losing his life on the levee, Friday night, while attempting to arrest a man for some offence. While he was attempting to hold his prisoner, who offered violent resistance, another man came up behind and stabbed him on the head, inflicting an ugly and painful wound. Before he could recover from his astonishment at this assault, both escaped and have not since been arrested.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, George Blakesley, a well-known carriage-maker of Rampart street, while laboring under the influence of liquor, stabbed his wife in the right arm, inside the elbow, severing the arteries and inflicting a very dangerous wound. Mrs. Blakesley says that her husband came home drunk, and, as usual under such circumstances, was abusive and brutal in his behavior towards her. Seeing him in this condition, and fearing violence at his hands, she attempted to leave the room; but he ordered her to stay, threatening to kill her if she disobeyed. Growing more and more frightened, she attempted to escape by flight while he was standing near the door, and as she passed drew a knife and cut at her. She threw up her arms instinctively, and received the knife as abovementioned. Dr. Folwell was immediately sent for, and, on his arrival, began dressing the wound; Blakesley objected to him, and but for the timely arrival of officer Busby, would have attacked him also. The officer arrested Blakesley and locked him up in the First District station. Mrs. B.'s wound has been dressed, and she is doing as well as could be expected. Blakesley had a knife concealed in his sleeve when he was arrested. It was the same knife he had used upon his wife.

ANOTHER POISON PEDDLER.—A man named John Gleason entered a low den on Perdido street yesterday, and was robbed by the inmates of $33, all the money he had about him. He made complaint to the First District police, who arrested Mag. Elliott, Mary Cail and Ellen Thompson, who are suspected by Gleason of having stolen his money.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following business was transacted in this Court on Saturday:

R. K. Cutler, W. C. Cutler and J. H. Scott, previously found guilty of assault, received the following sentence: R. K. Cutler, fined $10; W. C. Cutler, $50; and J. H. Scott, $25.

James Burns, convicted of larceny, was sent to the Parish Prison for one week.

Fanny Smith, who was arraigned on a charge of larceny, plead guilty, and was sent to the Parish Prison for one year.

Josephine and Joseph Rosado, Bridget McGrath and Joseph Garcia were all arraigned on the charge of having robbed a man in a brothel on Rampart street. They plead not guilty, and were released on bail.

James Burns was sent to the Parish Prison for one week.

P. J. Welsh, convicted of assault and battery, was sent to the Parish Prison for ten days and required to furnish bonds in $500 to keep the peace for one year.

John Frenzel, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the Parish Prison for one year.

John Godfrey, for manslaughter, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Every one was expecting to hear further news last night from the vicinity of Dranesville, but were doomed to disappointment. The telegraph, from some at present unaccountable cause, was entirely silent. Possibly, the labor necessary to forward such an immense amount of trash as we have recently been afflicted with, has been too great for the *physique* of the operators, compelling them to desist and recuperate. A great institution is this telegraph! Chained lightning and bottled thunder! Little truth and heaps of blunder!!

THE VOLUNTEERS' FRIEND.—The third number of this spirited little publication, and the last one that will be issued, has been printed and will be ready for general circulation to-morrow. We are glad to hear that the other issues have met with a ready sale, and we have no doubt the present large edition of six thousand will be as easily disposed of. The young ladies of the Fourth District High School have achieved a grand success in publishing this paper. Let everybody buy a copy and send it to some friend in the army, that he may see how he is remembered and cared for by the school-girls, as well as everybody else.

LIGHT DAWNING.—The Chicago Tribune of the 11th inst., says the Memphis Appeal of the 20th, has the following paragraph:

The budget of news from the South, we are able to present this morning, will be found unusually full and interesting, and from all the principal points of Secessia. Such news should be read, to give an adequate idea of the great rebellion; that in these months past, while this war has been in progress, the South has been developing new resources, and muscularizing its powers of self-support and resistance. It is stronger to-day than it was six months ago. The Government and the people of the loyal States must understand this thing as it is, and learn that if we have any hopes of crushing out the rebellion and restoring the national boundaries, it must be by the use of the means God has given us, and the rules of war allow, and we are fast getting over squeamishness on the point.

The confession of the South's growing strength is certainly no strange thing. It has been forced from the Tribune by the indomitable logic of events, and betrays the corresponding growth of despair in the Northern mind regarding the successful termination of this war. New lights are dawning every day, and new confessions being elicited, which give absolute assurances that all idea of subduing the rebellion have been abandoned by intelligent statesmen and journalists throughout the North. They now continue the fight only in a spirit of revengeful desperation.

TOTAL INDEPENDENCE.—As an instance evidencing the determination throughout the South to be completely emancipated from the Northern control we give the following item from the Petersburg (Va.) Express, of the 17th. Though the proscribed in this case was a Delaware man, and we yet have some hopes of Delaware, we welcome the event as indicating a healthy tone of feeling:

The large force of workmen at the Petersburg car and locomotive foundry, on Old street, were on a strike for about two hours yesterday morning, because of the appointment of James Myers, a native of Delaware as foreman of the foundry. It was the opinion of the hands, that as the South is now fighting to be independent of the North, it is due to Southern citizens that a Northern man should not be placed in high position over us. Matters took such a serious turn at the foundry, that it became necessary for Mr. Myers to resign or be removed, which was done, and after some little delay, everything resumed its wonted serenity. There was no strike for money—nor did money have anything to do with the disturbance. The workmen were not satisfied to have a Northern superintendent, and openly expressed their discontent and refused to work under him.

REMOVAL.—The friends and customers of Messrs. Mallard & Tooker should bear in mind that they are no longer occupying their old store, corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, but have moved to No. 10 Chartres street, where they will continue to keep a splendid stock of ready-made clothing.

HEAVY ARTILLERY TACTICS.—Mr. Peter O'Donnell, No. 16 Camp street, has just received a few copies of Wiehle's work upon field fortifications and heavy artillery. See advertisement.

Convention of the Planters of the South.

We publish below a circular addressed to the planters of the South by Col. Thomas J. Hudson, the president of the Planters' Convention, which was to have been held at Memphis on the 16th of December, but was postponed until the third Monday in February. In this circular it is urged that the different States appoint full delegations to this Convention. Some of them have already done so, and it is important that the others should act, in view of the near approach of the time for the Convention to assemble. It is also urged that the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Southern cities should be represented—a wise recommendation, the business connection between these classes and the planters being necessarily intimate. We think it would be well for the Chamber of Commerce to take some action on the subject, or else a public meeting of merchants and manufacturers be held for the purpose of appointing delegates:

PLANTERS' CONVENTION OF THE SOUTH!

To the Delegates appointed to the Planters' Convention at Memphis, on the Third Monday in February, and to the Planters of the Confederate States:

The third annual session of the "Planters Convention of the South" was to have assembled in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on the 16th of December. Circumstances made it advisable to postpone this meeting until the 3d Monday in February, when it is hoped every delegate appointed will be in attendance.

The number of able and distinguished gentlemen already appointed by the Legislatures and Executives of the several States, justifies the belief that the approaching session is to be one of the most interesting assemblages ever held in the South.

The first Planters' Convention convened at Nashville, Tennessee, October 10th, 1859. The second annual session was held in Mississippi, October 16th, 1860. At the last session a plan of permanent organization was adopted, its declared "object being to secure, by united action of the Southern people and States, the advancement of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the South."

The overthrow of the old, and the establishment of the new government, compels the Southern planter to abandon the suicidal policy of the past. It will be for this Convention, composed of delegates from every Congressional District, and representing the great and leading interest of the Confederate States, after a free and full interchange of views, to inaugurate that system of policy best calculated to promote their own and their country's prosperity. Here the rice, corn, wheat, rice, sugar and cotton producer will meet in council. A common country to sustain, common interests to promote, we can, by united action, do much to advance the political and commercial independence of the South.

While agriculture is acknowledged as the great basis of the social, political and commercial power, we must remember that the prosperity of our manufacturing and commercial interests are essential to our future greatness, and we should, therefore, secure the cordial cooperation of those engaged in these pursuits.

The war now being waged in defence of the great principles of self-government must end, sooner or later, in placing the Confederate States among the great nations of the world. With a territory almost boundless; soil rich and fertile, productions the most valuable, a climate adapted to the growth of almost everything desired by man, a labor system best suited to our climate and productions, and a people united in feeling and interest, we have all the elements that constitute a great and powerful nation. To secure political independece we confidently rely upon the brave hearts and strong arms of our gallant army. But to make the triumph of Southern arms more valuable to the present and future generations, it is necessary that all our efforts should be directed to the development of our great resources. No more dependence upon Yankee brains or Yankee hands is and must be the watchword of every true-hearted southerner, and that statesman who will indicate the best policy to be adopted will win laurels as unfading as the chieftain who drives the invader from our soil.

It is unnecessary here to allude to the many questions suggested for the consideration of the Convention. The Legislatures of several States have adopted resolutions in reference to the planting of another crop of cotton, the crop of this year being still in the hands of planters. By the third Monday in February the planters, in Convention, will be better prepared to adopt a course of policy dictated by the circumstances that may then surround us.

No delegate, it is hoped, will be absent from this great council of planters. Every planter who appreciates his own and the condition of his country, should feel it his duty to have his Congressional District represented.

To have each State properly represented in the standing committees, it is desirable that the undersigned should be furnished with a list of delegates at the earliest moment.

THOMAS J. HUDSON,
President Planters' Convention.
TANGIPAHOA, Miss., December 11, 1861.

The Mason and Slidell Protest.

WILKES'S REPORT.

We are, says the Petersburg Express of the 17th, in possession of late Northern papers through the kindness of a friend. We find that among the important documents recently transmitted to the Federal Congress by Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, as the protest to Wilkes by Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Eustis and Macfarland, against their arrest on board the British steamer Trent, at sea, Nov. 8. The following is the protest and the reply of Capt. Wilkes:

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, AT SEA, Nov. 8.

Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N., Commanding San Jacinto:

Sir—We desire to communicate to you, by this memorandum, the facts attending our arrest yesterday on board the British Mail steamer Trent, by your order, and our transfer to this ship.

We, the undersigned, embarked at Havana on the 7th instant, as passengers on board the Trent, Captain Moir, bound to the island of St. Thomas, the Trent being one of the regular mail and passenger line of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company running from Vera Cruz, via Havana to St. Thomas, and thence to Southampton, England. We paid our passage money for the whole route from Havana to Southampton, to the British Consul, at Havana, who acts as the agent or representative of the said steamship company, Mr. Slidell being accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, four children and a servant, and Mr. Eustis by his wife and servants.

The Trent left the port of Havana about 8 o'clock A. M. on the morning of the 7th inst., and pursued her voyage uninterruptedly until intercepted by the U. S. steamer San Jacinto, under your command, on the afternoon following, the 8th inst., in the manner now to be related.

When the San Jacinto was observed several miles distant, the Trent was pursuing the usual course of her voyage along the old Bahama or Nicholas channel; was about two hundred and forty miles from Havana, and in sight of the lighthouse of Paredon Grande, the San Jacinto then lying stationary, or nearly so, about the middle of the channel, and where it was some fifteen miles wide, as since shown us on the chart, the nationality of the ship being then unknown. When the Trent had approached near enough for her flag to be distinguished, it was hoisted at the peak and at the main, and so remained for the time. No flag was shown by the San Jacinto. When the Trent had approached within a mile of the San Jacinto, still pursuing the due course of her voyage, a shotted gun was fired from the latter ship across the course of the Trent, and the United States flag at the same time displayed at the peak.

The British flag was again immediately hoisted as before by the Trent, and so remained. When the Trent had approached, still on her course, within two or three hundred yards of the San Jacinto, a second shotted gun was fired from your ship, again across the course of the Trent. When the Trent got within hailing distance, her captain inquired what was wanted? The reply was understood to be, "They would send a boat." Both vessels were then stationary, with steam shut off. A boat was soon put off from your ship, followed immediately by two other boats, with full crews, and armed with muskets and side arms. A lieutenant, in the naval uniform of the United States Navy, and with side arms, boarded the Trent, and, in the presence of most of the passengers, the assembled on the upper deck, said to Capt. Moir that he came with orders to demand his passenger list. The captain refused to produce it, and formally protested against any right to visit his ship for the purpose indicated. After some conversation, imparting renewed protests on the part of the captain against the alleged object of the visit, and on the part of the officer of the San Jacinto that he had only to execute his orders, the latter said:

"That two gentlemen, naming Messrs. Slidell and Mason, were known to be on board, as also two other gentlemen, naming Messrs. Eustis and Macfarland, and that his orders were to take and carry them on board the San Jacinto." It should be here noted, that on first addressing the captain, he announced himself as a lieutenant of the United States steamer San Jacinto. The four gentlemen thus named being present, the lieutenant addressed Mr. Slidell, and afterwards Mr. Mason, repeating that his orders were to take them, together with Eustis and Macfarland, and carry them on board his ship. Messrs. Slidell and Mason, in reply, protested, in the presence of the captain of the Trent, his officers and passengers, against such threatened violation of their persons and their rights, and informed the lieutenant that they would not leave the ship they were in unless compelled by the employment of actual force greater than they could resist, and Messrs. Eustis and Macfarland united with them in expressing a like purpose. That officer stated that he hoped he would not be compelled to resort to the use of force; but, if it would become necessary to employ it, in order to execute his orders, he was prepared to do so.

He was answered by the undersigned that they would submit to such a force alone. The lieutenant then went to the gangway where his boats were, the undersigned going at the same time to their state-rooms on the next deck below, followed by Captain Moir, and by the other passengers. The lieutenant returned with a party of his men, a portion of whom were armed with side arms, and others appearing to be a squad of marines having muskets and bayonets. Mr. Slidell was in his state-room immediately by and in full view. The lieutenant then said to Mr. Mason that having his force now present he hoped to be relieved from the necessity of calling it into actual use. The gentleman again answered that he would only submit to actual force greater than he could overcome, when the lieutenant, and several of his men by his order, took hold of him, and in a manner and in numbers sufficient to make resistance fruitless; and Mr. Slidell joining the group at the same time, one or more of the armed party took hold of him, and those gentlemen at once went into the boat.

During this scene many of the passengers became highly exasperated, and gave vent to the strongest expressions of indignation, seeming to indicate a purpose of resistance on their part, when a squad armed with muskets, with bayonets fixed, made a sensible advance of one or two paces with their arms at a charge. It must be added here, omitted in the course of the narration, that before the party left the upper deck, an officer of the Trent, named Williams, in the naval uniform of Great Britain, and known to the passengers as having charge of the mails and accompanying them to England, said to the lieutenant that, as the only person representing his Government, he felt called upon, in language as strong and emphatic as he could express, to denounce the whole proceeding as a piratical act.

Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason, together with Messrs. Eustis and Macfarland, against whom force in like manner had been used, were taken to the San Jacinto as soon as they entered the boat. When they reached your ship you received them near the gangway, announcing yourself as Capt. Wilkes, commander of the ship, and conducted them to your cabin, which you placed at their disposal. When the undersigned came aboard they found the men at their quarters and guns bearing on the Trent. After some time occupied in bringing on board our baggage and effects, the San Jacinto proceeded to the northward, through the Southern Channel, the Trent having been detained from three to four hours.

The foregoing is believed to be a correct narrative, in substance, of the facts and circumstances attending our arrest and transfer from the British mail steamer to the ship under your command, and which, we doubt not, will be corroborated by the lieutenant present, as well as by all who witnessed them.

The incidents here given in detail may not have been witnessed by each one of the undersigned individually, but they were by one or more of them. As, for the most part, they did not pass under your notice, we have deemed it proper to present them in this form before you, expressing the wish, if considered incorrect in any part, the inaccuracies may be pointed out, with a respectful request that you will transmit a copy of the paper to the Government of the United States, together with your report of the transaction, to facilitate which, a copy is herewith enclosed.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedt. servants,
(Signed) JOHN SLIDELL,
J. M. MASON,
GEORGE EUSTIS,
J. E. MACFARLAND.

REPLY OF CAPT. WILKES.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
AT SEA, November 12.

Gentlemen: Your letter, dated the 10th instant, was handed to me yesterday. I shall transmit it, agreeably to your request, to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, with my report of the transaction to which it refers.

In reply to your wish to have any inaccuracies it may contain pointed out, I deem it my duty to say the facts differ materially in respect to the time and circumstances.*

The facts in my possession are derived from the log-book (the official record of the ship) and from the reports, in writing, of all the officers who visited the Trent, all of which will form a part of my report.

I am, respectfully, your obedt. serv't,
(Signed) CHARLES WILKES.

A SECOND "BULL-RUN."—The Alexandria correspondent of the Baltimore News Sheet writes:

We were somewhat startled this morning at witnessing a second Bull-Run in miniature. Some five regiments passed through our town yesterday evening en route for Springfield Station, where they intended loading their camp. This morning they were all back again, some say, run all the way back—others that they returned in the same cars that took them out. At any rate, they came back minus everything—tents, provisions, arms, etc. Some, in answer to questions, say that they had unloaded the cars, stacked their arms, and were about pitching their tents, when the Confederates, with a yell, charged them, and they broke and run to town without firing a gun. Springfield is about nine miles from here. It is rumored, with how much truth I cannot say, that five other regiments were cut off yesterday and made prisoners. You may certainly look for stirring news from this place before long, as it has become absolutely necessary to the preservation of the army here that the Potomac should be opened, and I have no doubt the effort will be made as soon as the weather will permit the transportation of cannon.

SKIRMISHES ALONG THE POTOMAC.—From the Washington correspondence of the New York Times we take the following:

Ever since the great review, Beauregard has been pushing up detachments towards various points on the line of Gen. McClellan's army, and a number of reconnoissances and foraging expeditions have also been made upon our side. The result has been these skirmishes, which have been the consequence of the collision of these advanced parties, no decisive advantage being gained by them on either side. Beauregard knew already the exact locality of each division of our army; and McClellan has learned that the Confederates have moved up closer to him on several points. All of these skirmishes have resulted disastrously to us, so far as loss of men is concerned.

A great many have been killed, wounded and taken prisoners; but it is impossible to tell how many. In one of the earliest of these skirmishes I was assured that we had not lost any in killed, had only had two wounded and three taken prisoners. Two days afterwards I ascertained that four men had been killed and fourteen badly wounded. I kept a memorandum of the occurrence, and a few days ago I succeeded in getting a late Richmond paper, in which were the names, residence and regiment of thirty-two prisoners taken by the Confederates in that same skirmish. So much for the accuracy of the information which is sometimes furnished to newspaper correspondents here on the spot.

A Northern paper makes the following statement about political affairs in Oregon:

The tories of Oregon are rampant, and are making all sorts of trouble for the Union men. Gov. Whitaker is an avowed sympathizer with the rebellion, and has named such officers for the recruits he proposes to raise that no loyal man will submit to serve under them. Old Joe Lane lives at Winchester, and takes much interest in these things, but he is said to be anxious to sell out and quit the State for some more congenial climate. It would pay the Union men to raise a fund and buy him out, if he will leave. Ben. Stark, appointed to Baker's seat in the United States Senate, is no better than the gang, although a Connecticut man and a former resident of New London. He is one of the "blue lights" order of tories.

PROFESSOR VEGAS' NEXT BALL.—This popular and accomplished teacher of dancing will give a grand dress and mask ball at Odd Fellows' Hall on Christmas eve, for the benefit of the sick soldiers at Columbus. The sacredness of this cause should attract a full room.

PROF. TODD'S LECTURE.—It must not be forgotten that Prof. Todd, of Missouri, will deliver his promised lecture at Odd Fellows' Hall to-night. It will be undoubtedly one of the most interesting ever delivered in this city, and should attract a crowded house, independent of the fact that he is here to solicit aid for Gen. Price's army of Missouri heroes.

LOST.—An advertiser has lost a brown terrier slut, for the recovery of which he offers a liberal reward.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. · · · TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $8 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIV. MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1861. NUMBER 249.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

DISPATCHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

FROM RICHMOND.

A BATTLE NEAR DRAINESVILLE.

15,000 Federal Troops against 3000 Confederates.

CONFEDERATES FORCED TO RETIRE.

Confederate Loss 30 Killed and 30 Wounded.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 21.—A portion of our Potomac army suffered defeat on Saturday. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Gen. Stewart, with 150 cavalry, the Jeff. Davis Artillery, the First Kentucky Regiment, Tenth Alabama, Eleventh Virginia and Sixth Carolina Regiments—this force being a portion of Gen. Longstreet's Brigade—left Centreville to attempt the capture of a Federal foraging party at Drainesville. As they neared the place, the Federals were discovered to be 15,000 strong. General Stewart, with his 3000 men, attacked them, and the fight lasted the greater portion of the day, when the Confederates retired. Our loss was about thirty killed and an equal number wounded. Among the killed are Col. Taylor, of the First Kentucky, and the Major of the same regiment.

The Eleventh Virginia, from Lynchburg, had seven killed and twelve wounded. The third field officer was killed, and another had his arm shot off. Four of the Jeff. Davis Artillery were killed at their guns, and several wounded. Gen. Stewart sent to headquarters for reinforcements, and last night the balance of Gen. Longstreet's Brigade, comprising fourteen regiments, went down to give the Yankees another fight. Nothing heard of their operations to-day.

Federals 60,000 Strong Moving on Bowling Green.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 21.—Reliable intelligence received here reports the Hessians, 9000 strong, as having crossed Green river and are marching on Hopkinsville, Ky. Our force there is only 3500, under Gen. Clark, of Mississippi, but reinforcements have been ordered from Clarksville to his support.

Passengers from Bowling Green report that 17,000 of the enemy crossed Green river yesterday.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American, in his letter dated the 20th inst., says it is reported that place will be advanced upon from three sides simultaneously by a combined force of 60,000 men.

Since the work of repairing the railroad bridge commenced, several pontoon bridges have been thrown across the river, upon which wagons and cannon can be easily crossed.

Gen. Buckman, ten miles south of Green river, has been strongly reinforced, but it is surmised that no general engagement will take place beyond Bowling Green, where the stand will be made and a decisive battle fought.

Intelligence from Eastern Kentucky reports the people rising in overwhelming numbers to join the standard of Gen. Humphrey Marshall, as he approaches the blue grass region.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned to-day, to the 20th January, 1862.

From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 21.—The Rome (Ga.) Southerner of the 16th, says there was an attempt to burn the State road bridge over Pettels' creek, on Monday night last, and the incendiary was caught and hung at Cartersville, on Friday.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—The News of this morning says, seven sailing vessels were sunk in one of the Charleston channels yesterday.

From Norfolk via Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 21.—The Norfolk Day Book of Friday and Saturday, reached here to-night, and the following is a synopsis of the news received:

The steamer Jura has arrived at Portland with Liverpool dates of the 6th.

Advices received by this steamer say that England continued excited on the Mason and Slidell affair. Active preparations are making in England for war with the United States, should it become necessary.

Gen. Scott, in a letter to the Paris Presse, denies that the Washington Cabinet had predetermined the capture of Mason and Slidell, and hopes that amicable relations with England may be preserved. Demonstrations hostile to the United States have been made in some of the English ports.

It is reported that Minister Adams regarded his recall as inevitable.

The press of Brussels and Paris are unanimously sustaining England in condemning the capture of Mason and Slidell.

A letter received in Washington says all the arms destined for the United States have been removed from the vessels, and no more will be shipped.

Lincoln hopes diplomatically to delay affairs with England until England will select France to mediate. If so, the United States will choose Russia. No result will follow, and Lincoln will continue the war unchecked with the Confederacy.

The New York Herald of the 19th says the Lincoln Cabinet has not determined what course to pursue in the Mason and Slidell affair, as the English messenger has not arrived.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 21.—In the Senate, the joint resolution from the House, of thanks to Commodore Hollins, was unanimously concurred in.

The vote defeating Mr. Gantt's bill to exempt from execution a certain amount of slave property, was reconsidered, and the bill made the special order for Friday, the 10th of January next.

Messrs. Barrow, Dupuy and Tete were appointed a special committee to inquire into the closing of Bayou Plaquemine, by the Police Jury of the parish of Iberville.

In the House, the bills from the Senate, providing for the building of a navy and the organization of a naval force to repel invasion, with two bills reported by the House Naval Committee, having the same object in view, but upon quite a different plan, were, after a warm discussion, on motion of Mr. McDonald, made the special order for Wednesday, the 8th of January next. Ayes 43, nays 33.

The Senate bill appropriating $2,500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the Confederate war tax on the people of Louisiana, passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the settlers on public lands, who are or may be in the military or naval service of the State, or Confederate States, to pay for said lands within three years after the termination of the war, passed.

The Senate bill making Confederate States bonds receivable for all public lands sold in the State, passed.

The bill for the relief of cotton planters is made the special order for Tuesday, the 7th of January.

A bill for the relief of the Poydras Asylum, of New Orleans, passed.

Mr. Morrison introduced a bill to create and extend privileges on crops, which was referred.

Adjourned to the 6th of January, 1862.

REACTION IN EAST TENNESSEE.—From the Knoxville Register of the 20th, we learn that the Union men of East Tennessee, under the influence of Lincoln's late manifestations, are coming over in crowds to the Southern cause. They give proof of their sincerity by the voluntary manner in which they come forward, and especially by the fact that they bring their guns and give them up to the Confederate service. The subjoined letter from one of them shows that many of these people may have been acting from sincere conviction, and the whole affair is another proof that moderation and not blood-thirstiness should rule in dealing with the frailties of our fellow-men:

MARYVILLE, TENN., Dec. 14, 1861.

Gen. Wm. H. Carroll, Commanding Brigade, Knoxville:

Dear Sir—Having heretofore failed to realize fully as I now do, that the separation between the Government of the United States and the people of the Confederate States is final and forever, and the inability of the United States having failed to extend its authority and protection over the people of the State of Tennessee; and believing that obedience and loyalty should be commensurate with the protection afforded by any Government, I am willing to, and now do pledge myself against any act, word or deed, of any kind that would in any way, directly or indirectly, militate against the Government of the Confederate States, or the peace and quiet of the community in which I live, and will give said Government support commensurate with the authority and protection it now extends, or may hereafter extend over me, in common with all good citizens of the same. I hereby transfer myself, property, honor, and everything pertaining to me, to the Confederate Government, to the same extent I heretofore regarded them due to the Government of the United States.

W. T. DOWNEY.

MILITARY NOTICES.—We direct special attention to the numerous military notices which will be found in another column. They all demand attention and should have it.

A WAIL FOR THE DEAD.

[FOR THE CRESCENT.]

Tramp, tramp! on they come,
Hark! to the fife and rolling drum;
O! come mamma, said my darling child,
With glowing cheek and gesture wild,
O! come and see the warriors bold,
Decked with plumes, and glittering gold.
I see their spears through the foliage green,
They are crossing now yon dark ravine.

Tramp, tramp! on they come,
Flaunting their banners in the sun,
Shouting, we greet that gallant band,
Called to fight for their native land.
Clear on the air the loud laugh rings
Of the joyous maid, as her gallant sings
A merry carol, then proudly reins
His prancing steed o'er the sandy plains.

Tramp, tramp! on they go,
Softly, softly, faint and low,
To the listening ear comes the distant hum
Of piercing fife, and rolling drum.
The startled bird has sought her nest,
And trightened echo gently rests;
To-morrow's tide shall wash away
The foot-prints of that bright array.

Tramp, tramp! I hear them still,
Winding round yon distant hill;
Though untold days of dark despair
Have fled since fife or drum were there.
Disease was hovering round that host,
That came to guard our sea-girt coast,
It fell like frost upon my flower,
And laid her, pale, within my bower.

Tramp, tramp! softly, slow,
For many hearts are lying low,
For many mourn with anguish wild
O'er husband, father, darling child.
I nursed my dead, and laid her cold,
Where flowers bloom, neath cypress old;
But mangled, bleeding, lone in death,
How many draw their latest breath.

Tramp, tramp! mad with hate
The Northern foe is at our gate.
O! God of Heaven, stretch forth thy hand
And stay the carnage o'er the land;
Hurl headlong in his daring pride
That vampire, in our heart's blood dyed,
That waked to life this bloody strife,
That feeds alone on human life!

HAY ST. Louis, Nov. 20, 1861.

They Falsify even the Bible.

We clip the following from the New York Times of the 3d instant:

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—One of the most striking instances of the fulfillment of prophecy, says the Boston Christian Advertiser, was pointed out to us lately by an eminent Baptist divine. It occurs in the 8th, 10th and 21st verses of Haggai, chapter iv:

"Behold, there shall be a rebellion in the South, a rebellion of strong men and arches of chariots and bright shields; and the blast of the trumpet shall waken the land, and the nations shall be astonished thereat.

"And lo, behold, because of the sin of the South, her mighty men shall be as babes, HER GATES SHALL BE DESTROYED UTTERLY, saith the Lord—yea, utterly destroyed shall be her gates, and her RICE FIELDS SHALL BE WASTED AND HER SLAVES SET FREE.

"And behold, GREAT SHIPS FROM THE NORTH shall devour her pride, and a storm from the West shall lay waste her habitations. Yea, saith the Lord, and her dominion shall be broken.

The remarkable beings who people the North cannot tell the truth, it seems, says the Richmond Enquirer of the 17th, even when they pretend to quote from the Bible. Haggai, from which the above professes to be quoted, has but two chapters, and neither of them contains anything like it. And if the above sentences are to be found any where in the Bible, a good concordance has failed to reveal it to our search.

The editor of the Boston Christian Advertiser is one of the lying prophets, allowed to delude his people,