THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at Post 73 Fort District, pilot bread; at 12 o'clock M. at sales room, No. 65 Camp street, India bagging, flour, Rio coffee, tobacco, &c.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock at their sales-rooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, furniture.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The "Jewess," that fine and stirring drama, drawn from the libretto of the grand opera of that name, will again be given at the Varieties to-night. It is a fine piece, splendidly mounted and costumed, and all who have not yet seen it should not fail to do so, as it may not again be given before the close of the season. The "Jealous Wife," that sprightly and elegant comedy which has always attracted large audiences, concludes the evening's performance.

THEATRE DE L'OPERA—*Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.*—We give below a brief sketch of the programme of the grand concert, which is to take place at the Opera House on Monday, the 13th instant; it is composed of the chorus of "L'Esperance," by Rossini, sung by twenty-five female voices; grand chorus of "Les Deux Journées," by Cherubini, sung by twenty-five male voices; a fantasia from "Mci-e," by Rossini, for two pianos; "Norma," for two pianos, by Thalberg; duo from the "Swiss Cottage," by Adam; duo from the "Crown Diamonds," by Auber; Adagio and Rondo of the seventh Concerto of Bériot, performed on the violin by Mr. Oliveira; fantasia on "Lucrezia Borgia," by Sainton; ballad of "William Tell," by Rossini; aria of the "Jewess," by Halevy; "Mon Amie à Dieu," by Darcier; aria of "Charles VI.;" aria of "Somnambula;" aria of "La Gazza Ladra," by Rossini; aria of "Si J'étais Roi," by Adam; and aria of "Jerusalem," by Verdi.

We will refer again to this performance, which, from all appearances, will prove a gala occasion for our *dilettanti*.

The box office is at present open, and none should fail to secure seats as early as possible.

E. S. KEEP.—E. S. Keep, of No. 62 Poydras street, offers, this morning, for sale, 100 firkins choice Goshen butter, and 25 tierces Rawson's extra sugar-cured hams. See advertisement elsewhere.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, Thursday, the 9th inst., at the following hours and places: at 10½ o'clock, ex bark Brilliant, Post 73, First District, 300 barrels pilot bread, more or less. Sale unreserved, to avoid removal. All in want of the article will find it to their advantage to attend. At 12 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, there will be a large and important sale of flour, Rio coffee, India bagging, tobacco, soap, starch, bacon, whisky, brandy, and other choice staple groceries. At 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large sale of furniture and other sundry merchandise.

Furniture, &c., &c., at auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, by McCerren & Landry.

The official organ yesterday published the following:

"*Headquarters Department of the Gulf,* 19th Army Corps, New Orleans, April 6, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 91.

[Extract.]

4. The several Railroad and Insurance Companies and the Waterworks Company, of this city, are hereby required to make to the Provost Marshal General, under oath of the Presidents and Secretaries thereof, a statement of the condition and affairs of their respective institutions, as they stood on the 28th day of March, 1863, with a list of the stockholders thereof.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

Late and Important News from Southern Sources.

From Jackson Papers of the 3d.—Rumors from Kentucky.—The Federals in the Yazoo.—The Enemy Still in the Tallahatchie.—Admiral Farragut's Position.—Important from Charleston.—The Situation at Vicksburg.—Movements of Sherman.—Run the Blockade.—Latest from the North.—General News.

The *Picayune* published last evening one day's later news from Southern sources. We reproduce its news below, with the exception of a few items of Northern advices, which have been anticipated by our latest Northern dates:

We have received the Memphis (Jackson) *Appeal* of April 3d, from which we take the following intelligence. The *Appeal* has a lengthy special dispatch from Panola, (Miss.) giving the substance of the latest Cincinnati dispatches to the *Times*, relative to movements in Kentucky. The news, though interesting, is somewhat contradictory, and wishing to preclude from our columns that which is merely sensational, we give that which seems to be trustworthy in the shape of extracts from the Cincinnati and Chicago papers, as follows:

KENTUCKY.

The Chicago *Times* of the 27th ult. has a Cincinnati dispatch, which the *Appeal* calls "Rumors from Kentucky." The dispatch is sensational, and does not bear the impress of entire trustworthiness. It locates Breckinridge and Clake in two different places, and says, "Nothing is definitely known of Stonewall Jackson." Of the dispatch, the *Appeal* says:

We have some reports, from Northern sources, in our telegraph column this morning. We shall not believe that the surrender of Cincinnati has been demanded until we have information through a more reliable source."

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 27th says nothing editorially about Kentucky affairs. Its Lexington dispatch, dated the 26th, says the invading force is not large, that they were moving toward Richmond and mostly mounted. The force was stated to be under Pegram. Gen. Breckinridge is not believed to be in the State, though his son is. It was rumored that Jacob's and Wolford's cavalry had captured 200 Confederate prisoners. Clake's guerrillas still hover around Mount Sterling, and 200 of his men have been captured since Sunday.

There is but little excitement here, and no apprehensions for the safety of the city are entertained.

LATEST FROM CAIRO.

A Cairo dispatch, dated the 25th, says an order has been issued by the Treasury Department, prohibiting the shipment of goods south of this point.

The gunboat Rattler had arrived up, badly damaged by coming in contact with trees in going through Yazoo Pass. Ensign West was wounded, and one man of her crew killed, by the fire of the guerillas on her trip.

THE LATEST.

The *Commercial's* last dispatch says: A gentleman from Nicholasville states that the Federal forces are on the south side of Kentucky river again, and there has been fighting all day. Result unknown.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Mobile, April 2.—A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Charleston, April 1st, says: All is quiet, though the authorities hourly expect the enemy's approach.

The French Consul's departure was caused by private business, and not official orders. He will soon return.

FEDERALS ON THE LOWER YAZOO.

Vicksburg, April 2.—The enemy made a reconnoissance up the Yazoo yesterday, and threw a few shells at Snyder's Bluff.

There is nothing in sight below.

FROM THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Mobile, April 2.—A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Savannah, March 30th, says:

Intelligence has been received that the Federals and their negro subjects have evacuated Fort Beauregard, Florida, and gone to Hilton Head. They fired the town before leaving, but the Confederates arrived in time to save a portion.

All is quiet here.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated Charleston, March 30, says:

The captain of the French war vessel Cantinat brings orders to M Saint André, the French Consul, to embark immediately on board the Catinat for New York. Accordingly, Saint André and family, and the Vice Consul and his family, will leave to-morrow.

VICKSBURG.

We have nothing new to report from this point. But few of the enemy's vessels were in sight, at the old anchorage above, at noon yesterday, and the camp appeared to be almost deserted. A large gunboat came down Wednesday evening, but was not visible yesterday. No explanation of the firing heard on the Yazoo on Wednesday afternoon was known to the public.

THE TALLAHATCHIE.

We continue to receive advices of the presence of the Federal fleet above Greenwood. They remain quiet, however, and of course we can indulge in nothing but speculations as to their future movements. The river is falling, which it has been suggested is what the enemy is waiting for, so that he may be able to land his infantry and use them for an assault upon our defences at Greenwood.

THE HARTFORD AND ALBATROSS.

[From the Vicksburg, April 2.]

The Hartford, Albatross and Switzerland are en route for Red river. Our batteries opened on them as they passed Grand Gulf, but did not seem to do any damage. Farragut evidently has some scheme on hand in which he hopes to be successful.

There was some stir across the river yesterday. Eight transports departed during the day and four arrived. A body of troops marched up the levee in the direction of Young's Point, and it was thought they were to embark on transports lying there. Firing was heard in the direction of the Yazoo yesterday, but whether on Steele's Bayou or Snyder's Bluff we could not ascertain.

The Memphis *Bulletin* has great faith in the success of the Federals by the new scheme through Steele's bayou to Yazoo river. It has information that the boats will shortly get through, and are in sight of Hayne's Bluff, preparing to reduce the fortifications.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

The Wilmington *Journal*, of the 26th ult., says the steamer Mariner, after an absence from this port for about six months, made her appearance here yesterday afternoon. We learn that she sailed from Nassau on the 15th instant.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 25th ult., says: Yesterday morning the schooner Swift, Capt. Bliss, from Nassau, arrived here with a cargo consisting of coffee, salt, nails, castor oil, &c. She reports no news at Nassau. She left on the 18th instant, and saw but one of the Federal blockaders during her passage. She reports the steamer Charleston got out safely, on Sunday night last, from a Confederate port. The steamer was fired on several times during her passage out, but succeeded in running the blockade in safety, and by this time must be in Nassau. The schooner Emily Tebbrack, from this port, which went out some time since, had not arrived at Nassau on the 15th instant, and it was feared that she was captured.

MOVEMENTS NEAR SAVANNAH.

On Wednesday night, Capt. Edward H. Harrison and Lieut. John Egan, with a squad of men from Company D, Phœnix Regiment, Col. George A. Gordon, went on Decent Island, near Little Tybee, and succeeded in capturing a Federal boat containing Capts. Eddy and Arnold, with five men and a letter mail, &c., from Fort Pulaski to the Federal fleet south. The Walker and will be sent to this city. The officers were on their way to join their regiments.

We learn that last evening at 7 o'clock there were two iron clads with turrets in Tybee Roads, below Fort Pulaski, at anchor, and five small vessels, schooner-rigged, in Wright's river. We learn that the Federals have pickets out every night on the Savannah river.

The prisoners' report that the enemy were erecting batteries on some of the islands in the river is not confirmed. There is considerable activity among the enemy at Fort Pulaski, and the arrival and departure of vessels at the fort from Hilton Head is frequent.—[*Savannah News, 27th.*

The Invasion of Kentucky.

[From the Chicago Tribune of the 26th.]

The situation in Kentucky is imminent. Burnside, with his 15,000 men, is on the ground not one day too soon. The rebels, like an army of locusts, have overspread the State, and have full possession south of the Kentucky river. They have come in from three several directions under leaders of repute and skill, and now indeed the trial of Kentucky has commenced in this fourth invasion. There is this certainty about it: It will be short. The invaders want every necessary of life, from corn and pork to jeans and brogans. Where they come, the country will be devastated as with a passing fire. Burnside will drive them out perhaps more rapidly than they came, but the woes of the visitation on the people cannot be averted. We doubt if the rebels come in this time in as sweet temper as formerly. They do not expect to hold Kentucky—only to plack her.

Manifestly Rosecrans's communications are endangered. More probably they are already cut off. But he is prepared for that. The vast stores he has industriously and zealously accumulated at Nashville are the marvel of the commissaries and quartermasters. He has been providing for this. He is willing to be surrounded, for he knows his noble army is a keen and well appointed weapon, pinted deep in the very vitals of the enemy. There is stirring work near at hand. The war cloud begins to roll up in the sky in volumes more huge than ever before. The army is ready. The people are ready. The age is ready to read the lesson of the rebel failure. It will come.

Washington Items.

The New York *World's* Washington correspondent writes as follows:

INDIANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The representative chiefs of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Camanches, and other Indian tribes from the Plains, accompanied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Superintendent of the Census, visited the Executive mansion to-day for the purpose of having a talk with their "great father," the President. They were gaudily dressed for the occasion, and formed a semi-circle seated on the floor of the east room. Among the spectators present were the members of the cabinet, several foreign ministers and attaches of legations, together with the ladies of their respective households. In the opening speech one of the chiefs said they had come hither in obedience to the "great father," and were glad to be highly gratified with their reception. The invitation had come for them through the air, and dropped down like a bird. (This was in allusion to the telegraphic message to the Indian superintendent.)

The President replied, and in a spirit of encouragement pointed out the difference between the whites and the Indians, both as to their numbers and social condition. He said the former were great and prosperous, because they depended upon the arts of peace and the fruits of the earth rather than upon game and buffalo. Although we were engaged in a great and ugly war, yet in the main we were noble much disposed to fight and kill one another as our red brethren had been to slay us. He remarked that it was the desire of the Government to live on terms of peace with them. Care would be taken to have them comfortably returned to their homes. The Indians were evidently pleased with their reception, and parted with the President after the usual handshaking. The object in bringing them to Washington was to impress them with the extent of our country and the numbers and power of our people, and to conclude with them treaties of vast importance to emigration over the plains.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

All the sick and wounded are being brought up from the Army of the Potomac.

NEGRO TROOPS IN DELAWARE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

A letter received here from a member of the State senate in Delaware says that two regiments of black troops can be raised in that State without the least difficulty, and that it will be done, too.

BURSTING OF A GUN.

While experimenting with a 50 pounder gun, at the Navy Yard to-day, it burst. Thirteen persons, composing the gunner's crew, were present, but with the exception of the Chief Engineer, who was slightly injured, all escaped unhurt. A fragment weighing three hundred pounds passed through the roof of the battery building.

Latest Northern Accounts of the Yazoo Expedition.—The Siege of Fort Pemberton.—Operations on the Cold Water.—The Bombardment of Fort Greenwood and Its Results.

We copy the following latest accounts of the Yazoo Pass expedition from the latest Northern papers:

Cincinnati, March 25.—The Yazoo expedition has come to a stand still. The *Commercial's* special from Greenwood says the Chillicothe, in the last engagement, was temporarily disabled by shot battering the sides to the port holes so that they could not be moved.

Battery Wilson has been dismounted and the guns returned to the gunboat. The DeKalb and our forces are acting on the defensive.

Fort Pemberton is being strengthened by the rebels, but is nearly under water, and the widening of the breach in the levee at the head of Yazoo Pass, it is thought, will drown them out completely. That work is being done by troops from Helena.

Quimby's division was on Coldwater river on the 20th, and with good weather would reach Greenwood in two days. The guerrillas trouble the boats in that river and the Tallahatchie, and have driven off four soldiers.

The most important intelligence is the discovery of a new pass from the Mississippi through the Sunflower into the Yazoo river. Through this a large force can be thrown on Yazoo city, which being taken, they can go up the Tallahatchie to Greenwood, and co-operate in the reduction of Fort Pemberton.

The Monitor gunboat Lafayette is reported up the Yazoo above Haines's Bluff. Other gunboats have gone up. Stirring news is expected from that quarter.

The reported evacuation of Haines's Bluff is not credited. The rebels will not abandon that till forced to, or after deciding to evacuate Vicksburg.

In connection with the above, correspondence received late in the evening, dated Cairo, March 21st, thus describes the damage done to the Chillicothe, etc.:

The casemates are very much injured, and it was discovered, upon examination, that the craft could not endure such another engagement. When darkness set in the contrabands stopped to rest, and on Saturday morning, when my informant left, a few shots were exchanged, and the Chillicothe seemed very much crippled. Why the other boats did not get into the assistance of their fellow, I am not advised. Further particulars may be received in a few days. Of the three gunboats ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, but one remains in a sound condition, and that is the Tuscumbia, which has never been in an engagement. It is now in a secluded cut in the stream, directly opposite to where your correspondent sits writing. This boat is announced to leave for below at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, and it is hoped it may meet with better success than either the Indianola or Chillicothe. From intelligence just received, I am induced to believe the expedition, if it passes Fort Pemberton, will be compelled to contend with a much more formidable fortification at Manchester, below Yazoo City. There the bluffs are high, and it is stated they bristle with cannon of great weight and number.

THE CHECK AT GREENWOOD.

The dispatch received from Cincinnati last evening, and printed above, shows that the injuries received by the Chillicothe in the last engagement were more severe than we at first supposed. The dismounting of Battery Wilson is a disaster not counted upon. This battery was to have been used by our troops to besiege Fort Pemberton in the rear. It was constructed on the 18th instant; its existence has therefore been brief, and the achievements expected from it are temporarily, though not, we trust, decisively, annulled. That it had digitally important place in the plan of the attack is proved by the fact, that whereas our troops were moving heretofore leisurely "against the enemy's works" before its destruction, they are now "acting on the defensive."

The arrival of Quimby's division at Greenwood should augment the army at that point sufficiently to alter this humiliating front to one of renewed aggression.—*N. Y. World.*

From Richmond via the North.

The Northern papers publish extracts from late Richmond papers, from which we take the following:

PEACE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

From old it was held perilous for men to cry peace! peace! when there was no peace. The dangers of it for us at this moment are manifold. It encourages the planting of cotton instead of corn; it unsettles the minds of our soldiers in the field, which is demoralization; it stimulates the enemy to more vigorous prosecution of the war, by the idea that we are so tired of it.

There are some who reproach the *Enquirer* with being an advocate of war, and not of peace. This is somewhat unreasonable. In any one offering us peace? Look round our whole horizon—*where* is it, on sea or land, that you discern any faintest flutter of the "white wings?" It is all war; all one bottomless gulf of blood, one universal carnival of slaughter, and ravage, and ruin.

True, there is one way by which the Southern Confederates could immediately regain all the blessings of peace; it is by submission—by reconstruction—by desisting from the "rebellion," and delivering up our ringleaders to the punishment of the laws they have trampled upon. I believe, indeed, one single citizen of the Confederacy who would have peace at any price? Well, *here* is the price; say at once—are we to pay it?

Peace! Does the monstrous boat before Vicksburg bring us peace? Is it peace that Rosecrans is making in Tennessee? Does the military dispersion of public meetings in Kentucky bode peace? The new Northern conscription, *enrolling* three millions and half, provision for instantly commanding their services or exacting a heavy exemption tax—does this look like peace? The deliberate vesting in Abraham Lincoln of all the military power of a dictator, with the treasure of the whole nation opened to him without stint—is it to enable him to make peace or war—which?

Where, then, are those indications of peace, which we are said to be recklessly resisting and disdainfully? Oh! the great speech of Vallandigham; the touching invitation of timeful Cole! We greatly fear that those two scouts of the South, so fond and fain, will very soon be found, like John Van Buren, shrieking out for war to the knife; and if they delay or decline to recant their great and noble peace speeches, why, they will see the inside of Lincoln's jail. We wish from our hearts that both all already safely chained up in the present writing; they have done us more harm, they and their like, than ten thousand Sewards and Sumners. We tremble to see their unwholesome advances; still more to see a sort of public craving there to respond to them, under the delusive idea of promoting intestine division at the North.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Verbum Bachelorius—The following so impresses us with its truth and beauty, that we press it into our "local" service:

Jeremy Taylor says, if you are for pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry. A good wife is Heaven's last best gift to man; an angel of mercy—minister of graces innumerable—his gem of many virtues—his casket of jewels—her voice, his sweetest music—her smiles, the brightest day—her kiss, the guardian angel of innocence—her arms, the pale of his safety; the balm of his health, the balsam of his life—her industry, his surest wealth—her economy, his safest steward—her lips, his faithful counsellor—her bosom, the safest pillow of his cares—and her prayers, the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head.

Contraband Barrels in a Barrel.—From information received, the police of the First District "sprung" visited the coffee house of Andrew Doyle, on the Levee, in search for contraband arms. The visit resulted in the discovery of a single barrel superfically containing potatoes, but on being through them the lower half of the barrel was found to consist of a fine lot of the finest kind of six barreled navy revolvers. Doyle was arrested, with James Fennessy as an accessory in some shape, and the brass accused were locked up. To-day we shall see in the Provost Court, the arresting policemen primed and cocked and making his charge. The report will give notice whether they are discharged or not.

Found Drowned.—Officer Costin, of the Third District, yesterday reported that the body of a man, dressed as a sailor, was found in the river opposite Magazine street. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest.

A Sudden Death.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning, an Irishman named John Corlis fell dead on the levee, in the Second District. The Coroner held an inquest on the body at No. 75 Front street, when a verdict was rendered "Disease of the Heart." The deceased was 36 years of age.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Wednesday.—On motion of Mr. Durant, it was ordered that the first of the special rules in confiscation cases be modified according to the decision of the Court, striking out the words relating to the affidavit of loyalty and to not having given aid, direct or indirect, to the rebellion.

The rules, with this modification, were then announced as being adopted by the Court.

On motion of ex Judge Morgan, the case of Cady vs. Holt, as to the claim of the intervenors, was fixed for Wednesday of next week.

In the case of Pike vs. Beverly, the same gentleman asked leave to file his withdrawal as *curator ad hoc.*

Mr. Mills objected to the withdrawal on the ground that the curator was the defendant, and that he could not, of his own motion, withdraw in that a defendant, by so doing, would be, in a way, involving the inconvenience and delay arising from a new curator.

Mr. Morgan replied that his only reason for withdrawal was, that Mr. Rosselius has been selected as counsel by one of the defendants, (the only one who continued the process of the court) and that their interests would be better protected by leaving them in the hands of Mr. Rosselius.

The Court thereupon appointed Mr. Durant as the *curator ad hoc*, who accepted the trust from his willingness to assist the Court in the prosecution of its business.

Mr. Mills asked permission to file interventions in the following confiscation cases, viz:

United States vs. Adam Giffen. Intervention on the part of the Bank of New Orleans, claiming $64,087 57, the amount of thirty-six promissory notes, with the interest, and $21 10 expenses of protest.

United States vs. James Dick Hills. The opposition of the same institution, claiming $10,000 principal, with interest, and $5 50 expenses of protest.

United States vs. Daniel W. Adams. The opposition of Emile Marquez, a subject of France, for the amount of $1,092 principal, with interest, and $2 50 expenses of protest.

The Court declined to entertain the reading of these interventions, but said they must take the usual course of practice.

The case of Moncure vs. Whalen was resumed—Mr. Durant for plaintiff, and Mr. Rozier for defendant. The suit was on an account between the parties, resulting from a contract made by the agent of Mrs. Moncure with Whalen, who was to make the entire crop of her plantation into sugar (200 hhds for $10,000) The plaintiff's claim was about $1,400, with a claim on behalf of the slaves, for their wages, of about $580; the defendant's offset was in the shape of an alleged deficiency of at least 150 barrels in the weight of each of the 180 hhds. of sugar which were made, and also for the seed cane.

After a brief and clear elucidation of the controversy by the counsel on both sides, the Court had no hesitation in deciding in favor of the plaintiff on both counts.

Mr. Hunt moved that as the new trial in the case of Colleldo versus Messer had been fixed for to-day, it now be taken up.

Mr. Durant, as counsel for Mr. Messer, said he was entirely unprepared, because his client was absent in the North.

After an interchange of insistance and demur between counsel, the Court finally decided to fix the continuance for next Tuesday.

The divorce case of DeBare vs. DeBare, on the rule in relation to the report of the referees on the division of the community property, was begun with an understanding that the case would have due precedence to-day.

The Court then adjourned.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—In the divorce case of Mary Speyer vs. J. F. Crabbe, her husband, a decision was made, setting aside the sale of some real estate seized and sold by the sheriff to satisfy an order of the Court directing the husband to pay the wife alimony at the rate of $30 per month during the pendency of the suit. Three months' alimony having been due and unpaid, the property was sold, but as it proved to be community property, and as it consisted of several lots of ground which were devisible, the Court held that the first sale was null and innocent of effect. Therefore, the adjudication was ordered to be set aside, at defendant's cost, as he had not interposed any obstacle to the sale.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

From the Army of the Potomac.

We find the following reports from the Army of the Potomac in the *World* of the 28th:

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Slaneman's Station, Va., March 25.—The reports from the enemy yesterday were to the effect that they were moving considerable bodies of infantry from Fredericksburg in the direction of Culpepper. Ever since the cavalry fight at Kelley's Ford the enemy have been in a stew about our movements, and signs indicate that they have a strong idea that we shall move upon Gordonsville. The latest intelligence from Stuart is to the effect that he is again in the vicinity of Warrenton, and that he has not given up his proposed raid on our lines, which were delayed, if not frustrated, by our successful cavalry dash across the river last week.

Secessionists living in the vicinity of Kelley's Ford, outside of the lines, have admitted within the past few days that the rebel loss in the cavalry fight of the 17th was fully three hundred. This they admit among themselves.

A flag of truce went over to the enemy yesterday, and Richmond papers of the 24th were received. They contain nothing of special importance in regard to the war. They report Rosecrans evacuating Murfreesboro'. They also announce the destruction by our fleet at Charleston of a notorious blockade runner with a valuable cargo.

General Benham yesterday assumed command of the Engineer brigade, vice Woodbury, relieved. I have not heard any regret expressed at the change.

Governor Curtin and party arrived at headquarters to-day. The Governor comes to investigate the wants and condition of Pennsylvania troops, and will remain several days.

Griffin's fine division will be reviewed this afternoon by General Meade, and the entire Fifth corps shortly by General Hooker.

Later from Port Royal.

SAVANNAH PROBABLY TO BE ATTACKED FIRST.

The steamship Augusta Dinsmore, from Port Royal March 20th, and Beaufort 24th, arrived at New York on the morning of the 27th. She brings the following intelligence, which is compiled by the *Express*:

From the passengers by this vessel our reporters glean some interesting facts concerning the naval and military movements thereabouts. The project of an attack on Charleston seems to have been temporarily abandoned, as the river is certainly filled with torpedoes, and the defenses are numerous and strong enough—so it is reported—to blow any fleet out of water attempting to reach the city. Some of the wooden vessels which have been attached to the expedition, are suffering from the attacks on their unoppered bottoms by the water worms infesting those waters. In the attack upon and subsequent burning of the Nashville, the Montauk (iron monitor) it is now ascertained, was injured by a sunken torpedo. Captain Worden says she was lifted six inches out of the water, and the steel plate which protects her boiler, was badly shattered as to require repairing. The plate is situated under and around her boiler, thus rendering it the more troublesome to repair.

Savannah is supposed to be the real point of attack now. The general opinion prevails that we may be able to successfully assail this port; but the rebels are ever vigilant, scarcely resting day or night, in strengthening the approaches to the city and its surroundings.

On Thursday, March 19th, word was received at headquarters that fears were entertained that the rebels should overwhelm and capture the negro regiments that had been sent to Florida. The Sixth New Hampshire were therefore sent to their relief. They were sent by the transport City of Boston.

The weather at Port Royal was beginning to be very warm, the thermometer averaging 75 degrees in the shade, and the men were literally eaten up by the sand flies.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Fort Pulaski, under date of the 18th ultimo, says:

The rebel ram Savannah will be ready for offensive operations this week. Commodore Tattnall has expressed upon several occasions his determination to pounce upon his way out to sea the moment the grand expedition now fitting out at Port Royal sets sail. Drawing but eleven feet of water, he will avoid Fort Pulaski, and attempt to escape by the way of Wassaw Sound. Once upon the ocean his ravages will commence. His wooden craft he expects to destroy, or outstrip in every direction.

Port Royal harbor will furnish him work for a week—if the Monitors are only out of the way. But, alas! that "if." The Monitors are not be out of the way. Daily the impatient is not be out of the way. Daily the impatient chafe at the delay. Wassaw Sound can be watched, the harbor of Port Royal protected, and enough will still be left to batter down a good many of the forts, if not all, in front of Charleston. We shall have a grim time in those waters before long. Commodore Dupont against Commodore Tattnall, General Hunter against General Beauregard—brain *versus* brain, and matter *versus* matter. Who, which, or what will win, God only knows."

From San Francisco.

The New York papers of the 28th contain the following late intelligence from California:

San Francisco, Thursday, March 26, 1863.—The salvors of the treasure from the wreck of the Golden Gate offer to compromise with the original shippers by paying them 50 per cent of all money recovered.

Some accept, and others will contend in the Courts for more. The salvors expect to recover nearly all the treasure lost. They already have knowledge having brought between $600,000 and $700,000 to San Francisco.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn sine die on the 6th of April. A proposition passed allowing the peoples of the counties along the line of the Pacific Railroad to vote whether the bonds shall be issued to the amount of $2,000,000 towards building the road within the State.

San Francisco, Friday, March 27th, 1863.—At the auction sales to-day, 4000 kegs East Boston syrup sold at 11½c per gallon; 2000 boxes candles at 18c; 1000 boxes Kuapkanodies at 19c; Rio coffee 23c.

The Guild and Curryelion Mining Company have declared a third monthly dividend of $100 per foot, being $120,000 profit on one quartz mine, or at the rate of nearly $1,000,000 per year. The stock is quoted $3200 per foot.

New York Harbor Defences.

We find the following on this subject in the *New York Express*, of the 27th ult.:

The Government is not idle, as will be seen by some words elsewhere on the defences of the harbor. Money is more abundant than material, and more guns, more stone, and therefore more labor, are needed to make that rapid progress in the completion of public works that we all desire, and for which so much desired, but it is a great mistake to suppose that the harbor is defenceless. There are enough guns mounted at Sandy Hook to give any enemy a warm reception already, and if they could pass the ship channel there, a still warmer one at the narrows, between Fort Richmond and Tompkinsville, on one side and Forts Lafayette and Hamilton on the other. It is not wise, of course, to slacken exertions, but rather the duty of the Federal, State and City Governments. Nevertheless, an examination of the harbor defences confirms the impression that excellent progress is making at all the fortifications. They are under the skillful and vigilant eye of Colonel Delafield, of the United States Engineer Corps, whose progress was very justly complimented yesterday, by the representatives of the Legislature, of the Governor, and of the Chamber of Commerce. The world can show no more masterly pieces of engineering or masonry work than is seen in this harbor, and nothing but close quarters and more powerful artillery than has yet been made could destroy them. The iron gun carriages, for heavy ordnance, is one of the later improvements, and will prove not only more durable, and vastly more convenient.

Proclamation of General Langiewicz to the Poles.

A Cracow telegram says that the following proclamation by General Langiewicz, dated March 11, has been published, and that it has produced a prodigious effect:

"COUNTRYMEN—In the name of the Most High, the most patriotic sons of Poland have commenced a struggle, caused by terrible abuses, and directed against the eternal enemies of Liberty and Civilization.

"Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable circumstances in which the enemy, by a great measure of oppression hastened us into an armed conflict, we have every reason to believe that we shall succeed in this great struggle of Liberty and Independence.

"The struggle commenced by an unarmed people has already lasted two months, and gains strength and developes itself with energy. In the presence of this war to the death—in the presence of the massacres, the pillages, and confiscations which mark the progress of the enemy, Poland feels painfully the absence of a Central Power, capable of directing the forces engaged in the struggle and of summoning new associates to the field.

"Although the nation possesses more capable and worthy citizens than myself, and although I am fully conscious of the heavy duties of the office and the weight of the responsibility which it involves, yet the gravity and necessity of the moment have decided me, after consultation with the Provisional Government, to assume the power of Dictator, which I shall surrender to the Representatives of the nation as soon as the yoke of the Muscovite is shaken off.

"While retaining the immediate direction of military operations in my own hands, I recognize the indispensability of establishing a Civil Government, whose functions will be regulated by a special ordinance, the work of the Provisional Government.

"I confirm the principles of Liberty and Equality to all citizens, granting land to the peasants with indemnity to the proprietors.

"Poles of all provinces beneath the yoke of the Muscovite I summon to the struggle against the dominion of Russian barbarism. Come one—come all of you, the liberty of Poland must be achieved.

"The concord of all citizens, irrespective of classes, of religions, of communities, one and all making sacrifices for the common cause, will give to us such unity and strength as will render our now scattered forces invincible. I trust my and insure the independence of our country.

"To arms! to arms! to arms! for the Liberty and Independence of our Fatherland.

"LANGIEWICZ."

The Royal Marriage.

In the lengthy description of this interesting occasion, we find the following which is described with a great deal of interest:

A NERVOUS MOMENT.

Slowly the bride reaches the *haut pas*, and as she steps to the top to look upon Queen some of her fair attendants, who are apparently even more nervous than herself, attempt to kneel, but finding their mistake, rise quickly and move on as if they did not mean it. Then, and then only, does the Prince turn, as if to receive her, but checks himself as he sees them all bowing to the Queen, and for the first and only time he seems irresolute as to what he ought to do. The long, keen scrutiny seems to have disturbed his composure at last, though only for a second, and the anthem ceases, and all retire a little apart while the bride and bridegroom are left standing in the middle of the *haut pas*, the latter alone, the former, of course, closely surrounded by her attendant bridesmaids, so closely, indeed, that in that gorgeous mass of scarlet and pink and gold they were the only group on which the eye could turn with a feeling like rest from the surrounding glitter.

Handel's march from "Joseph" had been played at entering, but all music had ceased as the party stood around the altar, till the service broke out with the solemn words of the chorale:

This day, with joyful heart and voice
To Heav'n be raised a mat-ri-n's prayer
Almighty Father, deign to grant
Thy blessings to the wedded pair.

So shall no clouds of sorrow dim
The sunshine of their early days;
But happiness in smiles shall
Shall still encompass all their ways.

The exquisitely soft music of this chant, at once solemn and sorrowful, was composed by the late Prince Consort. It may have been this, or the associations and lifelong memories called up by the scene beneath her, but certain it is that as the hymn commenced, Her Majesty drew back from the window of the pew, and, after an effort to conceal her emotion, gave way to her tears and almost sobbed; nor did she throughout the rest of the ceremony entirely recover her composure.

The bridal party saw nothing of this; the bride's face was turned from the pew, and the Queen was withdrawn too far from the front for the Prince to see her, though his looks were often turned in that direction.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

As the solemn chant ended the prelates advanced to the common rails, and the Primate, in a rich, clear voice, which was heard throughout every part of the building, choir or nave, commenced the service with the usual formulary, "Dearly beloved, we are gathered together here in the sight of God and in the face of this congregation to join together this man and this woman in holy matrimony." There is a solemn pause after that dreadful adjuration in which they are charged to answer if there was any impediment to their marriage, and then, after a moment, the Primate passed on to

"Wilt thou, Albert Edward, have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honor and keep her in sickness and in health; and forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?"

To this the Prince rather bowed than responded, his utterance was so indistinct. To the same question

"Wilt thou, Alexandra Caroline Maria, have this man to thy wedded husband?" the reply was just audible, but nothing more, though, as usual, every ear was strained to catch it.

But to the words, "I take thee, Alexandra, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth," the Prince repeated clearly word for word after his Grace, though now, again, when it was the turn of the young bride, she could be heard only to answer almost inaudibly, and her cheeks were suffused with a crimson flush, and she seemed very nervous.

To the question "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man," the royal father of the bride only bowed and moved towards the Princess, who was removing her glove hurriedly. Then the Primate joined their hands, and in a clear, soft voice, firmly and deliberately repeated the words:

"With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow; in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen!"

All then knelt down while the prayer commencing "O Eternal God, Creator and Preserver of all mankind, Giver of all spiritual grace, the Author of everlasting life: send Thy blessing upon these Thy servants, this man and this woman, whom we bless in Thy name," was solemnly repeated, and then they rose, while the Primate joined their hands and said the final words: "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

With these words, which in law completed the marriage ceremony, the service was continued to the Sixty seventh Psalm, the solemn strains of which came like a relief to what seemed almost the overwrought feelings of all within the choir as the words went pealing softly through both nave and aisle.

THE BENEDICTION.

The Primate, raising his voice, solemnly pronounced the benediction, during which the Queen, who had been more deeply affected, knelt and buried her face in her handkerchief.

SALUTING THE QUEEN.

The bride and bridegroom then joined hands, and, turning to the Queen, gave more a nod of kindly friendship than a bow of state, which the Queen returned in kind. In another minute the Queen, giving a similar greeting to the Princess, quitted the closet, and the whole pageant went pouring in a gorgeous stream or flood of colors of waving plumes and flaming jewels out of the choir.

None can tell but those who were present how grand and solemn was the whole ceremony, or with how much deep hope and trust in the future the marriage of the second Prince of Wales was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—(Wednesday Morning.)—A heavy looking docket this morning—"white spirits, black spirits, blue spirits, gray"—

Wm. Haas was charged with having brand of light weight in his bakery. His excuse was too light, and could not save him from a fine of $25, nor his bread from confiscation.

Richard Fisher was charged by Capt. Crawford with mutiny. The amount of the case was that he had shipped with the Captain for six months, but refused to do any work after getting inside the mouth of the river; he also struck the Captain and rebelled against being put in irons. The defense was to show that the accused had only refused to scrape the vessel because it was dangerous to