THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole No. 13,386.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

MAILS FOR THE NORTH AND WEST.—Mails for the North and West, via the Mississippi river, will close at the Post-Office at 3 o'clock this P. M., 21st inst.

The steamer Sultana was advertised to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 14th, the Mollie Able on the 15th, and the Continental on the 17th.

Amusements.

The dramatic romance of Ingomar will be given at the St. Charles Theatre to-night, by Miss Avonia Jones as Parthenia, Mr. Eddy as Ingomar, and Mr. Chaplin as the Timarch, assisted by the strength of the company in other parts.

The Duke's Motto, Mr. Lawrence Barrett as Lagardere, will be repeated to-night at the Varieties. It is one of the established plays at this theatre, where it is supported by the comic accessories.

The splendid and successful track pantomime of Mazeppa has commenced a second week at the Academy of Music and with other excellent features of the great Variety combination evokes demonstrative satisfaction from the crowded audience.

An extra matinee including Mazeppa is announced for Wednesday.

We have received New York papers of the latest date forwarded by the Commercial Express, 60 Broadway, N. Y., 139 and 141 Common street, N. O.

"TWO LOGS BY JEREMIS PIPES AND THE GOVERNOR."—We have been favored by Col. Pipes Mr. Stephen Massett with a neat and unique volume comprising two bundles of racy sketches, random readings and parodies, quaint fancies and whimsicalities, accompanied by spirited pencil drawings. These last logs picked up by the indefatigable drifter will sustain his reputation for literary and artistic versatility and humor.

ENROLMENT NOTICE.—Official notice is given elsewhere to persons enrolled at 109 St. Charles street, that they may obtain certificates to that effect by applying at the above office and complying with specified requirements. Persons between 16 and 18 and between 45 are officially notified that an office has been opened at 58 Carondelet street, for enrolling them and giving them the certificates necessary for protection from arrest by patrols and guards. It is announced that all business connected with the issue of enrolment certificates must be completed by or before the 30th inst.

Tone of the Richmond Papers.

HEROES CAN NOT BE ARMED IN TIME.

Washington, March 11.—The *Chronicle*, of March 10th, opens an editorial as follows:—Speech making has become a weariness of the flesh and bane, an impediment to business, and a clog upon the wheels of legislation. It is well that Congress adjourns on Saturday, and that the Virginia Legislature is to be spared some. Let none of them stop by the way to harangue the army. The day of talking is over and the day of battle is at hand.

The whole country looks to General Lee. In the efficiency of the armies under his control rise all our hope, all our future. It is fair, then, that hope indeed. Hobbled the experiment of negro troops will be immediately proceeded with, and we must hope that they will answer Lee's anticipations. But the contest by no means be left to depend upon them. In short, we must all get upon a war footing, and nothing must be thought of but meeting the enemy in force at every point.

"For the moment bad weather and the utter breaking up of the roads seem to favor us, and even the new cavalry raid of Sheridan must be half defeated by impassable quagmires before it meets the forces sent to end it. Two weeks will elapse before the stress of the campaign will be upon us. Negro regiments can not be raised in that time, but many white absentees may be returned.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEGRO ARMING BILL.

The *Whig* of the 10th says:

Let the despondent take courage. The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso:

Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, the amendment was agreed to by—ayes, 19; nays, 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, moved that he should have voted against it, had he not been forced.

The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederacy, in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, to maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence, and preserve their institutions, to ask for, and accept, from the owners of slaves, the services of such a number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all the States for their quotas of 300,000 men.

SUPPLIES CAN NOT BE HAD WITHOUT GOLD.

The *Enquirer* a editorial of the 10th is as follows:

"That the gold in the banks of Richmond would place the defence of the city and State beyond danger we entertain no doubt; and if Gen. Lee's army can defend its lines if it is fed. But without gold it is almost impossible to procure the necessary supplies. The wide field gold enough to procure twelve months supplies for the army. If they are permitted to depart the gold to the enemy then the people will have to give up their supplies or give up the State."

THE TOBACCO AFFAIR.

The *Dispatch*, in relation to the tobacco affair, says: "We are informed that Mr. Singleton had nothing to do with the two hundred thousand pounds of tobacco carried from this city to Fredericksburg, and there burnt by the enemy.

The *Whig*, on the same subject, says: "It was understood that certain parties, with the connivance of both Governments, had perfected an arrangement for exchanging a large quantity of tobacco for a quantity of bacon. But General Grant was informed of what was going on and determined to play a Yankee trick on the speculators. He accordingly sent the force under Gen.—Gibbon's division from the Army of the James, in transports with a convoy of gunboats, to Fredericksburg to destroy the tobacco.

The *Sentinel* says:

The officer in command said the troops were from the north side of the James, and seemed to be surprised when the permit to trade for the tobacco was shown him signed by Lincoln.

Postponement of the Draft in New York.

Washington, March 13.—Gov. Fenton announces he is assured no draft will be made in the State as long as recruiting is progressing sufficiently fast to promise to fill the quota in reasonable time.

Distribution of Iron Clads.

New York, March 13.—The *Express* announces that the iron clads will be distributed along the coast in defence of the harbors where it is probable that the new rebel rams, lately started from Europe, will be disposed to show themselves. The Kaskill and Canonicus will remain at Charleston; the Mahapoc and Nantucket will look on for any demonstration about Fort Royal, and the Monadnock will be stationed at Wassaw Sound, Ga.

The Amendatory Niss Currency Act.

Washington, March 14.—The amendatory note currency act provides that government shall receive 90 per cent of the circulating notes on account of United States bonds deposited in the treasury, provided the bonds shall be bottomed at par value and having interest at the rate of not less than five cents, the amount of circulating notes issued to be in proportion to the paid up capital, as follows: Banks exceeding $150,000, 90 per cent; not exceeding $100,000, 80 per cent; not exceeding $50,000, 70 per cent; $25,000 of the entire amount of circulating notes to be apportioned to the association, according to the representative population, and the remaining to be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, among the associations formed in the States and in the District of Columbia, and the directors having due regard to the existing bank capital, resources and business of such States, District, and Territory.

Later from Europe.

Southampton, March 2.—Steamer City of London, from New York, arrived at Queenstown this morning.

Liverpool, March 2.—Cotton, sales to day probably reach 3000 or 4000 bales only, the market opening dull.

ENGLAND—FRANCE.

The *Times* hopes the public have fully digested the official intelligence of Seward's proposition of terminating the American war by a combined attack of the belligerents on some foreign power, most probably meaning England rather than France.

We must admit that a scheme of extrinsic policy, which the Confederate envoys seemed chiefly to favor, shows considerable ingenuity as to the furtherance of Confederate interests. By the time this extrinsic policy had been carried into execution and ended, the Federals would have become accustomed to live without the Confederates, seeing in the Southern republic only a kindred State, and naturally Mr Seward has forewarned us, and it will be our own fault if not found forearmed.

Sir Frederick Bruce has succeeded Lord Lyons at Washington.

House of Lords, February 27.—Lord Taunton presented petitions from Australia, praying for the immediate abolition of the transportation of convicts. Lord Granville said the Government would abolish the system.

The House of Commons resumed the debate on Mr. Hennessey's motion respecting the state of Ireland. The House divided, and the motion was negatived by 197 to 31.

Napoleon's preface to the Life of Julius Cesar was published in all the London journals. The Pope ordered its immediate examination when published.

The *Times* thinks the Spanish Queen's sacrifice of her patrimony is useless. The Spanish Finance Minister is pursuing a suicidal course.

Colorado are heavy at 88⅞ to 89. French Rentes, 67f. 60c. Erie, paid up shares, advanced 1⅛. United States Five-twenties declined ⅛. Confederate Loan declined ⅜ on the Africa's news, quoted at 55 to 56, ex dividend.

A few of the Paris journals comment on Napoleon's preface to the history of Julius Cesar.

ITALY.—The King signed the amnesty for all crimes connected with the Turin riots.

SPAIN.—Narvaez says the finances and the country are in a unsatisfactory condition.

PORTUGAL.—Duke Sodoi stated in the Cortez that he was endeavoring to reconstruct the Cabinet efficiently, and, if unsuccessful, would resign.

GERMANY.—The Schleswig-Holstein Assembly of Delegates, from Schleswig-Holstein, resolved that the inhabitants of the Duchies should leave to Duke Augustenburg and the Diet the conclusion of such treaties with Prussia as would be to the interest of the whole of Germany.

Prussia rejects the proposal of Austria previously to transfer the Government of the Duchies to Augustenburg. Prussia demands conditions before the settlement of the question.

The Prussian note to Austria demands the right to levy sailors in the Duchies for the Prussian navy, the cession to Prussia of the territory for the establishment of a canal to connect the German Ocean to the Baltic Sea, and at each month large fortified docks to be erected for Prussian men-of-war, the postal and telegraphic departments of the Duchies to be under Prussian direction. Holstein's contingent not to quit the Federal army.

The Legislature.

MONDAY, March 20, 1865.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.—Mr. Lawton, President pro tem, presided.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Newman.

The journal was read and approved.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported adversely to the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Nicholas, relative to the issue of treasury warrants and recommended the passage of the original bill. The report was received.

Mr. Bell's resolution, that 1000 copies of the retiring address of Gov. Hahn and the inaugural of Gov. Wells be printed for the use of the Senate, was tabled on motion of Mr. Montamat, as unnecessary, the same having been published by all the newspapers.

Mr. Mitchell's joint resolution requesting the Governor to enforce the laws against all parties who hold civil offices and have not published the required bond, was under the suspension of the rules finally adopted.

Mr. Jones' bill, to enable certain persons to construct a steamboat canal from Vermilion Bay to the Sabine River in Texas, came up as the order of the day. The bill, introduced by Gen. Smith, H. T. Burgess and R. W. Jones, of the State of Louisiana, and Messrs. C. Philips, M. A. Southworth and John Hancock, of the State of Texas, the right of way for a canal four feet deep and forty feet wide with one hundred feet of ground on each side and the use of timber, earth, etc.

The bill was opposed on the ground of its being unconstitutional, but passed with the conditions in the affirmative: Sections 1 and 2 on second reading. A motion to adopt at the third reading under the suspension of the rules did not prevail, and the bill laye over.

The bill relative to Parish Recorders was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill relative to District Attorneys was referred to same committee, with authority to print.

The House bill for the relief of Mr. Prendergast came up, and Mr. Montamat moved to reject, which was lost, and the bill referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The Hon. S. Belden, speaker, presided.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Andrews.

Leave of absence was granted to several members.

The Hon. Boyd Robinson tendered his resignation.

Mr. Mitchell, of Jefferson, called for the reasons of the resignation, which was signured and the resignation accepted.

The message from the Governor notified the House that the Governor signed a joint resolution appropriating $10,000 for the repairs of the Charity Hospital; "An Act relative to Justices of the Peace in the Parish of Jefferson; "An Act to establish a Bounty Fund for the Benefit of Louisiana State Volunteers" &c.

The resolution of Mr. Breckenridge, that a committee examine into the administration of the trade regulations, was tabled.

The joint resolution of Mr. Breckinridge to request the Governor to enforce the Constitution and to dismiss all parsons from the service of the State who hold more than one office, except that of Justice of the Peace, was adopted at the third reading.

The amendments to the city charter were concurred in, the motion of Mr. Bell to reconsider was tabled.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Conscript Shot.—An eye-witness related to us yesterday evening that a conscript, taken in charge by a guard, was shot in the upper part of the city and carried off on a stretcher. The name of the conscript was "Conner."

As the matter bears investigation we forbear giving the rumors on the subject.

Since writing the above we learned officially that the name of the party killed is McSweeney and that of the soldier who shot him Adolph James, of Company E, 1st La. Volts.

First District Court.—Judge Heustand.—Achille Leclerc, a young man, charged with having stolen 1400 segars, the property of Mr. Garcia, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Wm. H. Johnson was found guilty of having stolen a pair of pants from Mr. Frederick Ludowig.

The colored man Octave, charged with having stolen a watch worth $30 from Mr. Cleveland, No 107 Tchoupitoulas street, was found guilty.

John Tunsnell, colored, was acquitted of the charge of having stolen $100 and two bottles of champagne from Maria Wilson, 258 Customhouse street.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—It appeared from investigation that the proceeds of the sales of the schooner Lewwood and cargo, captured by the U. S. vessel Chicora, amounted to $32,000 gross and that after deducting expenses the sum of $14,303 was awarded to the captors (officers and crew of the vessel) and $14,363 to the United States.

In the case of the schooner Marianna the sum of $10,660 was awarded to the captors and the equal sum was awarded the United States.

On the 24th inst. the interventions of claimants in the cases of the schooner Lewwood and Marianna will come up.

Petit Jury Court.—Leonard Wolmbert was convicted of having forged the signature of Jesse Bidell and of uttering and publishing the same.

Owen Sullivan was convicted of the manslaughter of Thomas Ryan, the occurrence resulting on Poydras, between Constantine and Baronne streets. In case plaintiff charges Mrs. Hernandez with breach of the peace in looking her out. The court sent one charger Mr. S. Ehrlich with an assault and battery on Mrs. Silverstein. We will have the last of it on the 23d inst.

The colored girl Rosa was found with a bundle of goods charged to have been stolen. First Dist. Court. Bail $250.

Recorder Woolley examined the case where a Mr. Gust. Marlaud was charged with insults toward Pierre Forgues, on Elysian Fields street. Both were required to give peace bonds.

Charlotte Gordon, charged with an assault and battery on J. M. Brown, on Dumaine street, was fined $5 and placed under peace bonds.

Inquests.—Mrs Johanna Russell died at No. 42 St. Mary street of disease of the heart. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 55 years of age.

Gothe's Faust.—This immortal production of the great poet of Germany was produced last evening in the New Opera House. In defiance of the terrible state of the weather the attendance was very fair, but not up to the merits of the talented Mrs. Ostermann who on this occasion had a benefit.

Dr. Faust was admirably represented by Mr. Ostermann, whose lady naively played Gretchen. Mr. Riedel as Mephistophiles was in his role. The representation was a success.

The Draft in New Orleans.

LIST OF THE DRAFTED IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

MONDAY, MARCH 20TH—TWELFTH DAY.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the draft in the First District of New Orleans was resumed at No. 61 Carondelet street. The following names were drawn:

1001 Christian Lewis, superintendent, 382 Apollo.
1002 Dennis O'Keefe, moulder, Benton and Enterpe.
1003 Lewis Orlivitt, laborer, Melpomene, between Dryades and Bacchus.
1004 Warner Kick, shoemaker, 18 New Levee.
1005 Samuel Jackson, steamboatman, 85 Philippa.
1006 Thos. A. Miles, laborer, 163 Richard.
1007 John Murphy, moulder, 302 Bacchus.
1008 E. Labatt, coffee-house keeper, 202 Common.
1009 Mich'l Condon, laborer Cypress and Magazine.
1010 Albert Kelso, saddler, Carondelet and Lafayette.
1011 John Kennedy, copperamith, 305 Erato.
1012 John Vaugn, teamster, 131 Gravier.
1013 Narcisse Jones, servant, 123 Apollo.
1014 Wm. Junger, gas fitter, 172 Baronne.
1015 John Caffrey, laborer, Gravier and Franklin.
1016 Simon Baul, laborer, Palmyra, near Johnson.
1017 Simon Gambel, merchant, 194 Bacchus.
1018 Michael J. Hauch, clerk, 358 Tchoupitoulas.
1019 Alexander Baldwin, cook, 191 Gravier.
1020 Bernard Laclairet, cigar dealer, 322 St. John.
1021 Joseph Keller, merchant, 196 Tchoupitoulas.
1022 David Haughfrey, blacksmith, 137 Gravier.
1023 Nora Paul, laborer, 196 Dryades.
1024 Charles Miller, laborer, Magnolia and Melpomene.
1025 John Collins, steamboatman, 48 St. Thomas.
1026 Ephur Kellum, laborer, Orange, between Fulton and Religious.
1027 John Carpenter, laborer, Girod, near Howard.
1028 Michael Reilly, laborer, Freret and Melpomene.
1029 Eugene Lelong, hair dresser, 16 St. Charles.
1030 Wm Evans, laborer, 234 Thalia.
1031 Amos Laudue, laborer, Thalia G S H.
1032 J. Lambert, clerk, 18 steamer Morning.
1033 Bayard Shaffer, farmer, Apollo, between Poydras and Calliope.
1034 Adolbert E Gray, farmer, 185 Lapin.
1035 Frank Johnson, attorney, Gravier near Carondelet.
1036 Louis Rehm, machinist, Clio and Claiborne.
1037 Marcus Joseph, lab rer, 78 St. Philip.
1038 Patrick McGuire, laborer, Julia and Tchoupitoulas.
1039 Edward Keach, steamboatman, 113 Bacchus.
1040 Josh Taylor, potter, 6 Enterpe.
1041 Peter Miller, coffeehouse, 259 Tchoupitoulas.
1042 B Fountain, cooper, Freret and Clio.
1043 Theo Reynolds, laborer, Notre Dame and Hevia.
1044 Edward J Conolly, grocer, Clara and Clio.
1045 John Kellaher, machinist, Magazine and Josephine.
1046 Bennie Maney, laborer, 24 Delord.
1047 Wm Klengler, C H Keever, 82 Circus.
1048 John Jones, machinist, 329 Tchoupitoulas.
1049 Anthony Schmidt, laborer, 183 Lafayette.
1050 Wm Oughton, moulder, Magazine and B Hu.
1051 J Mundy, backman, 56 Circus.
1052 Francis Forney, laborer, 101 Gasquine.
1053 Henry Meyer, clerk, 230 Baronne.
1054 Thomas Ryan, laborer, 113 Gravier.
1055 Pat Cassrow, freeman, New Orleans.
1056 Lodi Sigmund, merchant, Philip, between Chartres and Decatur.
1057 Jacob Scheer, carpenter, 159 Rampart.
1058 Elias Jones, carpenter, Circus, near Gravier.
1059 Owen Studley, laborer, 12 Marais.
1060 John Henry Quinn, clerk, 296 Apollo.
1061 Thomas Creek, ——, Murphy's Hotel.
1062 Harry Johnson, hostler, Philippa, near Poydras.
1063 Joe T Kelly, laborer, Melpomene and St Joseph.
1064 Michael Kelly, gas fitter, 37 Pleasant.
1065 Thos Smith, merchant, 319 Canal.
1066 Samuel De Reece, teamster, Delord and Tonti.
1067 Michael Dunn, laborer, 198 Calliope.
1068 Richard Harris, farmer, Shipper's Press.
1069 John H Fitzpatrick, waiter, St Charles Hotel.
1070 Jas Donnelly, laborer, Dryades, between Lafayette and Girod.
1071 William Finch, moulder, Franklin, between Julia and Girod.
1072 James McClearnan, boiler maker Calliope and Fonchet.
1073 Jas Kelly, laborer, 61 Gasquet.
1074 Peter Aekius, apprentice, 400 Gravier.
1075 Wm D Grow, clerk, St Charles Hotel.
1076 Eugenio Jewell, laborer, Magnolia between Calliope and Erato.
1077 Adolph Sheltine, confectioner, 312 Apollo.
1078 John Bladser, butcher, 165 Perdido.
1079 John Gaffney, laborer, 76 Gasquet.
1080 Thos Lauderdale, laborer, 333 Howard.
1081 Jas Butler teamster, Louisiana Press.
1082 Frank Lewis, steamboatman, transport Red Chief.
1083 Felipe Miesa, soldier, 170 Carondelet.
1084 Sam'l R Hall, merchant, 259 Camp.
1085 Josiah D Poyet, clerk, 253 Magazine.
1086 Mich'l J Kennedy, book keeper, 35 Robinson.
1087 Victor Shaffer, painter, 130 Tchoupitoulas.
1088 John D. Cutler, gen'n, 19 Rampart.
1089 Gorham P Paindey, U S auctioneer, 718 Magazine.
1090 Daniel Hayne, clerk, Carondelet and Poydras.
1091 John B Pfaffeile, grocer, Poydras Market.
1092 Jas Washington, teamster, 74 Freret.
1093 John Geydan, laborer, 366 Dryades.
1094 Dr Leonard Green, Josephine and Berlanche.
1095 Henry Grosch, clerk 19 Girod.
1096 Daniel Hurley, painter, Gravier, between Clio and Calliope.
1097 Isidore Kaiser, glazier, 383 Dryades.
1098 Geo E Pitchard, clerk, 126 Washington.
1099 J H Jensen, merchant, St Charles and Erato.

Three Days Later from the North via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Gold on the 14th in New York 181 1-2 —Cotton 70 to 71.

By the arrival this morning of the steamer Niagara, Capt. Young, from St. Louis and Cairo, we have papers from the cities of the 11th and from Cairo of the 13th, together with Memphis dates of the 14th. From these sources we take the following:

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.—BATTLES BETWEEN BRAGG AND SCHOFIELD AND WADE HAMPTON AND KILPATRICK.—GEN. BUSTER IN THE VALLEY.—AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Major General A Dix

Washington, March 13—2 P. M.—The following dispatches have been received by this department:

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

City Point, Va., March 12.—The following has just been received:

Lieutenant-General Grant

Wilm'n Fork, March 10.—The enemy made a heavy attack on our centre and left to-day, but was decisively repulsed with heavy loss. His dead and badly wounded were left upon the field. We also took several hundred prisoners. Our loss small. General Couch is only twelve miles from Kinston to-night, and will be up early.

In the morning we took prisoners from Lee's and Stewart's corps. They say that two corps are here, and the rest of Johnston's army is coming.

[Signed] J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

City Point, Va., March 13.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following items are taken from to-day's Richmond papers:

We have some good news this morning—news of a victory in South Carolina. It is announced in the following official dispatch from General Lee. Though the details are lacking in this particular, enough is given to show that Kilpatrick was badly worsted.

"*Headquarters*, &c., March 10.—Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

"General Hampton attacked General Kilpatrick at daybreak this morning, and drove him from his camp, taking his cannon and wagons, many prisoners, and several hundred horses, including a great number of our own men who had been captured. The enemy could not be brought off, for want of horses.

"Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss not very heavy. Lieutenant Colonel J. S. King was killed. Brigadier General Hume, Colonels Rucker and Morrison, and Majors Davis and Ferguson and others were wounded.

"R. E. LEE, General."

It will be observed that the locality of the fight is not named in the official report, but it was in all probability between Fayetteville and Kinston, and it would be important to publish where the battle was, as it would be giving news to Grant of his progress.

Matters are looming to look decidedly better for us in the South. In the last three days we have had news of two victories, one in North Carolina, and one in South Carolina.

We alluded in our last issue to a movement which has being made for the purpose of recapturing our prisoners in the Shenandoah Valley in the great fight near Waynesboro, and who were being conducted to Winchester. The following official dispatch tells of it:

"HEADQUARTERS, &c., March 9.—General Rosser reports that on the battlefield, within a few hours, he attacked the enemy near Harrisonburg, who were guarding the prisoners taken at Waynesboro, and captured a few prisoners.

"On the morning of the 2d he came up with them, near Rude's Hill, having detained them for a day and night, and caused them to retire in haste, abandoning the only piece of artillery they had, and their ambulances. He captured them a second time, and enabled a good many of our men to escape.

[Signed] "R. E. LEE."

The Northern papers claim to have captured about 1000 prisoners in the fight with Early, and report that some of this number had escaped at Winchester.

Charlotte, March 8.—The Southern Express Company's messenger from Augusta, Georgia, reached here on the 14 inst. He leaves of interest and transpired week of the Savannah river.

The Georgia State Legislature passed a resolution declaring that it does not concur in the proclamation of President of Governor Brown of Georgia, by a vote of twenty yeas against eight nays.

Several extensive fires had occurred in Augusta, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

"Four hundred Yankee prisoners will leave Richmond for Augusta, on return home by the flag of truce boat. Among them are thirty-three officers, including Generals Kelly and Crook, recently captured."

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING IN NORTH CAROLINA—BRAGG'S ADVANTAGE ON THE 7TH FOLLOWED BY A REPULSE ON THE 10TH.

(Telegraphic correspondence of the Cincinnati Com.)

General Cox's Headquarters, in the Field, Near Kingston, March 8, 1865.

The advance of the Army of Beaufort, under Major General Cox, was arrested this morning at South-west Creek, a stream running north and south and emptying into the Neuse River eight miles below Kinston.

The advance of General Cox at this point was S. Porter's division. General Palmer's division was farther to the right, beyond the railroad. Brevet Major General Rogers' division of the 23d Army Corps was in reserve. The rebels, reinforced by troops from Richmond, crossed from the west bank of South-west Creek, where they had heavy works, and attacking General Carter's outposts, both in flank and rear, succeeded for the moment in throwing our troops into confusion. Colonel Moore's brigade of the 15th Connecticut, with one piece of Battery I, New York Artillery, General Carter rallied the 17th New York Cavalry, who were being steadily pressed back, and taking with him 200 men of the 17th Massachusetts, succeeded in recapturing the piece and temporarily checking the advance of the enemy.

The horses having been killed, and the rebels again pressing forward with greater force, the piece was again captured, after a spirited fight lasting half an hour. Gen. Carter had his horse shot from underhim. General Cox coming on the field in company with Gen. Schofield, at once devoned the intentions of the enemy, and ordered General Palmer to close the left on General Ruger, and ordered the reserve to pass forward and drive back such forces as had succeeded in getting between the divisions of Generals Carter and Palmer. These orders were promptly executed, and by 3 o'clock the troops were in strong positions, and the whole line pressed forward to develop the enemy's strength and intentions.

The 2d Brigade of Ruger's 1st Division was the first to discover the enemy's position and strength. That officer reported a strong line of works, in front of which was three lines of battle, preceded by a strong skirmish line. General Cox being satisfied himself that the enemy were either reinforced or expecting reinforcements, decided to hold his army in the position they then occupied, and prepare for any further attempts they might make to drive him back.

Prisoners captured, of whom there are over 100, reported that Gen. D. H. Hill was in command of the enemy, and that the force consisted of Hoke's division of sixteen regiments, with other troops brought down from Richmond the night previous.

Our loss in killed and wounded is light. Among the officers reported wounded at General Carter's headquarters, up to the time of my dispatch, are: Major Osborn, 15th Connecticut, wounded and captured, and Lieutenant M. S. Bush, 24th Indiana, wounded through the thigh.

The indications are that this demonstration on the part of the rebels will result in a fight to-morrow, as General Cox will not be attacked in his advance, without further proof of the superiority of forces.

New Bern, March 10.—General Schofield's advance, under General Cox, skirmished to the rebels under Bragg a handsome repulse this morning.

Philadelphia, March 13.—The *Bulletin's* Washington special says: "Lee's forces stand near Kinston, March 10, and received fresh accounts to-day, says that on the day before (the 9th), Bragg had attacked Cox's force, striking two separate columns, which were reported with heavy loss to the enemy.

Sherman's division of the 23 Corps captured 1 piece of artillery and 200 prisoners.

The enemy's loss that day in killed and wounded, and of their killed and prisoners, all in our hands.

Newbern, N. C., March 11, 9 A. M.—By mail. The enemy, Saturday, made his appearance in three small detached a line of skirmishers in front, made several charges, yesterday, of a small gunboat, the Hunchback, in which they were repulsed with some loss.

Our forces were well intrenched, and are now within three miles of Kinston, to which point the railroad is now completed. The enemy continues to receive reinforcements, and evidently intends to to make a stubborn resistance at Kinston.

General Couch's division, from Wilmington, communicated with General Cox last night, which is eight miles from General Cox's headquarters. General Couch joins General Cox's forces this morning, which indicates a battle to-day. The enemy shows signs of weakness, and will doubtless fall back to the other side of the Neuse River, and make a stand in Kinston. The enemy are reported to number from 15,000 to 25,000.

A rebel ram is stationed at Kinston to protect the bridge across the Neuse, which is quite and extensive structure.

It is reported, by deserters, that General R. E. Lee and General Breckinridge, from Richmond, visited Kinston, and gave instructions.

General Cox has issued an order congratulating his troops on the heroic manner in which they have met the enemy and successfully sustained their service, thus far.

General Markland, Military Mail Agent, arrived at Morehead City with a large mail for Sherman's army, which he will try to deliver by way of Newbern.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT OF HIS LATE OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY AND THE FALL OF RICHMOND—GRANT'S TO THE SAME.

War Department, Washington, March 14.

Major General Dix:

The following report of Sheridan's operations has been received by this department:

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

Headquarters, Middle Military Division, Columbia, Virginia, March 10.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

GENERAL—In my last, dated Waynesboro, I gave you a brief account of the defeat of Early by Custer's division. The same night the division was pushed across the Blue Ridge, and ordered Thoburn's 1st Division next day. The Mayor and principal inhabitants came and delivered up the keys of the public building. I had to remain at Charlottesville two days, which time was used in bringing over from Waynesboro' our ammunition and pontoon trains.

The weather was horrible, rain incessant. The two divisions were, during this time, occupied in destroying the two large iron bridges, upon over the Rivanna River, one at the junction of the roads from Charlottesville and the railroad for a distance of eight miles, in the direction of Lynchburg.

On the morning of March 5 sent the 1st division of General Custer, commanding, to Ivy Depot, James River, with directions to conduct light trains through the country and destroy all the canal, locks, mills, flour and bridges on Rivanna River, the latter being the division at Scottsville.

The division then proceeded along the canal to Duesdieville, thence north from Lynchburg, destroying every lock, and in many places the canal itself. The 1st Brigade was assigned to secure the bridge to cross the river, as our pontoons were useless on account of the high water. In this we were foiled, as both the bridge and the ford were blockade with fire forced by the enemy upon our approach.

Merritt accompanied this division. The 3d Division remained at Charlottesville, and joined Thoburn, and proceeded down the Lynchburg Railroad to Amherst Court-house, destroying every bridge on the road. The bridges on the road are numerous, and some of them are five hundred feet in length.

We have found great abundance in this country for our men and horses. In fact, the canal had been the great feeder of Richmond. At the Rockfish River the bank of the canal was cut, and at New Canton, where the dam is across the James, the guard lock was destroyed and the James River let into the canal, carrying away the banks and washing out the bottom of the canal.

I then crossed the James at this point, and joined Custer's division at Ivy Depot, in position. Every body is bewildered by our movements. I have had no news of any kind since I left.

The latest Richmond papers I have seen are of the 10th, in which no mention is made of the capture of Waynesboro, or of the destruction of the canal. Sweeney's cavalry, which I met near Staunton, was with Custer's division.

I am, General, Very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

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GENERAL ENERY IN COMMAND IN THE VALLEY—AFFAIRS AT LYNCHBURG.

General Emery, of the 19th Corps, has succeeded General Hancock as commander of the Middle Military Department, comprising the lower part of the Shenandoah Valley and other territory in that region.

During the continuance of General Sheridan's more active field operations, the greater part of the rebel troops in the Shenandoah Valley have been concentrated in the vicinity of Lynchburg, which place, some accounts represent, they were still holding against the advancing enemy. The rebels, reinforced by troops from Richmond, crossed from the west bank of South-west Creek, where they had heavy works, and attacking General Carter's outposts, both in flank and rear, succeeded for the moment in throwing our troops into confusion. Colonel Moore's brigade of the 15th Connecticut, with one piece of Battery I, New York Artillery, General Carter rallied the 17th New York Cavalry, who were being steadily pressed back, and taking with him 200 men of the 17th Massachusetts, succeeded in recapturing the piece and temporarily checking the advance of the enemy.

The horses having been killed, and the rebels again pressing forward with greater force, the piece was again captured, after a spirited fight lasting half an hour. Gen. Carter had his horse shot from underhim. General Cox coming on the field in company with Gen. Schofield, at once devoned the intentions of the enemy, and ordered General Palmer to close the left on General Ruger, and ordered the reserve to pass forward and drive back such forces as had succeeded in getting between the divisions of Generals Carter and Palmer. These orders were promptly executed, and by 3 o'clock the troops were in strong positions, and the whole line pressed forward to develop the enemy's strength and intentions.

The 2d Brigade of Ruger's 1st Division was the first to discover the enemy's position and strength. That officer reported a strong line of works, in front of which was three lines of battle, preceded by a strong skirmish line. General Cox being satisfied himself that the enemy were either reinforced or expecting reinforcements, decided to hold his army in the position they then occupied, and prepare for any further attempts they might make to drive him back.

Prisoners captured, of whom there are over 100, reported that Gen. D. H. Hill was in command of the enemy, and that the force consisted of Hoke's division of sixteen regiments, with other troops brought down from Richmond the night previous.

Our loss in killed and wounded is light. Among the officers reported wounded at General Carter's headquarters, up to the time of my dispatch, are: Major Osborn, 15th Connecticut, wounded and captured, and Lieutenant M. S. Bush, 24th Indiana, wounded through the thigh.

The indications are that this demonstration on the part of the rebels will result in a fight to-morrow, as General Cox will not be attacked in his advance, without further proof of the superiority of forces.

New Bern, March 10.—General Schofield's advance, under General Cox, skirmished to the rebels under Bragg a handsome repulse this morning.

Philadelphia, March 13.—The *Bulletin's* Washington special despatch says, a letter dated near Kinston, March 10, and received here to-day, says that on the day before (the 9th), Bragg had attacked Cox's force, striking two separate columns, which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

Sherman's division of the 23 Corps captured 1 piece of artillery and 200 prisoners.

The enemy's loss that day in killed and wounded, and of their killed and prisoners, all in our hands.

Newbern, N. C., March 11, 9 A. M.—By mail. The enemy, Saturday, made his appearance in three small detached a line of skirmishers in front, made several charges, yesterday, of a small gunboat, the Hunchback, in which they were repulsed with some loss.

Our forces were well intrenched, and are now within three miles of Kinston, to which point the railroad is now completed. The enemy continues to receive reinforcements, and it would have been without loss to the parties interested.

REPORTED VICTOR