THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS: TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1864.

See our official page for auction and sheriff's sales and other important notices.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By McCoven & Landry, at their auction mart, Magazine first door from Gravier corner.

By B. M. Morphy, at 42 Magazine street, trunks.

By H. M. Sparks, at 11 o'clock, at corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets, coffee-house.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For Scrofulous diseases, purpel sore throat, quinsy, mumps, and 40 kindred local affections, these medicines prove a most certain healing the partial wreck in safety, till science equals the sword and the stalking famine is routed.—Sold everywhere.

BANK STOCK AND INSURANCE SCRIP.—McCoven & Landry will sell at their mart, at 11 o'clock to-day, bank stock and insurance scrip. See their advertisement.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day for account of whom it may concern, at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 42 Magazine street, 12 trunks. See his auction advertisements.

FOR BATON ROUGE.—The direct packet Mollie Stephens, Capt. S. Hugo, leaves this morning at 10 o'clock.

FOR BATON ROUGE.—The Empire Parish, Capt. Samuel Ayles, in place of the Black Hawk, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, at salesroom 89 Camp street, a fine lot of cotton.

B. P. Ethell & Co.—This well-known firm (92 and 94 Poydras street), has just received a large invoice of splendid flour, pork and potatoes. See advertisement.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL ORDINANCE.—We publish elsewhere the material portions of an ordinance adopted by the Bureau of Finance, Streets and Landings, for the conversion of city bonds into notes and city notes into bonds. It is a measure of great financial importance, and every citizen is interested in its operation.

THE EVACUATION OF FRANKLIN.—The Times of yesterday said:

The rumor of the rebel attack upon Franklin, on the Teche, was without foundation. An attack was apprehended, and a quartermaster by the name of Smith, who was in possession of considerable money, received a sufficient force to induce him to take his funds and depart for Brashear City. On his way thither he hailed the steamer Starlight, and induced her to return to Brashear City and send up some gunboats. When the gunboats got up the town, they found no attack had been made. It was deemed prudent, however, to remove the Government forces from Franklin to Brashear City, which was done Saturday night. The garrison, consisting of about five hundred of the Corps d'Afrique, will very likely leave the place soon, as General Franklin's column is now probably beyond Opelousas.

A telegraph operator was killed, and another wounded, Friday afternoon, near Franklin, by the rebels.

The *Era* adds:

There is not a word of truth in the last paragraph of the above. We have the best of authority for stating that the telegraph operators were the last to leave Franklin, and that they did so in the very best order.

Southern News, via Chattanooga.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Chattanooga, March 13.—The funeral of Col. G. Mingleroy of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, took place to-day.

I have pretty good reason to believe that Johnston's army has made considerable advance from Dalton, but whether their intention is belligerent or not, I can't tell.

There was a general review of the rebel army at Dalton on Thursday, by Lieutenant General Hood. He takes command of Hindman's corps.

The amount of Treasury notes funded in Charleston for the week ending Tuesday was $2,500,000.

The Charleston papers announce the death of Captain R. B. Thayer, of the steamer Anjodin.

Brecknridge supposes Maj. Jones is command of the Department of Southwest Virginia.

Howell Cobb delivered an address in Savannah on Wednesday evening last.

The amount of Confederate notes funded at the Custom-house in Savannah the first five days was nearly seven hundred thousand dollars; at Macon, $2,500,000.

Richmond, March 10.—An official dispatch from General Pickens to-night, from Suffolk, says the enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Monday. He attacked them on the 8th, drove them out of town, killing a number, and capturing one piece of artillery and a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores; the enemy flying to Portsmouth, burning bridges and everything behind them. They were pursued beyond Bernard's Mill.

Charleston, March 10.—The enemy have ceased firing into the city. Very hard blows prevailed at sea all day and last night. The iron-clad gunboat Ashby was successfully launched this morning.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, 18th.]

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 18th, has the following:

GUERRILLAS ON WHITE AND ARKANSAS RIVERS, SEAMBOATS FIRED INTO.

The steamer Lancaster No. 4, which reached this port early this morning from White river, reports that she was fired into by a band of guerrillas on Tuesday, the 8th, near the town of Augusta, Ark. She also reports that the Beamer Colonia, which at the time was a short distance ahead acting as a convoy, was attacked by the same party.

There were some fifty two shots discharged at the Colonia, killing one of her passengers, a member of the Twentieth Illinois Regiment, and some sixteen shots fired at the Lancaster, with no serious results.

The strength of the guerrillas is estimated by one informant to have been about twenty five men. When fired into the Colonia was carrying a six-pounder rifled gun, and it is supposed that the attack was made by the guerrillas with the design of capturing this gun.

The steamer Silver Wave, which arrived at this port from Pine Bluff early Sunday morning, was fired into by a small band of guerrillas, above the cut off between the Arkansas and White rivers. The only casualty we have heard of was a slight wounding of a negro boy, a member of the boat. The party which made the attack is supposed to have numbered not more than six men. When the Silver Wave left the spot Gunboat No. 37 had come up and was shelling the woods from which the guerrillas made their appearance.

ANOTHER RAID IN MAYFIELD, KY.

We learn from a passenger who arrived in this city yesterday by the steamer Liberty, Mr. Z. Ship, a guerrilla band, numbering upwards of one hundred men, composed of citizens, entered the town of Mayfield, Ky., on Thursday of last week, and robbed the stores of their contents. A citizen, whose name our informant was unable to learn, was shot and seriously wounded by one of the miscreants. After accomplishing their destined, the band scattered, and it is very doubtful if any of them will be captured.

A force was despatched from Paducah in pursuit of the robbers, but none of them had been captured at last accounts. This is the second raid that has been made on this Hi-fated town within the last two weeks. The guerrillas are quite troublesome in the lower counties of Kentucky.

CONFEDERATE ORGANIZATION IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

We learn several men were arrested one day last week about ten miles from Richmond, Ky., by the military authorities at that place, for having organized themselves into a company for the avowed purpose of entering the Confederate service. The parties were taken to Cincinnati, where they will be dealt with in accordance with their last intentions toward the Government which has fostered and protected them. We are informed that a number of Confederate sympathizers in that section have recently been actively engaged in recruiting for the Confederate army. Guerrilla bands are being formed by the citizens of the towns and counties of Kentucky for the purpose of interrupting the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will immediately take the people' steps to avert the organization and check their operations.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK GOING TO SEA.—Boston, March 14.—Private advices state that the rebel steamer Rappahannock left France privately on the 20th of February, armed with six guns and a picked crew, who had been paid three months in advance. Her cruising ground, it was said, would be the Equator and China.

Washington, March 14.—With the exception of the single fact that General Wadsworth has left the city for Fortress Monroe, there is not a shadow of foundation for the report, sent this news, relative to the exchange of prisoners.

New Command for Gen. Sherman—Operations West of the Mississippi.

We read in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 15th:

It is stated that, on the recommendation of General Grant, General W. T. Sherman, now commanding the Department of the Tennessee, is to be assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, General McPherson being promoted to the position at present held by General Sherman. In late dispatches we have read that Arkansas is to be added to the Mississippi division, and thus General Steele's command be attached to General Sherman. This will be taken in connection with the proposed movement of our forces from Vicksburg for an expedition up the Red River, to arrange for which, as it is conjectured, General Sherman recently went to New Orleans. All the boats at Vicksburg have been pressed into Government service, and report has it that General Steele is about to move from Little Rock.

(From the N. Y. Herald's Washington Special, 11th.)

GEN. GRANT AT THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.—At the recent levee General Grant was, of course, the great attraction. Everybody was delighted at his diffidence and soldier-like bearing. Neither the President nor any of the Cabinet, except Stanton, had ever seen him before. He had never before been in the White House. He was frequently observed by the guests in the East Room. He blushed like a girl. The handshaking brought streams of perspiration down his forehead and over his face. The hot room and embarrassment of the crowd and the excitement of the occasion swelled every vein on his forehead. He looked more like a soldier in a hard fight than a hero in a drawing room. He had lost the hay of his trousers, and so came to the levee in his rough and ready travelling uniform, a good deal the worse for wear, but, after all, quite characteristic. He quite affects the plain and homespun style of doing things, and acts it admirably, or else he is an extraordinary example of unconscious feeling.

General Grant at Seward's Dinner.—At Secretary Seward's dinner General Grant made his social debut in Washington, and delighted everybody. He has a great deal of character in face and manner—more of this than of what we call intellectuality. His reserve is natural. His tendency is reflective, rather than expressive. He thinks a great deal, and expresses himself in action. It is in what he does that one must analyze and know him. He discloses himself in no other way. He has no other index. He has a good eye and a strong face. He talked little at the dinner, but everything he said told.

Military Appointments.

New York, March 13.—A Washington special says: "By order of the President, the following military arrangements have been made: Lieutenant-General Grant has been assigned to command all the armies of the United States. General Halleck is relieved from duty as General in Chief, and assigned to special duty at Washington as chief of Staff of the army. Maj. Gen. Sherman is assigned to the command of the Division of the Mississippi, lately commanded by General Grant, and comprising the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and Arkansas. General McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department of the Tennessee, recently commanded by Gen. Sherman.

"Lieutenant General Grant will establish his headquarters in the field, with the respective armies now operating under his personal supervision.

"General W. F. Smith was to-day nominated for Major-General of Volunteers, as a necessary preliminary to his assignment to the command of the Army of the Potomac."

RELEASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE PRISONERS.—*St. Johns, (N. B.)* March 10.—Justice Richards this morning gave a judgment in the case of the Chesapeake prisoners brought before him by a writ of habeas corpus. The judge was very fairly into the matter, occupying about two hours in the delivery of his opinion. He ordered the release of the prisoners on the following grounds:

First, Because there was no proper requisition on the authority of the United States for their rendition, without which all subsequent proceedings were of no legal effect.

Second. Because the offence alleged is piracy against the law of nations; and, it being admitted that the persons charged were never in the United States after the committal of the note on the high seas complained of as constituting the offence, the parties are justifiable in the province, and it is not therefore such an offence under the treaty committed within the jurisdiction of the United States as would entitle the United States Government to require their being delivered up.

Third, Because, as at present advised, the Judge thought that if it was an offence for which the prisoners, if a proper case had been made out against them, should be given up, Mr. Gilbert had no jurisdiction either as a police magistrate or as a justice of the peace to take cognizance of the matter, but that the proceedings under the Governor's warrant should have been before an officer having jurisdiction over the offense of piracy.

Fourth. Because, if Mr. Gilbert had such jurisdiction, the warrant he issued for the commitment of the prisoners, under which they are now detained, is bad on its face and inconsistent in law to warrant their detention.

(From the N. Y. Express, 12th.)

BARBARITIES OF WAR.—Not one journal at the North, falling under our notice, believes the alleged "Special Order" of Dahlgren to be more was genuine, and, of course, no one approves of the words so falsely put into his mouth. A little sober second thought will probably shame the rebel ferocity over his dead body, and make all men with hearts in their bodies ashamed of the treatment which it received, and which we were to believe was not half so bad as stated. Either the Richmond *Examiner*, from which we quoted yesterday, falsifies awfully, or the Richmond *Sentinel*, which says:

"A neat coffin enclosed the body, which was clothed as in life, with the exception of a coat and hat, which had been removed. His gold stude and sleeve buttons still remained upon the person, a heavy United States blanket serving the place of a shroud."

The *Dispatch*, referring to the funeral, says:

"The appearance of the corpse was decidedly more genteel than could have been expected, considering the length of time he has been dead. He was laid in a plain white coffin, with flat top, and was dressed in a clean, coarse white cotton shirt, dark blue pants, and enveloped in a dark military blanket."

We hope the brutal treatment approved by the more brutal tastes of the editor of the *Examiner* is not true.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.—*Washington*, March 14.—Major General Butler is not to be interfered with in the matter of exchanges. The whole subject still remains in his hands.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—The case of H. Dunderville, charged with having, with the intention to kill Isaac Strobel, fired a shot and wounded him in the breast with two balls, which were extracted from the wounds, came up yesterday. The bloody deed is alleged to have been done on the 12th day of December, 1861, and has been before the Courts in several shapes.

Description and previous acquittal was urged as a bar to the proceedings, but the proof was not forthcoming. Strobel testified to the fact of having been wounded when quietly sitting near his store, reading a newspaper; and no other witnesses testified that he saw the accused come in, call for a drink and then firing a pistol at Strobel with the result, as French, that is for you. The District Attorney and Attorney General appeared for the State, Cleanbat and Wallace for the defense.

The foreman of the jury, Mr. Fairex, gave the court to understand, after five hours of deliberation that it appeared impossible for the jury to agree, whereupon the judge ordered the jury to be discharged from any further consideration of the case—the counsel on both sides having no objections to that course.

Present Court—Judge Abecke Presiding.—John W. Ferbeiser, who tried to sell government horses at auction, was sentenced to forfeit one month's pay for his unsuccessful trick.

Sul. Leahy, a drunken soldier, who ran a muck and assaulted anybody who came into his way, was tried for an assault and battery on Josephine Ray. He was sentenced to forfeit two month's pay.

James williams and E. Nichols of the Thirty-fourth Ind., having been enjoying a drunken fight, will have to loose one month's pay. John Jackson, of the Second La. Regt., for an attempt to use a knife improperly, was sentenced to loose one month's pay and to be confined to the guardhouse for three days. Ludwig Poinsel was sent to the guardhouse, having been arrested in unlawful ramblings.

Th. Carr, of the Eighteenth N. Y. regiment, on account of his erratic conduct and charged with desertion was ordered to be kept in irons until his regiment moves. Pvt. Kearns, of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh N. Y. regiment, who had shooted himself on his own account, was ordered to the guard house for 48 hours.

Drowned.—Franklin Miles, a boy about 11 years old, whose mother Sarah Miller resides on Canal street Ferry on Sunday last. He was seen to fall into the river to sink and to rise no more. The body had not been recovered yesterday evening, although diligent search was made.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The officers of the Cincinnati steamer Mississippi have our thanks for newspaper favors.

Two Days Later from the North.

(VIA THE RIVER.)

Movements and Plans of General Grant.

THE POSITION OF GEN. LONGSTREET.

Late Incidents of the War in Virginia.

IRON-CLAD FLEET AT THE MOUTH OF RED RIVER.

Expedition up the Yazoo—Dangerous Fight.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

MORE TROOPS TO BE CALLED FOR.

Later from Europe.

GOLD 61¼—COTTON 78.

We have by the steamer Mississippi, from Cincinnati, papers of the 15th, and Chicago of the 16th, from which we compile a variety of interesting news:

News from the South via Washington.

[Correspondence of the World.]

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

Washington, March 11.—The first fact which falls under my observation, and without which it would be impossible for any one to form an accurate estimate of the temper and resources of the Southern people, is the readiness with which they comply with the arbitrary orders of an absolute government, and the self-sacrificing spirit with which they accept the heaviest burdens. This spirit pervades all classes. It nerves the rich and the poor, and transforms individual attentions into acts of the highest devotion. Whether this absolute devotedness to a wrong cause originates in the lofiest aspirations or in the blindest prejudices, not to say in the most banal of all the passions, is not for me to say, my province being simply to relate facts and not to investigate moral causes. But that such is the state of public sentiment is nearly all parts of the South, not only eye witnesses but evidences of an unquestionable character abundantly prove.

STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

As proof of its strength and of the hold it has on public opinion, I will mention the numerous demonstrations of sympathy which the rebel President and his cabinet received on the occasion of the pretended bloody manifesto which was found in Dahlgren's coat pocket. The fact, which, as printed in the Richmond journals, threatened Jeff Davis with immediate hanging and Richmond with instantaneous conflagration. On the evening of the day on which that news was disseminated, delegations from all the departments, attended by all the generals present, waited upon the President of the Confederate States, and, in the presence of the House latter, went to the residence of Jeff. Davis, and expressed in his presence the liveliest sympathies for his person, and the pleasure they experienced in seeing that he had escaped so imminent a danger. General Lee, Governor Letcher, of Virginia, Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, Iverson, of Mississippi, the heads of the departments, attended by their chief clerks; L. Q. Washington, Robert Tyler, Judge Campbell, and Colonel Cooper, (Thos.) Adj. were also present, and testified their devotedness and regret to the president. In the course of the conversation, Lee and other visitors were informed of the several raiders, and demanded that an example should be made of them, and their alleged accomplices, not withstanding, and, it being admitted that the persons charged with the outrage were not the raiders were not hung next day, the people would take the execution of the law into their own hands, and make prompt justice of them. The president, who is opposed by character to any violent measure, gave instantly the order to the United States as we would entitle the United States Government to require their being delivered up.

Third, Because, as at present advised, the Judge thought that if it was an offense for which the prisoners, if a proper case had been made out against them, should be given up, Mr. Gilbert had no jurisdiction either as a police magistrate or as a justice of the peace to take cognizance of the matter, but that the proceedings under the Governor's warrant should have been before an officer having jurisdiction over the offense of piracy.

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The foreman of the jury, Mr. Fairex, gave the court to understand, after five hours of deliberation that it appeared impossible for the jury

prisoner to blow it up, with all its inmates, in case of another attempt to rescue the prisoners. But there is, nevertheless, much evidence to establish the fact. "Dick Turner" has himself so stated it, and among the enlisted men of the reformed prisoners there is one who was a clerk for Dr. Wilkens, the Surgeon-in Chief of the prisoners' hospitals, who says that the Doctor told him that atleast 200 pounds of powder had been planted under the prison.

The Commander of Belle Isle, Lieut. Victor Bossieux, is said to be a large-hearted man; and were the whole treatment of the prisoners to be confided to him, but little cause of complaint would arise. But holding a very subordinate position, he finds himself constantly transmitted in every effort to improve or ameliorate their condition.

In relation to the delivery of supplies sent by friends in the North *to enlisted* men in the hands of the enemy, so many difficulties have been encountered, not withstanding the most energetic action on the part of Lieut. Bossieux and the National officers composing the "Board of Distribution," that hardly a tithe of them have ever reached their proper destination. At this moment upward of five hundred, if not a thousand, packages intended for private soldiers still remain in the store-houses at Richmond. This is owing not so much to a desire on the part of the Confederate authorities to deprive them of the contents. Under these circumstances, it has been deemed proper, by the gentlemen composing the "Board of Distribution" who are now here present, to recommend an entire suspension of these supplies.

This morning a meeting of officers of all regiments was held in Lexington, and a resolution was adopted refusing to go to the front, or take their provisions. Take action, taken in consideration with the recent movements of Preston, Gathie and others, clearly indicates that a new political policy has been commenced in Kentucky, the result of which no one can foresee.

Louisville, March 12—General Burbridge has ordered the arrest of Colonel Frank Wolford, for disloyal sentiments uttered in a speech at a word presentation to him at Lexington on Thursday.

Frankfort, Ky, March 12—It is understood that Governor Bramlette addressed an earnest remonstrance to the President respecting the enrollment and enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, and has notified the President that he will elevate the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves without their owners' consent. In Kentucky alone, it is estimated more that 50,000 of her sons to defend the government, and is willing to furnish still more, all that is allotted to her, that she has proven her loyalty, and must be treated as such, and her laws constitutionally enacted upon must be respected.

A NEW CALL FOR 200,000 MEN.

Washington, March 12—General Grant intends to concentrate all our western forces from the western boundaries of Texas to the Mississippi south, and, if necessary, to the spring of 1865.

Another call will soon be issued for from 200,000 to 300,000 men.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

Washington, March 12.—There is no foundation for the statements published in the last arrival of Mr Dayton's seek with important dispatches from France in reference to projects of recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

No special bearer of dispatches from Mr Dayton has arrived here, nor is there any ground for the supposed rumors built on this supposed fact.

Cincinnati, March 12—Passengers by to night's trains from Washington state that it was currently reported at Washington when they left, and believed, that France had recognized the Southern Confederacy.

The Latest European News.

Portland, March 11—The Jura, from Liverpool P. M. of 3d, and Londonderry 8th, arrived this afternoon.

Mr. Brown Barns, head of the well known firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., died in Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The London *Times* has an editorial on Gen Banks' generalship at New Orleans, relative to negro labor, &c. It says it is the establishment of serfdom, for the retaining of the negro without the name, and the right of the owner to secure the aid of the employes for Lincoln.

The Times made a close reconnaissance to the Dappel on the 24.

General Demesek expresses the belief that Deppel cannot be taken before the end of May or the beginning of June, even under the most favorable circumstances, by the Danes.

The Berlin and Vienna journals continue to indicate the notion of a convention.

The Post says the Austrian Kingdom will renew again, in a just cause the alliance, and says with our gallant neighbors and the Italians and Scandinavians, and with the Poles Hungarians and Turks it will be indeed amazing if we do not make short work of the new Holy alliance.

The *Monitor*, in announcing the fall of Campeachy, says it is the crime of the dayes.

Mr. Mason has returned to London from Paris, it is supposed to connection with the alleged neutrality proclamation.

The Archduke Maximilian's visit to Paris is postponed. The alleged cause is influenza, but from appearances it is thought to be having command of the French troops in Mexico.

There had been no fighting in Schleswig. General Gablick had succeeded Dronsza as commander-in-chief of the Danish army.

The King of Denmark spoke strongly for a vigorous prosecution of his policy.

It is reported that Gablick's 40,000 men and a fleet to England if she assists Denmark.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

Liverpool, March 4—The Cotton Brokers' Circular reports sotton dull and prices ¼d. lower for American, the greater decline being on the inferior qualities.

Breadstuffs heavy and tend downward.

London, March 4—Console for money 91 to 91¼.

Illinois Central shares 17 to 18c discount. Erie 57 to 59.

Sugar is good demand at former prices.

The Savannah News of the 24 contains an unconfirmed the capture of the rebel ship Edson, with a cargo valued at $250,000.

Movements of Washington.

(Special to New York Times.)

Washington, March 13th.—Gen. Grante returns here in eight or ten days to reorganize the Army of the Potomac and lend its fine movements in the field in the spring. Gen. Smith may receive its command. Gen. Halleck has been offered the command of any Department he may select. Lt. Col. Sanderson is under arrest on a charge preferred by Col. Speight, of declining to the rebel authorities a plot of the Union prisoners to escape from Libby prison. None of his friends have any doubt of his innocence. General Wadsworth has gone to Fort Monroe with orders to succeed further exchange of prisoners on Gen. Butler's plan. Under that arrangement we are getting only 75 of our prisoners for 150 rebels. The Commission to investigate the conduct of Gen. Rosecrans at Chickamauga fully exonerate him from blame.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The *National Intelligencer* of this morning does not state that General Meade intended retiring or resigning on account of ill health.

The *Chronicle* says that General Wadsworth is instructed to state that no more prisoners will be exchanged except upon the principle of man for man, regardless of color.

LONGSTREET'S POSITION IN TENNESSEE.

Cumberland Gap, March 13—Information deemed reliable has been received of the arrival of Longstreet at Greenville, Tenn., and Buckner's at Bull's Gap; their main forces between those two points, and their picknick eight miles above Mattown.

General Vaughn is at Rogersville, General Jones at Leidy's Mills, below Jonesville, Va.

MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

Fortress Monroe, March 12.—General Butler sent a portion of Kilpatrick's cavalry, Colonel Dahlgren and Colonel Spears, to King and Queen Courthouse, to deal with the citizens, claiming to be non combatants, who ambushed Col. Dahlgren. Col. Onderdonk reports that the Fifth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, with citizens, 1500 in all, were driven from their camp near Carrollton's store. The camp was taken and a number killed. Seventy prisoners were taken. The enemy were also driven from the Courthouse. A large number of grain mills and store houses were burned.

THE AFFAIR AT YAZOO CITY.

Cairo, March 13th.—The expedition sent up the Yazoo when Sherman moved on Meridian has returned to Vicksburg. It was composed of Colonel Coates' regiment and a regiment of negroes. It reached Fort Pemberton, and returned to Yazoo City, where Coates' command disembarked, and boats were sent to Vicksburg, laden with cotton and forage. While awaiting their return the troops were attacked by two brigades of cavalry, Ross' and Richardson's. The fighting was desperate, lasting from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. of the 5th. The men fought in the streets, hand to hand. Thursday were repulsed. The boat returned on Sunday. Colonel Coates re-embarked and started for Vicksburg. Loss, 18 killed; enemy's much heavier, including one Lieutenant.

The 16th Wisconsin leaves to morrow.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER—BURNING OF AN OYSTER SCHOONER.

Fort Monroe, March 12.—The steamer Montpelier arrived this P. M., with the blockade-running steamer Mary Ann in tow, captured off Wilmington.

The oyster schooner Julia Baker was burned by the rebels yesterday morning, up the Nansemond River. Her Captain and crew were captured, with $20,000.

The crew were asleep when captured.

It is said in military circles that Gen. Grant will return here in the course of the next two weeks.

CAPTURE OF TORPEDOES—AFFAIRS AT JACKSONVILLE—SHELL-FIRE AMONG CONTRABANDS.

New York, March 13.—The steamer transport Fulton, from Port Royal the 10th, arrived tonight. Among the passengers is Brig General J. W. Turner, bearer of official dispatches to the War Department.

Capt Ketcham, of Island City, captured two large torpedoes near the mouth of St. John's river, evidently made for the destruction of our blockading squadron.

Affairs at Jacksonville remain quiet and unchanged.

The small pox is very prevalent at Port Royal and Beaufort. It is mostly confined to colored troops.

RECRUITMENT IN KENTUCKY—ARREST OF COL. WOLFORD—PROTEST OF GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE.

Cincinnati, March 13.—General Grant is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning, en route for Nashville.

The excitement in Kentucky, especially at Lexington, and Frankfort, is intense and great. Wolford' speech has stirred up a hornet' nest, and his course is warmly and openly seconded by Governor Bramlette. A new order of things is inaugurated on the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and Kentuckians, with their Governor at their head, will resist the enlistment of negroes in that State.

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Louisville, March 12—General Burbridge has ordered the arrest of Colonel Frank Wolford, for disloyal sentiments uttered in a speech at a word presentation to him at Lexington on Thursday.

Frankfort, Ky, March 12—It is understood that Governor Bramlette addressed an earnest remonstrance to the President respecting the enrollment and enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, and has notified the President that he will elevate the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves without their owners' consent. In Kentucky alone, it is estimated more that 50,000 of her sons to defend the government, and is willing to furnish still more, all that is allotted to her, that she has proven her loyalty, and must be treated as such, and her laws constitutionally enacted upon must be respected.

A NEW CALL FOR 200,000 MEN.

Washington, March 12—General Grant intends to concentrate all our western forces from the western boundaries of Texas to the Mississippi south, and, if necessary, to the spring of 1865.

Another call will soon be issued for from 200,000 to 300,000 men.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

Washington, March 12.—There is no foundation for the statements published in the last arrival of Mr Dayton's seek with important dispatches from France in reference to projects of recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

No special bearer of dispatches from Mr Dayton has arrived here, nor is there any ground for the supposed rumors built on this supposed fact.

Cincinnati, March 12—Passengers by to night's trains from Washington state that it was currently reported at Washington when they left, and believed, that France had recognized the Southern Confederacy.

The Latest European News.

Portland, March 11—The Jura, from Liverpool P. M. of 3d, and Londonderry 8th, arrived this afternoon.

Mr. Brown Barns, head of the well known firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., died in Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The London *Times* has an editorial on Gen Banks' generalship at New Orleans, relative to negro labor, &c. It says it is the establishment of serfdom, for the retaining of the negro without the name, and the right of the owner to secure the aid of the employes for Lincoln.

The Times made a close reconnaissance to the Dappel on the 24.

General Demesek expresses the belief that Deppel cannot be taken before the end of May or the beginning of June, even under the most favorable circumstances, by the Danes.

The Berlin and Vienna journals continue to indicate the notion of a convention.

The Post says the Austrian Kingdom will renew again, in a just cause the alliance, and says with our gallant neighbors and the Italians and Scandinavians, and with the Poles Hungarians and Turks it will be indeed amazing if we do not make short work of the new Holy alliance.

The *Monitor*, in announcing the fall of Campeachy, says it is the crime of the dayes.

Mr. Mason has returned to London from Paris, it is supposed to connection with the alleged neutrality proclamation.

The Archduke Maximilian's visit to Paris is postponed. The alleged cause is influenza, but from appearances it is thought to be having command of the French troops in Mexico.

There had been no fighting in Schleswig. General Gablick had succeeded Dronsza as commander-in-chief of the Danish army.

The King of Denmark spoke strongly for a vigorous prosecution of his policy.

It is reported that Gablick's 40,000 men and a fleet to England if she assists Denmark.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

Liverpool, March 4—The Cotton Brokers' Circular reports sotton dull and prices ¼d. lower for American, the greater decline being on the inferior qualities.

Breadstuffs heavy and tend downward.

London, March 4—Console for money 91 to 91¼.

Illinois Central shares 17 to 18c discount. Erie 57 to 59.

Sugar is good demand at former prices.

The Savannah News of the 24 contains an unconfirmed the capture of the rebel ship Edson, with a cargo valued at $250,000.

Movements of Washington.

(Special to New York Times.)

Washington, March 13th.—Gen. Grante returns here in eight or ten days to reorganize the Army of the Potomac and lend its fine movements in the field in the spring. Gen. Smith may receive its command. Gen. Halleck has been offered the command of any Department he may select. Lt. Col. Sanderson is under arrest on a charge preferred by Col. Speight, of declining to the rebel authorities a plot of the Union prisoners to escape from Libby prison. None of his friends have any doubt of his innocence. General Wadsworth has gone to Fort Monroe with orders to succeed further exchange of prisoners on Gen. Butler's plan. Under that arrangement we are getting only 75 of our prisoners for 150 rebels. The Commission to investigate the conduct of Gen. Rosecrans at Chickamauga fully exonerate him from blame.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The *National Intelligencer* of this morning does not state that General Meade intended retiring or resigning on account of ill health.

The *Chronicle* says that General Wadsworth is instructed to state that no more prisoners will be exchanged except upon the principle of man for man, regardless of color.

LONGSTREET'S POSITION IN TENNESSEE.

Cumberland Gap, March 13—Information deemed reliable has been received of the arrival of Longstreet at Greenville, Tenn., and Buckner's at Bull's Gap; their main forces between those two points, and their picknick eight miles above Mattown.

General Vaughn is at Rogersville, General Jones at Leidy's Mills, below Jonesville, Va.

MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

Fortress Monroe, March 12.—General Butler sent a portion of Kilpatrick's cavalry, Colonel Dahlgren and Colonel Spears, to King and Queen Courthouse, to deal with the citizens, claiming to be non combatants, who ambushed Col. Dahlgren. Col. Onderdonk reports that the Fifth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, with citizens, 1500 in all, were driven from their camp near Carrollton's store. The camp was taken and a number killed. Seventy prisoners were taken. The enemy were also driven from the Courthouse. A large number of grain mills and store houses were burned.

THE AFFAIR AT YAZOO CITY.

Cairo, March 13th.—The expedition sent up the Yazoo when Sherman moved on Meridian has returned to Vicksburg. It was composed of Colonel Coates' regiment and a regiment of negroes. It reached Fort Pemberton, and returned to Yazoo City, where Coates' command disembarked, and boats were sent to Vicksburg, laden with cotton and forage. While awaiting their return the troops were attacked by two brigades of cavalry, Ross' and Richardson's. The fighting was desperate, lasting from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. of the 5th. The men fought in the streets, hand to hand. Thursday were repulsed. The boat returned on Sunday. Colonel Coates re-embarked and started for Vicksburg. Loss, 18 killed; enemy's much heavier, including one Lieutenant.

The 16th Wisconsin leaves to morrow.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER—BURNING OF AN OYSTER SCHOONER.

Fort Monroe, March 12.—The steamer Montpelier arrived this P. M., with the blockade-running steamer Mary Ann in tow, captured off Wilmington.

The oyster schooner Julia Baker was burned by the rebels yesterday morning, up the Nansemond River. Her Captain and crew were captured, with $20,000.

The crew were asleep when captured.

It is said in military circles that Gen. Grant will return here in the course of the next two weeks.

CAPTURE OF TORPEDOES—AFFAIRS AT JACKSONVILLE—SHELL-FIRE AMONG CONTRABANDS.

New York, March 13.—The steamer transport Fulton, from Port Royal the 10th, arrived tonight. Among the passengers is Brig General J. W. Turner, bearer of official dispatches to the War Department.

Capt Ketcham, of Island City, captured two large torpedoes near the mouth of St. John's river, evidently made for the destruction of our blockading squadron.

Affairs at Jacksonville remain quiet and unchanged.

The small pox is very prevalent at Port Royal and Beaufort. It is mostly confined to colored troops.

RECRUITMENT IN KENTUCKY—ARREST OF COL. WOLFORD—PROTEST OF GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE.

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