New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXII.....No. 6,846. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sec. Chase on his Way to New-York.

Comes to Effect a Loan of $100,000,000.

The Cargo of Prize Steamer Peteroff.

A Companion for the Prize Princess Royal.

NEW RULES FOR GIVING AND TAKING PAROLES.

Frauds by Commissioners of Subsistence.

List of Confirmations by the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 13, 1863.

SECRETARY CHASE ABOUT TO BORROW $100,000,000.

Secretary Chase left for New-York in a special train at 11 o'clock to-day, to be gone till Tuesday. It is stated in high quarters that his visit is for the purpose of making arrangements to obtain one hundred millions of dollars wherewith to meet requisitions now on his table, and that the probabilities are that the amount required will be obtained by an issue of bonds running for twenty years to the amount of fifty millions, and of bonds as short as practicable for the balance.

THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE PETEROFF.

The Anglo-Rebel steamer Peteroff, the capture of which, by the Vanderbilt, was announced exclusively in THE TRIBUNE of this morning, had an extremely valuable cargo on board, included a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and the complete machinery for a gunboat. She was one of the finest steamers yet built for the Anglo-Rebel trade.

THE GIVING AND TAKING OF PAROLES.

Gen. Halleck has prepared, and will soon publish to the army, complete regulations concerning the giving and taking of paroles. They are said to be much more rigid in their provisions than would be expected from the author of Halleck's principles of international law. The Navy Department will soon prepare similar regulations for the use of its subordinates.

THE SELECTION OF PROVOST MARSHALS.

In the selection of Provost Marshals, preference will be given, other things being equal, to disabled soldiers.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The Senate this evening passed a resolution to adjourn to-morrow at two o'clock.

CONTESTED NOMINATIONS.

It is probable that a number of generals whose nominations are contested, including probably Gens. Mitchell of Kansas and Stevenson of Mass. will not be taken up before the adjournment, since in case there should be no quorum, as is probable, any Senator could defeat them by calling for the Yeas and Nays.

THE ACTION OF THE SENATE.

Col. Krzyzanowski, nominated as Brigadier-General, was rejected to-day. The nomination of Gen. Fredk. Steele was confirmed, after a protracted and excited discussion, by a vote of 20 to 17.

VACANCIES.

The President and Secretary of War were at the Capitol late this evening, and it is understood that the object of their visit was to ascertain what vacancies exist in the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals authorized by law, with a view to filling them up by nominations to-morrow, or by appointment after the adjournment of the Senate.

THE CASE OF MAJOR-GEN. BUELL.

Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace, President of the Military Commission now sitting to investigate the campaigns of Major-Gen. Buell, arrived here yesterday on business connected with the Commission, which will conclude its labors during the next two weeks, and report the facts simply as it has no authority to convict or sentence. Gen. Wallace was compelled to decline an invitation extended to him to-night by a Committee from New-York, to address a Union meeting there. After the adjournment of the Commission he will be assigned to active duty, probably in Virginia.

MAJOR-GEN. CRITTENDEN.

Major-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, from the Army of the Cumberland, is in the city. He leaves in a few days for his command, beyond Murfreesboro. He expresses great confidence in the ability of Rosecrans's army to make a brilliant campaign into the heart of the Confederacy. Gen. Crittenden declares that he earnestly supports the policy of the Administration in every particular, that his loyalty is as free from conditions as that of Gen. Rousseau.

REPLY OF EX-ASST. SEC. OF WAR TUCKER TO THE GRIMES COMMITTEE.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of War John Tucker is here, with an elaborate and voluminous paper in answer to that portion of the report of the Grimes Committee of the Senate which deals with his case. It will probably find its way into print before many days.

FRAUDS BY COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

It is reported that the Third Auditor has discovered serious frauds in the accounts of Commissaries of Subsistence similar to those recently discovered in Quartermasters' accounts. The Commissary Bureau has hitherto been peculiarly free from suspicion in this regard. A thorough investigation of the alleged frauds will be made, and the suspected will be suspended *ad interim*.

THE CASE OF EX-POSTMASTER FOWLER.

Isaac V. Fowler has not been pardoned, and will not be, if the President listens to the representations of the Attorney-General, who has given the case a careful consideration.

THE ACQUITTAL OF JOHN S. POWELL APPROVED.

Gen. Halleck has approved the judgment of the court-martial by which John S. Powell, recently tried as a spy, was pronounced not guilty.

APPOINTMENT OF A CONNECTICUT COLLECTOR.

James G. Bolles has been nominated and confirmed as Collector of the 1st District of Connecticut, in place of Mark Howard, rejected by the Senate.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

Dr. Samuel Oaks, Chester, Ill., and D. E. E. Webster, Carlinville, Ill., have been appointed Examining Surgeons by the Commissioner of Pensions.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 13, 1863.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations for officers in the Revenue Cutter Service under the act of Feb. 4 last:

To be Captains: John A. Webster, George Walden, Henry B. Nones, A. V. Fraser, Douglass Ottinger, Thomas Sands, Francis Martin, Stephen Cornell, John McGowan, George Clarke, John Faunce, John S. S. Chaddock, John A. Webster, jr., John Casson, Amasa L. Hyde, George B. Slicer, Gilbert Knapp, D. C. Constable, John M. Jones, Thomas M. Dungan.

To be First Lieutenants—Jas. D. Usher, Benjamin F. Kelam, Richard A. Morsell, Anson S. Rogers, Alfred B. Davis, Alvan A. Finger, John F. Schultz, J. Wall Wilson, Robt. H. Travers, Timothy Treadway.

To be Second Lieutenants—John G. Bond, Daniel T. Tompkins, James M. Seiden, John E. Wilson, Henry O. Porter, Edward A. Freeman, Samuel C. Collesberry, John G. Baker, Samuel S. Warner, Henry J. Benson, Robert S. Ralston, Theodore N. Spencer, Joseph Amszeen.

To be Third Lieutenants—Thomas W. Lay, Charles F. Shoemaker, Thomas Maffitt, Morton Phillips, Frank Ball, Henry D. Hall, C. Everett Webster, Augustus G. Carey, Hugh R. Graham, Martin C. Rogers, Daniel B. Hodgson, William C. Pigott, William E. Holloway, Wentworth S. Simmons, Cyrus W. Pease, George Walden, Edward S. Dickerson, David Ritchie, E. C. Gardner.

To be Major-Generals—Brig.-Gen. Frederick Steele of the U. S. Vols., Nov. 29, 1862; Brig.-Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut of the U. S. Vols., Sept. 17, 1862.

To be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers—Col. Jas. Nagle, 48th Pa. Vols.; Col. Thomas Welsh, 45th Pa. Vols.; Col. Robert B. Potter, 51st N. Y. Vols.; Col. Francis L. Vinton, 43d N. Y. Vols.; Col. Albert E. Payne, 4th Wis. Vols.; Col. Isaac Wistar, 71st Pa. Vols., Nov. 29, 1862; Col. Joseph R. West, 1st Cal. Vols., No. 29, 1862; Col. Alexander Hays, 63d Pa. Vols., Sept. 29, 1862.

To be Brigadier-Generals of Vols.—Lieut. Col. Alfred W. Ellet; Col. Alfred T. A. Tobet, 1st N. J., Captain of the 5th Infantry, Nov. 29, 1862; Col. George L. Andrews, 2d Mass., Nov. 10, 1862.

The following confirmations, under the act to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, were made:

Col. Joseph H. Totten, to be Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer; Lieut.-Cols. Thayer, De Russy, and Bache, to be Colonels; Majors Bowman, Barnard, Cullom, and Macomb, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains Kurtz, Alexander, Abert, Reignolds, Wm. F. Smith, Hunt, Stewart, Blunt, Foster, and Duane, to be Majors; 1st Lieuts. Craighill, Comstock, Wheeler, Weitzel, Houston, McAllister, Elliott, Palfrey, Robert Putnam, Paine, Merrill, Reese, McFarland, Purdy, Cross, and Bowen, to be Captains; 2d Lieuts. O'Rourke, Farquhar, Denton, McKenzie, Gillespie, Burroughs, Luter, Smith, Mansfield, and Wharton, to be 1st Lieutenants.

Also Wm. Scholan of Kansas, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; private Geo. Lancaster of the 17th regiment of Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant; Holmes Hene of Illinois, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with rank of Captain; Lieut. Walcott, 41st Ohio Volunteers, to be Additional Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Capts. Moulton, Insley, and Ekin, Assistant Quartermasters of Volunteers, have been confirmed as Assistant-Quartermasters in the army, with rank of Captain, to fill vacancies. There were other minor military confirmations, and about 50 hospital Chaplains.

The following were also confirmed:

George M. Chilcott of Colorado Territory, to be Register of the Land Office at Golden City in that Territory.

B. Clements of Colorado Territory, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Golden City.

Osmand Tower of Michigan, to be United States Marshal of the Western District of that State.

Edward A. Rollins of New-Hampshire, to be Cashier of Internal Duties under the act of March 3, last.

Ferdinand Maxwell of New-Mexico, to be Agent for the Indians in that Territory.

Joseph Casey of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

Frederick O. Rogers, to be District Attorney of the Western District of Michigan.

Charles D. Poston, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona.

J. Huntington Lyman, to be Secretary of the Commission to Peru for the settlement of the claims pending between the citizens of both countries.

Henry R. La Remirie of Maryland, to be Solicitor on the part of the United States, under the Convention with Peru, for the settlement of pending claims.

John Pierce to be Surveyor-General of the Territories of Colorado and Utah, vice F. M. Case removed.

Reinhold Solger of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Register in the Treasury Department, under the act of Feb. 20 last.

Standish Barry of New-York, to be United States Assistant Treasurer.

Charles F. Estes, to be Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Nathaniel C. Fowle, to be Register of Deeds in and for the County of Washington, D. C.

John M. Romeo of New-York, to be U. S. Consul at Laguayra.

Charles M. Proctor of Maine, to be Consul at Guayaquil.

Henson A. Risley of New-York, to be Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

B. O. Duncan of South Carolina, to be Consul to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Edward Conner of California, to be Consul at Guaymas.

Dolphus S. Payne of New-York, to be U. S. Marshal for the Territory of Idaho.

Elias Perkins of Connecticut, to be Consul at Lapaina, Sandwich Islands.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Anxiety in Charleston — Discouragement Respecting Food in the South—Absentees from the Army at Charleston Called to Their Posts.

HEADQUARTERS, March 13, 1863.

The Richmond Examiner and *Dispatch* of the 13th have been received.

There is no news from Charleston, Port Hudson, or Vicksburg.

A dispatch from Charleston, March 11, says that all is quiet. The city is full of rumors of an impending attack, but there is nothing authentic.

The Dispatch, in its leader, speaks discouragingly of the prospects of food, and says the impressment of flour and grain by the Government discourages production.

The Examiner contains the announcement that Gen. Beauregard has revoked all furloughs and recalled all absentees to their posts.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Adela—The Prize Peterhoff Brought in by the Vanderbilt.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 12, 1863.

The English prize steamer Adela, en route to New-York from Key West, which port she left on Saturday last, put in here this p. m. for coal and repairs. She reports about an hour before leaving Key West the Vanderbilt came in with the English steamer Peterhoff as a prize. The P. was heavily laden with boots, blankets, &c., for the Confederate Government. The U. S. Marshal for Key West came a passenger in the Adela, and left for New-York in the evening boat. He reports no further news at Key West.

A Military Commission is in session at Norfolk, Va., for the trial of Alexander Spence, charged with firing buildings, and others that may be brought forward for trial. It is composed of Lieut.-Col. Z. P. Bayer, 173d Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. G. M. Guion, 148th New-York; Major J. F. Bates, 99th New-York; John A. Bolles, Judge Advocate.

The Rebel Gen. Longstreet's headquarters are at Petersburg, Va. He has 18,000 troops 12 miles this side, between there and the Blackwater. It is said they do not intend to make an attack.

Prize steamer Adela, from Key West, has just come up the Roads, and excites some attention.

The Loyal League.

At a meeting of the Loyal League on Friday afternoon, on motion of Nehemiah Knight, esq., a resolution was adopted, inviting Maj.-Gen. Wool and staff to be present at the mass meeting this evening, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon him for that purpose.

Inspection of Connecticut Fortifications.

On Monday morning next, Maj.-Gen. Wool, with two members of his staff, will leave this city and meet Gov. Buckingham, at New-Haven, from whence, after being joined by United States Engineers, the party will proceed to inspect Fort Trumbull, and other fortifications of that State. The feasibility of erecting a fort near Bridgeport is being considered.

Union Meeting in Cincinnati—Seizure of Rebel Property.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 13, 1863.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Smith Ditson's Hall last night.

The United States Marshal yesterday seized a considerable amount of real estate in this city belonging to Albert, William A., and Thomas J. Jenkins, officers in the Rebel army.

Union Meeting in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, Friday, March 13, 1863.

A Union meeting, under the auspices of the Union League, was held here to-night. It was large, highly respectable, and enthusiastic. The speakers were Senator Wright of Indiana, Gov. Johnson of Tennessee, Horace Maynard of Tennessee, and the Hon. James Wadsworth of New-York. Gov. Johnson and Mr. Maynard were received with special applause.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

FIGHT ON THE YAZOO.

BRILLIANT UNION VICTORY.

Capture of 7,000 Rebel Prisoners and 8 Transports.

Rumored Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson by the Rebels.

REPORTED INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS.

Invasion of Kentucky and Ohio.

Rebel Iron-Clad Fleet Nearly Ready.

The Mississippi River to be Closed.

FORMIDABLE UNION MOVEMENT IN ALABAMA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 13, 1863.

A special from Memphis to *The Gazette* gives a report of a fight on the Yazoo River, in which 7,000 Rebel prisoners, and eight transports, were captured. No particulars.

CAIRO, Friday, March 13, 1863.

This City was much excited yesterday over reports of the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. There is nothing new from Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 13, 1863.

The Evening Bulletin has received the following special from Cincinnati:

The Commercial has a rumor via Cairo that the Rebels have repossessed Forts Donelson and Henry, though it is not credited. Troops were ordered there for an emergency.

A gentleman who left Savannah on the 20th ult. arrived at Cincinnati yesterday; he is a planter, and a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He reports that immense armies are massed in Tennessee—one to hold Rosecrans in check, while the other flanks him, enters Kentucky, and moves direct on Louisville and Cincinnati. They are only waiting for the rivers to fall and the roads to dry.

He says it is the general talk in Dixie that a fleet of ten iron clads will be ready in foreign ports this month, with which the Confederates propose to clear the Mississippi, and co-operate with the movement in Kentucky.

The Union party in Ohio has called a State Convention to be held at Columbus, June 17.

Granger's force sent in pursuit of Van Dorn, returned to Franklin on Wednesday. The Rebels fled beyond Duck River. There were several cavalry skirmishes, and some 300 ragged fellows were picked up in the pursuit.

Rebel advices show that the Northern Alabama loyalists are giving the Rebels a deal of trouble. Surprises, skirmishes, and all the horrors incidental to a neighborhood war are witnessed there.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 13, 1863.

A letter from Florence, Alabama, to *The Mobile Register*, says that Wayne County is full of renegades, styling themselves Union men. They have been joined by many deserters from the Southern army, and have become more formidable than ever.

Reported Passage of Union Gunboats into the Upper Yazoo—Rebel Steamers up that River—More About the Indianola—Different Stories of the Engagement with the Foe—Statement of one of her Crew—Two "Confederate" Rams Sunk—The Enemy Running from our Quaker Gunboat—The Mississippi at a Stand—Dredging-Machines at Work on the Canal—Flags of Truce—Successful Foraging—Admiral Porter's Opinion of Negroes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MADISON PARISH, LA., Within Sight of Vicksburg, Tuesday Afternoon, March 3, 1863.

Soon after mailing my last letter, day before yesterday, information reached here that our gunboats had gotten through the Yazoo Pass, below Helena, into the Yazoo River, and subsequently the same intelligence was repeated again and again, and is believed at headquarters to be correct.

The place where our communication would be made with the Yazoo is at the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha, which give rise to the first-mentioned river, at a distance of over two hundred miles from the mouth. If the Union vessels have succeeded in reaching the Yazoo by the means indicated, they will doubtless be able to destroy all the large and powerful steamers known to be up that stream. The Magenta, Mary Kean, Natchez, Magnolia, and many other first-class boats, with the California steamer, Star of the West, are in the Yazoo, above the strong raft, some sixty miles from the mouth.

The first effort of our naval officers would be to destroy the Rebel floating property, after which they will proceed down the river looking out for batteries which they are aware will be found at Haine's Bluff and in that vicinity.

Since yesterday morning we have been expecting to hear something direct from the vessels that have gone through, and nearly all of the gunboats down here have steamed up to the Yazoo, and are lying there, intending to ascend the "stream of death" as soon as they hear the guns that announce the beginning of an engagement.

The flotilla has been very active to-day. The gunboats have been running up and down, and Admiral Porter's flagship has been signalling animatedly since an early hour this morning. If the boats had gotten into the Yazoo we should have been apprised of it by this time; and if we do not soon hear from them, we may conclude the story has anticipated the fact. No one seems skeptical of the possibility of their establishing communication by water, and arriving in the rear of Vicksburg.

Touching the Indianola we have had a number of new stories within a day or two. Some, to the effect that the vessel had not been captured or sunk, but had run the blockade at Port Hudson, and was at last accounts, on her way to New-Orleans. Others, that she was in possession of the enemy and in good running condition. Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a communication was received by Gen. Grant from one of the crew of the Indianola, who states that she was rammed by the Queen of the West until she sprung a leak, when Capt. George Brown, seeing he could not save her, fired her magazine, and left the vessel with all his officers and seamen in small boats.

A few minutes after, the gunboat blew up with a tremendous explosion, which was very plainly heard here at a late hour on Thursday night, the time named corresponding with this circumstance. The Indianola before she went down, destroyed, the dispatch says, three of the hostile vessels, the Queen of the West, the W. H. Webb, and the Grand Duke, but her officers and crew were taken prisoners in their effort to escape.

This story is credited at headquarters, though it may not be correct. Of one thing, however, everybody seems to feel convinced: that the Indianola is sunk. Had there been any hope of her floating, Capt. Brown—formerly Captain of the Octorara, Porter's flag-ship—would not have surrendered her, all who know him declare. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the bravest and most accomplished officers in the navy, and would have fought to the last if any hope had remained.

Still another statement is given by a negro, whose information is given in the following report to Gen. Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS 76TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS, BRIGGS HOUSE, March 2, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a negro calling himself Isaac Clayborne, has just come to from below. He states that he was a fireman on board the Indianola on her late trip down the river; that on last Wednesday night, when the Indianola was about half a mile above Carthage, and about half an hour after dark, she was attacked by the rams Queen of the West and Webb and four other boats. The Queen of the West ran into her, and smashed her wheel-house—that he saw. Isaac was below, firing up at the furnace, and could not see all that was going on.

As soon as he heard the captain of the Indianola surrender, Isaac says he ran to her bow, and found she was against the shore. He jumped off, and took refuge in the left of a barn, where he remained until Sunday night. During that night he was fed by the neighboring negroes. The fight between the Indianola and the Rebels lasted about two hours.

Isaac says he saw the Indianola sink one of the Rebel boats, and heard a soldier say another was sunk. After he had been in the loft some hours, and about 10 or 11 o'clock at night, there was a tremendous explosion, which he heard Rebel cavalrymen who were lurking about the barn say was the blowing up of the Indianola.

Isaac adds, moreover, that the day after the fight the Rebels were burying their dead. When morning came, no Rebel boats but the Queen of the West were in sight. He left the barn loft last night. There was no boat of any kind in sight at Carthage, and there are no boats between here and there. Until she surrendered, the Indianola kept up a rapid fire on the Rebel boats, which were at close quarters. Isaac states he knows that seven or eight men escaped at the same time he did. On his way up the river to-day, he was stopped by a Rebel cavalryman; but while he was gone for his gun he, Isaac, ran away.

W. B. WOODS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding at Biggs's House.

The cause of the blowing-up of the Indianola is said to have been the appearance of the steam gunboat I have mentioned, which was sent down past the Vicksburg batteries last Tuesday night, and caused such a waste of ammunition on their part.

The "Quaker," as she is styled here, was pushed or floated off into the current from the mouth of the canal Wednesday afternoon, and got down near Carthage, when the enemy on board the Queen of the West and two other boats were repairing the Indianola. As soon as he saw what he conceived to be another Yankee iron-clad, he took alarm, and being unable to tow off his valuable prize, he fired her magazine and blew her up. The other hostile boats, including the Queen, hurried down the river, and have not since been seen, all panic-stricken by the sight of a scow, as innocent of harm as a political Brigadier of military capacity.

Yesterday and Sunday several of us rode down the levee as far as opposite Warrenton, but we could not descry with our glasses the least sign of a Secession vessel of any sort. The pickets say no Rebel craft has been seen since the Quaker frightened the boats away on Wednesday.

That the fire-eating "Chivalry" should be scared by an old coal-boat with cottonwood chimneys and cypress cannon is a sorry satire upon the desperate heroes who are ever prating of their entire insensibility to fear, and their passionate love for enterprises from which Amadis of Gaul might have shrunk in dismay.

So numerous are the versions of the engagement between the Indianola and the Rebels, and so varying the accounts of her destruction, that one would be puzzled to know what to believe. Yet all of them agree in the one point that the enemy has lost her, and I myself can see no reason to question the correctness of the opinion generally entertained.

Since my last letter the weather has continued very pleasant and mild, and to-day the river has been at a stand. It is thought the water will soon begin to decline, and the peninsula relieved of its superabundance of water that has flowed into all its unlevied portions. This doubtful, however, as March is usually a month of floods in this section.

A dredging-machine is at work at the head of the canal, and seems to be rendering good services to this rather uncertain and dubious enterprise. The completion of this ditch is a question of time—perhaps of quite a remote time; and, however sanguine some may be of its success, I think Vicksburg will never ascribe its fall to this cut across the peninsula, on which a vast amount of labor has been expended—I hope, though faintly, to some purpose.

The Rebels sent a flag of truce up here day before yesterday, informing Admiral Porter that if he hanged the guerrillas along the Mississippi who fired upon unarmed boats, as he had threatened to do if he captured them, the military authorities at Vicksburg would exterminate the Union prisoners held by them. A reply was forwarded yesterday to the enemy, who was told that he could try the extermination plan if so disposed, as he would be a loser by our retaliation; but that the guerrillas would certainly be executed whenever caught and proved guilty. The Southerners have played bully long enough. It is high time their favorite game was brought to a close by a decided course of action.

Our transports frequently go foraging up the river, and usually meet with very good success. As an instance, the Chancellor went to Carolina Landing, ninety miles above, the other day, and brought down three hundred mules, two hundred beef cattle, fifty bales of cotton, and a large amount of poultry, butter, and provisions.

All the plantations on the river between here and Helena are abandoned, though on a number of them the overseers remain to look after the negroes who have not run away. The overseers say Jeff. Davis advised and ordered all persons living within eight miles of the Mississippi on either side to go into the interior, as he could not afford them protection from the "invading Yankees."

The new gunboat and ram Lafayette arrived here from St. Louis this morning. She will prove a formidable foe, and has arrived in good season, should the Rebels venture to assume the offensive with their impromptu war vessels.

Admiral David D. Porter has no doubt of the fall of Vicksburg at an early day; not by assault, but by combinations which the enemy cannot prevent, and I am too loyal to reveal.

The programme for the capture of the Mississippi stronghold is a very good one, and I can see no reason why it cannot be readily carried out. The Secessionists, it is said, have been very uneasy for some time past respecting our operations, and have been removing provisions, machinery and supplies eastward to the Tombigbee River.

"Vicksburg must be ours," said Porter. "There is no question of the result. We shall as certainly take it as that the sun will rise to-morrow."

In a conversation touching negroes, the Admiral said they fought excellently; that he had nine hundred on his fleet, and that he wanted no better men. "I am no Abolitionist," he remarked; "but the Africans possess far more intelligence and capacity and shrewdness than is generally supposed in the North or South. They are generally superior to their masters. They are much abused, and I am anxious to see their condition improved. They can be most profitably employed in the war, and ought to be; and if I had a hundred thousand in this department I could use them to great advantage."

JUNIUS.

Reported Capture of 400 Guerrillas.

CAIRO, Friday, March 13, 1863.

Memphis papers to the 11th are received. There is nothing later from below.

It is reported that Col. Richardson, the noted guerrilla chief, and 400 of his men, were captured at Covington, Tenn., Monday. The Unionists surrounded them.

Military Commandant of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 13, 1863.

General Montgomery, the Military Commandant of this post, having been ordered to Cairo, Lieut. Col. Whipple, U. S. A., has assumed command.

FIGHT WITH GUERRILLAS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Forty-Seven Prisoners Taken.

[Extract of a Letter received by a Gentleman in this city, dated]

NEWBERN, N. C., March 3, 1863.

Nethercote's battalion (four companies) of Rebel "Partisan Rangers," as they are styled by the Confederate Secretary of War, and which has proved to be a guerrilla band of the very worst sort, is at last defunct. Nine months ago, this guerrilla chieftain, Nethercote, boasted a command of 400 men. The middle of last month he could only muster a dozen, all told, and his gang was disbanded. Nethercote employed his men, as long as there was work of that kind to do, in impressing citizens into the Rebel army. He then took to skulking in the woods and swamps for the purpose of surprising and shooting Union pickets, which at one time promised much trouble to our outposts. Mix's 3d N. Y. Cavalry suffered a loss of a number of killed and wounded pickets by this band, as now the band has suffered annihilation by Mix's Cavalry.

It is customary for Rebel soldiers from other States in the South to berate the efficiency of North Carolina troops. Nethercote's misfortunes have been made the most of in this respect. The Rebel commander at Goldsboro' did not deem it expedient to replace Nethercote's shattered battalion with North Carolinians, and Virginians were accordingly substituted. The F. F. V.'s went to their work with an ardor which only men born on the sacred soil know how to evince. A whole company succeeded one night in surrounding two of our cavalrymen who were patrolling ten or twelve miles from Newbern, and making them prisoners. This, and waylaying and wounding a cavalry officer, who was engaged after dark in visiting pickets, is the extent of the damage they have thus far been able to inflict.

Now for our side: Capt. Jacobs of Mix's N. Y. Cavalry, took his Delaware County Company, on the morning of the 27th ult., and started out in search of the Virginians. He found them near noon about fifteen miles from Newbern. The Rebels, 100 strong, were under a cover of pines, while Capt. Jacobs was cautiously approaching and feeling for them. Suddenly the Virginia invincibles rushed into the road, and, forming in lines, poured a full volley into the ranks of the cavalry. Their aim proved wild, for although they fired at easy distance, they killed none, and wounded but one man. Before the Rebels could bring their pieces to the ground to reload, Capt. Jacobs charged his company upon them at full gallop with sabers, which resulted in killing three and taking 47 prisoners, one a commissioned officer, without the loss of a man on our side.

Gen. Ullmann's Brigade.

BRIG.-GEN. ULLMANN'S HEADQUARTERS, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 50.—In accordance with the following orders of the Secretary of War, the officers and enlisted men, therein named, will report at these headquarters, without delay, for duty and promotion:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1863.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDER No. 103.—3. Leave of absence, until further orders to enable him to command a regiment of volunteers, is hereby granted Captain Henry G. Thomas, 11th U. S. Infantry.

2. The following officers are hereby mustered out of the service of the United States to enable them to receive promotion: Assistant-Surgeon W. B. Chambers, 80th New-York Volunteers; Assistant-Surgeon Charles L. Fisher, Scott's 900 Cavalry, N. Y. Volunteers.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1863.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 103.—The following enlisted men are hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States to enable them to receive promotion:

Private Edwin A. Tuttle, Co. E, 11th Mass.
Sergt. Leonard W. Bauham, Co. D, 83d N. Y.
Private Treadwell Seaman, jr., Co. G, 83d N. Y.
Sergt. Lyman S. Linson, Co. B, 143d N. Y.
Sergt. John W. Osborne, Co. G, 126th N. Y.
Private Sigismund L. Zulaski, Co. D, 8th N. Y.
Private A. A. Arnold, Co. D, 79th N. Y.
Private John Hudd, Co. D, 79th N. Y.
Private John C. Marrion, Battery F, 132 Pa.
Private John Griscom, Co. G, 51st N. Y.
Private Christopher Bellinger, Co. A, 78th N. Y.
Private Robert S. Jones, Co. E, 16th Mass.
Sergt. Adelphus W. Greely, 19th Mass.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

By command of DANIEL ULLMAN, Brig.-Gen. U. S. V.
MOSES C. BROWN, A. A. G.

BRIG.-GEN. ULLMAN'S HEADQUARTERS, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—All officers and others ordered to report to these headquarters will do so without delay.

By command of DANIEL ULLMAN, Brig.-Gen. U. S. V.
M. C. BROWN, A. A. G.

From the City of Mexico—Great Preparations to Defend the City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 13, 1863.

Advices from the City of Mexico to Feb. 19 state that no immediate attack on Puebla was then anticipated; 34,000 Mexican soldiers were there, while 50,000 were in the neighborhood of the City of Mexico, and the fortifications of the latter city being greatly strengthened.

The arsenal was engaged night and day manufacturing the best rifled cannon and other improved implements of war. The troops are generally well armed and equipped, and apparently capable of making a formidable resistance to the French.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, March 13, 1863.

The Senate Railroad Committee heard arguments on the Broadway Railroad bill this afternoon. John K. Porter and John Van Buren appeared for, and Luke Cozzens against the bill.

The Charges against Speaker Callicot.

ALBANY, Friday, March 13, 1863.

The Committee to investigate the charges against Speaker Callicot will hold its first meeting on the 17th.

Execution of a Murderer.

WHEELING, Friday, March 13, 1863.

Robert G. Pool was executed to-day for the murder of Adam Buck, in this city, in August last.

A Card.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The statement in THE TRIBUNE of this morning, connecting my name with certain abusive reported proceedings, relative to Alderman Boole, at the Eighth Avenue Railroad meeting at Carmansville, is entirely without truth. I had nothing to do with the meeting in question, I know nothing of it or its officers, or of anybody opposed to its object, and had no agreement about it in any shape whatever. I have been a frequent solicitor for Alderman Boole's aid in the Common Council for liberal provision for the roads and avenues at the upper end of the island during some two years' residence there, and can testify to his ready and efficient diligence in such matters. Fifteen hundred dollars (not to say fifteen) would not induce me to be implicated in such proceedings as those in question.

Allow me to add, that I am not a reporter, nor even an officeholder, and remain,

Your obedient servant,
CARL. O'B. BRYANT.

New-York, March 13, 1863.

Collision at Sea.

The packet ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, from Liverpool, arrived last night, reports that on the 12th inst., 18 miles south-east from the Highlands, she came in collision with the Mecklenberg bark Torquato Tasso, Capt. Bradherning, hence for Rotterdam, striking her amidships, doing the ship some damage, and did not see the bark again after getting clear of her, although the I. W. stood off and on in the vicinity until morning. During the collision, two of the sailors of the bark got on board the ship, but owing to the darkness and confusion, they can tell nothing of the matter on the part of their vessel.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION

The English and Prussian Parliaments and the Paris Moniteur in Favor of the Poles.

Gen. Mieroslawski Assumes the Chief Command of the Poles.

Generals Klapka and Dembinski En Route for Poland.

THE RUSSIANS AGAIN DEFEATED.

The English Press on Mr. Seward.

Banquet in Liverpool to the Commanders of the American Relief Ships.

The Cunard steamer Australasian, Capt. Cook, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 p. m. on the 28th of February, and from Queenstown on the 1st of March, arrived here last evening, bringing 67 passengers.

Great Britain.

Mr. Seward's dispatch rejecting the Emperor Napoleon's last proposition attracts considerable comment.

The London Times asserts that Mr. Seward, if not preternaturally right, is incomprehensibly wrong; and after quoting and commenting on Mr. Seward's views of the position of affairs, the article concludes as follows: "We must allow that this picture of affairs is consistent—consistent, this is, with all that Mr. Seward has written from the beginning. It is the very same, without change or omission, which we have had backed with his note of hand at '90 days' date,' and renewed any number of times during the last two years. It is consistent enough so far, beyond a doubt. Whether it has any consistency with facts or truth is a question which we had much rather leave to be decided by events than argue with Mr. Seward at present."

The Morning Post is very bitter upon the letter and looks upon it as mere buncombe. It says: "Perhaps Mr. Seward expects to gain in Washington amongst certain classes, a little political capital, and in exchange for that is indifferent about the contempt he must incur in Europe. Still emanating as this document does, from the Federal Cabinet, it is truly incredible that that body should have sunk so low as to indorse, as its own, in the face of the world so much arrant falsehood and absurd nonsense."

The Morning Star praises the dispatch. Thinks it unanswerable, and shows that henceforth not even the mildest form of interference can have the least hope of acceptance.

The London Correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* learns that the Confederate loan has been all freely taken on the Continent, and that England will have no more of it than it can get from foreign markets.

The Mayor of Liverpool, on the 26th ult., gave a grand banquet at the Town Hall to the Commanders of the Relief ships George Griswold, and Achilles and Hope. The guests numbered about seventy, and included the American Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Dudley, the Mayor of Manchester; Sir William Brown, bart., and most of the leading American merchants in Liverpool. The Mayor of Liverpool, in appropriate terms, proposed a toast to the Commanders of the several Relief ships as representatives of the generous donors of the relief, and Captns. Lunt and Callagher made feeling responses. The Mayor also proposed a toast to the "Representative of the United States in Liverpool," and Consul Dudley responded, asserting, in the course of his speech, that it was the earnest desire of the Government and people of the United States to cultivate the most amicable relations with England. The banquet went off with great eclat.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 26th ult. were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th, an important debate took place on the affairs of Poland. It was opened by Mr. Pope Hennessy in a strong speech in denunciation of the course of Russia toward Poland, and in favor of a friendly mediation by England to secure the future independence of the Poles. He moved that Russia's defiance of treaty obligations demanded the interposition of England. A lengthy debate ensued, in which the representatives of all parties, including Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli, condemned the policy of Russia. It was thought desirable, however, not to embarrass the Government with a formal resolution, but to let the unanimous expression of opinion do its work, and the resolution was consequently withdrawn.

Mr. Reed, the new constructor-in chief of the Navy, was brought to the bar of the House, and apologized for a breach of privilege he committed in writing a letter to Sir F. Smith, who had spoken against his appointment in the House.

The Princess Alexandra started from Copenhagen on the 26th of February, en route for London, and an imposing spectacle was presented. Energetic efforts were being made to give the greatest effect to her triumphal passage through London. The civic authorities and the Government officials who direct the proceedings were at loggerheads as to the part which the former are to play in the ceremony, and it is stated that if the Corporation of London are not permitted to lead the procession they will not take any part in it, and will stop the preparations which they are making.

The civic authorities, after some negotiations with the Government, carried their point, and were to lead the procession.

The bulletins from Malta of Prince Alfred's health continue satisfactory, and it was intended that the Prince should return to England as soon as he was able, to be present at his brother's wedding.

The British Government had fixed the amount of its claim from