

FROM WASHINGTON
The Case of the Steamer Tubal Cain.
THE APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE ENROLLING ACT.
A TERRIBLE STORM IN VIRGINIA.

Tribe

THE SIEGE OF FORT WASHINGTON, N. C.
GENERAL FOSTER REVEALS.
TROOPS AND SUPPLIES REACH HIM.
The Rebels Still Investing Suffolk.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 6.875.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK AND OTHER RIVERS FLOODED.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16, 1863.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER TUBAL CAIN.
The case of the steamer Tubal Cain, recently detained in New-York, as she was about to sail with an assorted cargo for Havana and a market—so it is supposed for Matanzas and a Rebel market—is still under consideration at the War Department.

SILLY STORY ABOUT LORD LYONS.
The sensation report that Lord Lyons is about to take up his residence at the Brovort House, in New-York, is without foundation.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE ENROLLING ACT.
Probably no announcements of the appointments under the National Enrollment Act will be made until those for all the districts in the country are selected. The Provost-Marshal-General has laid before the Secretary of War lists from all the States except Connecticut, and they are now under advisement.

TERRIBLE STORM.
The storm of yesterday and to-day was one of the severest that has prevailed for a long time, and caused a considerable rise in the Rappahannock and other rivers.

DESIGNS FOR CIRCULATING NOTES.
The designs furnished for circulating notes, to be issued under the National Currency act, and those for the three-year interest-bearing notes, have been examined by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. None are in all points satisfactory, and further designs are invited.

THE CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is devising an effectual plan by which to cancel stamps, so as to render their use afterward impossible. Under the present system the Government has suffered much loss.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, Thursday April 16, 1863.

THE RECENT INTERFERENCE BY THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT.
The action of the Nicaraguan Government, in interfering with the Central American Transit Company's steamers, having been brought to the attention of the proper authorities here, it has been decided that there has been no violation of the contract on the part of the Company, and therefore under the treaty existing between the two Governments, ample protection will be given in case of any future interference by that Government.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Repulse of the Rebels—A Good Opportunity to Bag a Large Portion of Longstreet's Force—A General Attack Expected on Friday or Saturday.

SUFFOLK, Va., April 15, 1863.
About 4 o'clock this morning, the enemy attacked us on our left, coming up the Edenton road some 4,000 strong. They were shelled from Fort Dix, and retired about five miles. At the same time a faint was made to cross the Nansemond, but our gunboats were sufficient to drive the Rebels back into the woods. Major-General Peck is confident that he can easily repulse the enemy, and Longstreet interrupted in a day or two. It is expected that a general attack will be made on Friday or Saturday.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS'S ARMY.

A Fascinating Ride—Nashville—Rebels Tossing Down—The State House—Sixth Kansas Infantry—Stone River Battle-ground—Popularity of Rosecrans—Marked Improvements in his Army, and how Secured—His Personal Appearance—The Future.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, April 10, 1863.
Fuchs sent to recommend that convicted felons be sentenced to ride upon certain railways as a method of death more humane than hanging, and equally certain. The Louisville and Nashville Road should be added to his list. More than one officer in our car declared that a battle had less terrors for him than a trip over it. Within a week there had been several accidents from running off the track, collisions, and guerrillas. Each train now carries an infantry guard with loaded muskets. Along the route wrecked locomotives which had rolled down embankments, the charred ruins of cars, and passengers who had come to grief, limping about the stations with bandaged heads or arms in slings, were sights full of pleasant suggestiveness. But we came through comfortably, 185 miles in ten hours—excellent time for a military road.

Nashville—city of blinding limestone dust, the work habits in the civilized world, and the finest State Capitol in the Union, save that at Columbus, Ohio—has the usual crowd and bustle of a military post. But one familiar with Washington, St. Louis, and Memphis is surprised to see so few army officers taking their ease here. I envy neither the head nor the heart of that man who could find enjoyment at a Nashville hotel; still the fact certifies to the discipline of Rosecrans. "It is not difficult," one of his officers explained to me, "for us to get to Nashville; but the system of inspection in this army is so rigid and thorough that any one shirking his duty, or absent from it, is sure to be reported at once."

The rich region about Nashville is one of our aristocratic families and large estates. A Unionist, living twenty miles distant, says that his farm of 50 acres is the smallest in his county. We all remember the bitterness of Nashville when our forces first occupied it; how the so-called ladies, even, used to spit upon our soldiers and insult our officers. A man's experience has toned down these Rebel women, and taught them manners. If not loyalty. They are no longer about associating with our officers. Of course, being Southern, they are "loud," and have never learned that the highest breeding is marked by the least pretense. I found some friends of mine very over an evening call upon one of the very first families. Though but slightly acquainted, the mother boasted of the family's wealth, and the young ladies exhibited to the visitors their jewels, worth some \$10,000, descending, like antiques, upon the value and beauty of each article.

A good many of the men, too, have returned from "braving their rights." Colonel Martin, Provost-Marshal at Nashville during the last four months, assures me that of the thousands of Rebel prisoners who have passed through his hands, fully two-thirds were ready to take the oath of allegiance. Except a few, whose good faith is vouched for by well-

known loyalists, they are not permitted to do until they reach some point further North.

The light, airy marble State-House, perched upon a high hill, overlooks the city. The entrances to its grounds are stockaded and protected by redoubts. Last Fall, when I first proposed to live up Nashville, brave old Andy Johnson steadfastly opposed him; and vowed that if all other forces were withdrawn he would remain with our two Middle Tennessee regiments and defend it to the last.

The other evening I rode out to see the dress parade of the 8th Kansas Infantry, near the city. Two of the field officers are journalists. Its Commander, John A. Martin, editor of *The Athens Champion*, is one of the youngest, but by the testimony of the veteran regiments, one of the best Colonels in our immediate services. The other, Ed. F. Schneider, late editor of *The Louisville Times*, has also won honorable mention. The Eighth is made up of athletic, muscular fellows, whose guns shine like mirrors, and whose camp is admirably policed. I have seen a few regiments go through the manual with more precision; but none so fine *physique*, East or West. Its record is worthy of the glorious young State which has sent almost one seventh of its entire population to fight our battles.

Three miles north of 30 miles of railroad, through the historic battle-ground of Stone River, its rifle-pits and breastworks, its great oaks, with trunks scarred and tops and branches torn off, its smooth fields thickly planted with graves, brings us from Nashville to these headquarters of the Army and the Department of the Cumberland.

After familiarity with the fierce controversies about so many of our Generals, it is good to be here. Since reaching Louisville, I have found scores, if not hundreds of men—both soldiers and civilians—of whom I have heard, and all with enthusiastic faith and admiration. Since the great battle, his army has improved vastly. More than 30,000 absentees have been sent forward from Nashville to the front. They still pour in from all the Western States, stimulated by the President's announcement that those away without leave will be punished as deserters.

That penalty means something in this Army. Several deserters and spies have been shot. The power which binds our other Commanders is not needed, but has been in vain—to punish by death, without submitting each case to the President for approval—was granted at the last session of Congress. It is absolutely essential to discipline.

Summary dismissal from the service, without waiting for courts-martial, has also had a healthy effect. Rosecrans turned out some 70 incompetent officers in this way; and under this sharp admonition the negligent and careless have brought forth fruits meet for repentance.

The factious have been recipients of equal severity. The first man—a Colonel—who submitted an official report on the "Abolition war," and "fighting for the nigger," was in irons within thirty minutes after his resignation reached headquarters. Three others, for kindred offenses, are still locking wistfully through the grated windows of the Penitentiary at Nashville.

That army does not promptly away from camp to the general hospitals. In short, this command has been weeded out. It is an army not merely on paper, but actually present for duty. It is an army of veterans. Every regiment has been in battle. Some have marched more than 3,000 miles in their checked campaigning.

Yesterday, I rode past one of Rosecrans's brigades, which was out on drill. The dress of the men was neither new nor bright; but how their burnished muskets shone in the sunlight! Their evolutions were admirable; their camps clean and symmetric. They were among the first loyal Kentucky regiments which Rosecrans raised in 1861, against the advice of Gen. McClellan, and Peattie, Harney, Garret Davis, and the other Kentucky politicians who for two years have devoted their undivided energies to protesting against everything and everybody. These troops have won a good record on many a bloody field; and like all our Kentucky Generals and soldiers, who have seen active service, they know their own arms, and accept the logic of events, if their friends at home don't.

Of course I was interested in the looks and bearing of our only General who has actually demonstrated beyond all doubt his capacity to handle a great army in the field; to bring victory out of disaster. Gen. Rosecrans is an elderly man, with a face and frame which, while 43 years old, is light on his face and frame. He has a clear, mild blue eye, which lights up under excitement until it can flash fire; an intensified Roman nose; high cheek bones; ruddy complexion; mouth and chin hidden under dark brown mustache and whiskers, untouched by the razor; hair a shade or two lighter, with a few threads of silver, and growing thin on the edges of the high, full, but not broad forehead. In conversation, his face is illuminated by a peculiarly winning smile, and an eye shining with mirth. As Hamlet would take the ghost's word for a thousand pounds, so you would trust that face, in a stranger, as thoroughly true, full of character, and reserved power. His talk is like it; direct, frank, overflowing with humor, or strong in emphasis.

It is gratifying to be told by those who know that, in Gen. Rosecrans, is not always politics that he displays great characteristics—weak points and strong points—the smooth-headed marvels of propriety who never say a foolish thing and never do a wise one, who are incapable of enthusiasm and too stupid to make a trivial mistake, may be brilliant martinet; but they are not the stuff of which Nature makes her great Generals.

Rosecrans is fortunate in his subordinates. Such men as Thomas, Crittenden, Kossuth, Negley, Sherman, Stanley, and others, would do credit to any army. In his Chief of Staff, Gen. Gaffey, he has a strong, earnest man. History will never reveal how many of our promising Generals were ruined by incompetent, ill-chosen staffs. The capacity which some exhibit for bringing about them the wrong men in the wrong places, is absolutely wonderful. I think even the old Napoleon would have proved a failure with Gen. Gaffey for chief of staff and Fitz John Porter as confidential adviser.

When we Rosecrans meet the enemy? It may be next week, it may be two months hence. It depends upon conditions which cannot be fully stated; upon cooperative movements, and somewhat, perhaps, upon the enemy's own course. One of his detachments, under Van Dorn, has been for several days intimating that he would like an encounter with our right, which is near Franklin, and under Gen. Granger. Present indications are that he will be gratified before he is many hours older.

Rosecrans is 250 miles from his trustworthy base of supplies, Louisville. Whenever he moves, the Rebels will doubtless cut his communications. It is essential to have an accumulation sufficient for all emergencies, and available for going in any direction. He is not idling. Burnside, with his characteristic promptness, gives him the heartiest cooperation. His troops are splendidly disciplined, of unequalled enthusiasm, full of faith in him and in themselves. Ere many weeks the country will cease to be a proder than the Army of the Cumberland and its commanding General. A. D. N.

The Situation—Les Noirs Americains—What Shall be Done with Them—Cotton against Corn in Georgia—Interesting Debate in the Legislature—Members Admit that their Armies are on Quarter Rations—Cotton Panic—Passenger Trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Captured by Rebels—Passengers and Mail Gobbled Up—Serious Attack at Franklin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11, 1863.
Daily repetition of description of the situation seems necessary to satisfy the public relative to affairs in this Department. A little while ago there was some reason for solicitude about Rosecrans. Very few military people believed that Grant would succeed at Vicksburg, because he is not a man of commanding ability. It was therefore natural to presume that the enemy would be content to deceive him with a dumb show of strength while they marched to cooperate with Bragg. To this date, however, they have made no movement of that character, and excepting the accession of Van Dorn's division, a few reinforcements from Vir-

ginia, and a mob of conscripts, Bragg's force has not been increased. While not absolutely certain upon this point, the Federal Authorities are satisfied that the army which confronts us does not exceed 60,000 men of all arms. Almost one-half of these are cavalry and mounted infantry—which consensually menace our communications and isolated points. Nevertheless Gen. Rosecrans more than holds his own.

People naturally inquire why don't we move? *Cui bono?* Why don't Grant do something? Why don't Hooker do something? Why brag so much about the Army of the Potomac, at the same time demanding that the Army of the Cumberland shall sacrifice its advantages? Military men have always agreed that no attack should be made without a large percentage in favor of the attack. There we see no promise or gain, but the valueless territory, while we lose control of our communications, and reduce the Army by moving. The Army of the Potomac is a splendid force, but why don't it do something?

Scouts report to-day that there is a corps of Rebels at Tullahoma and at Manchester, and another at Shelbyville and thereabout. But they assert that when we advance the enemy will fall back to Bridgeport. Well, if we follow them their 25,000 or 30,000 mounted men can compel us to fall back again, cutting our communications. That appears to be the long and short of it. Moreover, they never will attack. It would bother 200,000 men to capture it.

The *Telegraph* proceeds to say that "the crop of cotton this year, under the best of circumstances, will be liberally estimated as it will be in practice, will largely swell the volume of this idle product now lying useless and cumbersome in all the market towns of the State. . . . We shall not be surprised to see cotton go very low."

The foregoing reminds me that a considerable quantity of unginned cotton recently found its way to this point. Mr. Shine of St. Louis, one of the leading cotton speculators of this region, fell into the hands of the enemy yesterday while going to Nashville.

The *Intelligencer* thinks that the bill in the House of Representatives to endorse the pro rata share of Confederate bonds to be issued by Secretary Manning will pass the House, but fail in the Senate.

Dr. George S. Blake, Surgeon and Medical Purveyor of the S. A., advises to the ladies, assuring them that they can render essential service to the Confederacy by cultivating the garden poppy.

A regiment of Rebels cavalry posted upon the passenger train, which left for Nashville yesterday afternoon, and captured it at Antioch. It was guarded by two companies of infantry—one of the 10th Michigan volunteers, and one of the volunteers. There were 43 Rebel prisoners on board besides officers of this army and citizens. The Rebel prisoners are free of course. Our people were hurried away as prisoners of war, the Rebels destroying the train and part of the mail. Among the officers of the party, Van Dorn captured the gallant Col. George P. Hurl, 55th Indiana volunteers, who had recently tendered his resignation; Capt. Newberry, 11th Michigan; Capt. Warren, A. Q. M.; Capt. Maple, A. C. S.; Capt. Cook; Surgeon Hartshill (resigned); Surgeon Andrew Darney; Assistant Surgeon Hutchinson; James Lake, Wagonmaster for Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Chief Quartermaster for the Department; Lieut. J. B. Hunt of Michigan, engaged in recruiting a Tennessee cavalry company; Lieut. Spencer, Ordnance Department, Lexington, and Mr. Shaine of St. Louis. The prisoners were moved at a rapid pace. Forces were sent after the Rebels as quickly as possible.

Van Dorn attacked Maj.-Gen. Granger at Franklin yesterday with a force of 12,000 to 15,000 men, and was severely repulsed. The enemy attacked Granger's pickets early in the morning, but did not succeed in driving them until their ammunition was exhausted. Van Dorn advanced in force under cover of a densely smoky atmosphere, when Granger opened upon him with siege pieces and field batteries. Maj.-Gen. Stanley suddenly swept upon Van Dorn's flank with about 2,000 cavalry, and captured a battery and 200 prisoners. Forrest now came up and almost surrounded Stanley, when he was obliged to relinquish the battery and the pickets. Granger's force, having enough of the light now retired, Granger's forces pursuing him until dark. The enemy fell back to Spring Hill. Our loss was 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Granger reports that the enemy lost about 300. He complained that his force was too limited or he would have "whipped" — out of them.

By telegraph from Laverne this morning, I learn that the enemy destroyed his cars near Antioch the afternoon of yesterday, but did not damage the locomotive. We had a few men wounded by a volley from the enemy. They were taken to Laverne. Capt. Goodwin, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of this Department, escaped with all his papers, many of which were of a highly important character.

Concerning the late affair at Woodbury, Brig. Gen. Hazen, commanding the expedition, reports that the affair has been most satisfactory, having a portion of co-operating troops reported as promptly as he desired. He sent the 41st Ohio and 4th Kentucky Regiments, under Lieut.-Col. Wiley of the 1st Ohio, to the right and rear of Woodbury, and a second column, consisting of the 9th Indiana and 1st Kentucky Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. Suman of the former regiment, to the left and rear. The column of attack in front consisted of Grant's brigade, under Col. B. F. Everett of the 1st Kentucky, with a detachment of the 3d Ohio Cavalry, under Major Seidel.

The 11th Illinois, after getting to the rear of the advance picket post of the enemy, consisting of about 60 men, concealed themselves, that the picket might be driven back upon them. The 2d Kentucky and 9th Ohio Infantry, with Standard's Ohio Battery, under Col. B. F. Everett, two batteries of the 1st Kentucky, and the picket-post was alarmed. Gen. Hazen thereupon directed the cavalry to charge, and they dashed upon the picket, saber in hand. The enemy fled in all directions, leaving three dead and twelve prisoners in our hands. The column pushed on through Woodbury, and came upon the main body of the enemy (600 men of Smith's regiment of cavalry), drawn up to receive our troops a mile beyond Woodbury.

Hazen kept his main column concealed, and permitted his advance to parry with the enemy, in order to permit his flanking columns to thoroughly surround the enemy. The movement, however, was discovered, and the Rebels scattered in every direction, the forests and hills enabling them to escape.

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Mr. Dever of Polk showed that by planting two additional acres of corn to the land in his county, 60,000 bushels additional would be produced. Allowing twelve bushels to feed a man a year, 5,000 more men would be fed than now. The object of the bill is to give additional assurance to the army that cotton planters are willing to make any and every sacrifice for their families.

Mr. Rinder said "corn was abundant in Merriweather County." He and Mr. Chandler of De Kalb were for King Corn.

Mr. Hozer of Elbert was the champion of cotton. "He spoke of the healthy condition of the army with a quarter of a pound of meat a day, at the present time, and of their readiness to fight the enemy." He attributed such a condition of the army to the circumstance of their being fed on one-fourth rations.

Mr. Hozer ridiculed the idea of there being starvation before us. "His verily beloved members were eating more than usual for fear that in a short time they will not have anything to eat. He was willing to suffer famine before he would consent to substitution."

"It is very easy," says the editor of *The Intelligencer*, seriously, "for a man well fed, whose face is ruddy and rosy from abundance, to speak thus; but let the picture be reversed. Let such well-fed persons go and subject themselves for one month, if they can, to the scanty fare of poor women and children in some of our upper counties, and we are sure such persons would quickly change their opinions."

Mr. Du Bose of Hancock followed with the startling announcement that he had been informed that there was flour enough in the Valley of Virginia to feed the whole army of the Confederacy for a twelvemonth, and that flour was selling at \$5 per barrel in that section.

Says the editor: "If there is such plenty it must be in that portion of the valley now in possession of the enemy. We traveled last October the whole length of that valley, from Pottsville on the railroad, through Lexington, Staunton, and Winchester, two or three miles beyond the latter point, and we inquired at all of the principal places in the valley, and nowhere found flour at any such price. The lowest price of flour was \$12 50 per barrel, and that was at a point many miles from any transportation by railroad."

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Mr. Smith: "We don't ask for flesh, we ask for bread!"

The editor of *The Intelligencer* fears the Senate will lose the bill, although it also recommended its veto, but he says, "The House, by their vote on reconsideration, have manifested their willingness to yield to the pressing wants of the people, and restrict properly the planting of cotton."

On the 4th instant there was a great cotton panic at Macon, Georgia. The bears got advantage of the bulls and worried them. The bulls had been simulating the market until the price had reached forty odd cents. Suddenly cotton factors at Augusta directed that no more purchases should be made over a maximum of 20 cents. A panic ensued. The *Macon Telegraph* says the causes of the panic were numerous, but the principal ones were: "1st. The Confederate tax on cotton in the hands of speculative holders, which is 10 per cent or \$20 per bale; and the failure of the 'one acre bill' in the Legislature."

The *Telegraph* proceeds to say that "the crop of cotton this year, under the best of circumstances, will be liberally estimated as it will be in practice, will largely swell the volume of this idle product now lying useless and cumbersome in all the market towns of the State. . . . We shall not be surprised to see cotton go very low."

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LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

THE IRON-CLAD FLEET GONE SOUTH.

The Rebels Expect them Back Again.

PORTSMOUTH MONROE, Thursday, April 16, 1863.
The *Richmond Sentinel* has the following: "CHARLESTON, April 12.—The entire iron-clad fleet departed at 3:40 and 4 o'clock for the South. The impression prevails here, however, that they will soon return to renew the attack."

From Washington, N. C.
A letter received here to-day, dated inside the fort at Washington, N. C. April 10, announces the death, at 10 a. m. that day, of Dr. Ware, Surgeon of the 4th Massachusetts Regiment.

The writer expresses confidence in their ability to hold out until reinforcements arrive.

The Rebels were firing at the fort on the 10th, but only two shots had taken effect inside. The Rebels remained at a respectful distance.

The California Cavalry.
The California Battalion arrived at Camp Meigs, Readville, this forenoon, where they found excellent quarters, amply provisioned. It is proposed to give the battalion a public reception in Boston.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided the Thorndike will case in favor of the two children of Andrew Thorndike, who died in 1854, thus sustaining the legality of his marriage with a German woman, with whom he entered into a civil contract of marriage at Frankfort-on-the-Maine before the United States Consul, with whom he lived as his wife, acknowledging the children as his up to the time of his death. Israel Thorndike, brother of the deceased, was the contestant for the property, on the ground of the illegitimacy of his brother's children.

Promotions in the New-York Regiments.
ALBANY, Thursday, April 16, 1863.
The following are the latest promotions in New-York regiments:

SIXTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—J. Howard Kitching, to be Colonel.
FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Wm. L. Markell, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—High C. F. Fitch, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Theodor Byrnes, to be Colonel.
THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Joseph W. O. Wheeler, to be Colonel.
FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Charles H. Stewart, to be Colonel.
FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Edwin B. Jenney, Major.
SEVENTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Ephraim O'Connell, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Robert Wilson, Major.

Message of Gov. Curtis.
On Wednesday the Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned sine die. Previous to adjournment, the following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, April 16, 1863.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th inst., in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the Joint Committee on the subject, and that they will report thereon at the next session of the Legislature.

It is my duty to inform you that the Joint Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, have held several public hearings, and have received many suggestions from the people of this Commonwealth, and that they will report thereon at the next session of the Legislature.

The part of my following communications placed me in the office of the Governor, and in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which soon culminated in the breaking up of the Rebellion, which is still raging